The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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HE HITS AT MADDEN.

Alderman Is Charged with Malfeasance in Office.

MR. HUGHES IS AFTER HIM

Wants the Finance Chairman Fined and Disgraced.

FILES A COURT PETITION.

Alleges Illegal Ways of Passing Appropriations.

WHAT THOSE INTERESTED SAY.

After moral suasion had failed and after he had failed in securing the aid of the Civic Federation, William Hughes, whose beard is white, has started out to make the City Council do business according to the forms prescribed by law.

The following appears on the back of a document he filed with Judge Hutchinson late yesterday afternoon in the Criminal Court:

In the Criminal Court of Cook County, Illinois,
Penal action
by
William Hughes
against
Martin B. Madden.
Petition
Filed Oct. 15, 1895.
Ernest J. Magerstadt, Clerk.
William Hughes, No. 7134 Wentworth avenue,
Chicago.

Judge Hutchinson tok the document home with him last evening to read it. Mr. Hughes has not employed an attorney, and his manner of bringing Aldermen up with a short turn is somewhat novel. Mr. Hughes has taken more or less interest in public affairs for some time. He was considerably worked up over the passage of the Ogden gas ordinance in the early spring of 1894, and was a frequent visitor at the office of the Election Commissioners last fall when steps were being taken to prevent fraud. He is an editor.

He Goes After Madden.

Ald. Madden, who is Chairman of the Council Finance committee, is made the center of Mr. Hughes' attack because he holds that important position. He is charged with malfeasance in office. The particular acts he is alleged to be guilty of are on several occasions having secured the passage of appropriation ordinances outside of the prescribed period of passing such measures and for inducing the Council to make appropriations not included in the annual appropriation bill. The principal offense seems to be the appropriations made in 1894 for the smallpox hospital. Mr. Hughes wants Ald. Madden removed from office and fined the full sum provided in the statute for each offense. He also wants the Fourth Ward Alderman brought into court to show cause why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted with such other and further order of judgment and such other and further relief as may be just, together with the costs of the action.

Gist of the Petition.

After reciting that the petitioner is a citizen of the United States and of the State of Illinois, the petition proceeds with the declaration that "your petitioner is entitled to bring this action under Sec. 26 of Art. 6 of the Constitution of the State of Illinois, and Chap. 28 of the Revised Statutes. Sec. 2 of Art. 7 of Chap. 24, Revised Statutes of Illinois, provides that the City Council shall pass an annual appropriation bill within the first quarter of each fiscal year, appropriating definite sums to defray all necessary expenses and liabilities of such corporation (within the year), and that 'no further appropriations shall be made at any other time within such fiscal year unless the proposition to make each appropriation has been first sactioned by a majority of the legal voters of such city.' And Sec. 3 of the same article provides that neither the City Council 'nor any department or officer of the corporation shall add to the corporation expenditures in any one year anything over and above the amount provided for in the annual appropriation bill for that year except as is herein otherwise specially provided, and no expenditures for improvements to be paid for out of the general fund of the corporation shall exceed, in any one year, the amount provided for such improvement in the annual appropriation bill.' "

He Cites His Instances.

After this statement of the law the petition goes on to recite that on April 4, 1894, on motion of Ald. Madden, who was the Chairman of the Finance committee of the City Council, the matter of the appropriation for the expenditures for the fiscal year was taken up and considered by the City Council, and that on March 26, 1894, an appropriation bill for an aggregate sum of $11,787,000 was passed.

April 30, 1894, the petition alleges, Ald. Madden moved the City Council to pass an ordinance appropriating $100,000 for the construction of additional smallpox hospitals, and the appropriation was made. This was clearly contrary to the law, the petition alleges. March 28, 1894, $100,000 was appropriated for the use of the Street Department, by and with the concurrence of the Mayor and Chairman Madden of the Finance committee, in direct violation of the law as cited by the petitioner, it is asserted.

On July 12, 1894, it is alleged, an extra $100,000 for the use of the Health Department was appropriated on the plea that the other $100,000 had been expended. Besides these appropriations the petition says the law was violated in other ways. Among the other violations enumerated is the passage of an order for $5,000 for legal expenses for the City Attorney's office; also $5,000 for furnishing rooms vacated by the Board of Education. And again $200 a month for an indefinite period for a special assistant to the Corporation Counsel to investigate damages "caused by mobs during the recent strike." The great railroad strike of the summer of 1894 is referred to.

The petition closes with the request that Ald. Madden be fined the full sum provided in Sec. 206 of Chap. 38 [Criminal Code], Revised Statutes of Illinois, for each malfeasance which he willfully and corruptly committed in furtherance of various illegal appropriations herein set forth, and in diverting the $1,787,000 which should have been included in the annual appropriation bill for 1894, and used to pay off the bonds which matured July 1, 1894, and also incurring the additional liability resulting from new bonds substituted therefore contrary to law, and that he be removed from his office as Alderman of the City of Chicago.

Mr. Hughes also calls the attention of the court to the alleged fact that while the appropriations referred to were being made the city was in financial difficulties and not enough money could be secured at times to pay city employés their salaries either regularly or in full.

Judge Hutchinson will probably this morning fix a date upon which he will hear arguments upon the petition, or he may refuse to entertain it.

Mr. Hughes Explains His Act.

Mr. Hughes stands alone in the prosecution and represents only himself. When seen at his home, No. 7134 Wentworth avenue, last evening he made a miniature [illegible] it does not mean that anything has been stolen. It means an illegal act, contrary to law. The object may and perhaps was a worthy one, but it was against the law, and, while I may not do much good, it will be better than attending mass-meetings and shouting yourself hoarse.'

"When some of these fellows are taken up for their illegal doings they will be more careful. This information I gathered some months ago, and about fourteen months ago I left it in the hands of the Municipal committee of the Civic Federation. Then I found it was not going to do anything about it, and I decided to bring the matter up myself. I will prosecute the matter myself and perhaps have some associate counsel.

"The last day in which I could contest this case was today, and I am glad that the work is done. What benefit? Well, it will stop this foolishness. I went to see Mr. Madden about it some time ago, and when I stated the matter to him he got in a fury, and after fuming about it asked me what I had to do with it. I saw Ald. Noble, too, about the matter, but he could not tell me anything about the reason for such actions on the part of the Council. I then wrote to Controller Wetherell about the question and got an answer from him in which he said he knew some things were illegal, but he would not oppose them. The case is for the public good, and not to show that any money has been taken directly. But this money has been appropriated and some person has it, and it is to stop such moves that this suit is brought."

Madden Says It Is Nothing.

Ald. Madden was seen at his home, No. 3829 Michigan avenue, last evening. He was not inclined to consider the petition filed in Judge Hutchinsons court in a serious light.

"I have not been notified of the filing of the petition," he said, "and have not, in fact, heard anything about the matter. Of course, it amounts to nothing, and it is not necessary for me to make any defense. I undoubtedly can supply Mr. Hughes with a good many instances in which appropriations have been made in cases of emergency after the time for making the regular annual allowances had passed which he has not inserted in his petition. We have emergencies to meet very frequently, and the appropriations are made within the law.

"I don't know that I ever saw William Hughes, and don't know who he is. He is evidently looking for notoriety, for it is not possible that anything can come of the case. I will make no defense in court at all, and am not at all worried over the matter."

LIVES LOST OFF YUCATAN COAST.

Steamer Freddie M. Capsizes—Majority of Passengers and Crew Rescued.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 15.—The City of Dallas which arrived here today from Belize, brought the surviving passengers of the lost steamer Freddie M. and full particulars of the accident.

The Freddie M., an American vessel, and the mail steamer for the northern district of British Honduras, capsized Thursday in Chetumal, or Esperitu Santo Bay, near the coast of Yucatan, and twelve miles from Corosal.

It had forty-seven passengers and a crew of eleven aboard when a heavy squall struck it, whirled it around, and capsized it in eighteen feet of water. The boat was thrown upon its beam and went down in shallow water. This circumstance seems to have been the reason everybody was not drowned, most of them being able to cling to the wreck.

The following persons were thrown into the water when the squall came up and lost their lives:

The Drowned.

BENNECA, F. G., representing Delbondio of New Orleans.
HUDSON, Z., Inspector of Schools, Belize.
McCOY, I., a passenger, from Belize.
McDONALD, W. P., First Excise Officer, Belize.
ROBELO, MARRUCA, MRS., of Belize.
——, TOBY, one of the crew.
WALSWORTH, ——, MRS., her grown daughter and a smaller child, of Orangewalk.

Forty-nine persons, including Acting Chief Justice S. G. Woods and Attorney-General L. Probyn, were in the water fifteen hours clinging to the wreck. Help came at last. The schooner Mary hove in sight and proceeded to rescue all the shipwrecked.

The steamer Experiment, which was dispatched from Belize two days later to search for the missing boat, met a party of the shipwrecked crew and passengers in Bungay, and brought them to Belize.

The mails, freights, and personal effects of crew and passengers remain with the sunken vessel, there having been no chance to save the smallest thing. Some of the survivors escaped scantily clad. Some of the bodies were badly bruised. That of a woman with scarcely any raiment was seen floating about.

While clinging to the wreck they ate cocoanuts when hungry and drank the milk. The nuts floated to them and were easily broken open.

The survivors were well cared for at Corosal. A large number who were Americans came to New Orleans today on the City of Dallas.

FREDERICK G. COWIE ARRESTED.

Charged by B. H. Huffer with Kidnaping and False Imprisonment.

Frederick G. Cowie, the "fire inspector," is in trouble again. Yesterday afternoon he was arrested on two warrants sworn out by Bernard H. Huffer, No. 658 South Jefferson street, charging kidnaping and false imprisonment.

According to Huffer's story he was taken from his home in the middle of the night and, without legal authority, was railroaded to the jail in Kenosha, where he was kept twelve days. In the meantime his wife and two children were searching for him in Chicago, and failing to find any trace of him thought he had been murdered.

They applied at the detective headquarters and, after searching every one of the forty-four police stations, had almost given up hope of seeing him again, when Huffer wrote them from the Kenosha jail and they began legal steps to liberate him.

The arrest occurred on Aug. 17 and was in connection with the burning of Chicago Bedding company's plant at Kenosha. Previous to that time Cowie and two other men, according to Huffer's story, offered him money to testify falsely against the men who were charged with setting the fire. Huffer says he refused to listen to repeated demands and declares Cowie finallyarrested him on a charge of arson. He was released from jail at Kenosha without a hearing.

Huffer is a manufacturer. He owns the house he lives in as well as six other properties.

Warrants have also been sworn out for Bernard Rosenow and William Alexander, who aided in Huffer's arrest. They have not been arrested yet.

The Kenosha plant of the Chicago Bedding company was a $50,000 loss. The arson trial was closed Oct. 7, and Perrin, Block, and Robinson were convicted. Louis Jacobson, the man against whom Huffer says he was asked to perjure himself, was found not guilty.

CANADA OFFICIALS ON THE HUNT.

Instructed by the British Government to Run Down "Englishman" Swindle.

Montreal, Que., Oct. 15.—The city police, acting on orders from the British Government, are looking for a man named Atkinson on a charge of enticing young Englishmen to Kansas City on the promise of steady employment. It is said the game has been etxensively played between Liverpool and this port. Atkinson brought out a party of fourteen by the Vancouver on its last trip, and it is alleged that more than 100 young men have been brought out this season. The proprietor of the Jacques Cartier Hotel admits Atkinson and the last party stopped at his hotel. The proprietor of the Richelieu says he has also had parties at different times. It is said here the game is worked [illegible]

TRY TO STEAL A STREET.

ILLINOIS STEEL COMPANY AFTER A PUBLIC HIGHWAY.

It Starts to Lay a Switch Track on McHenry Street, Between Waubansee Avenue and Redfield Street—The Citizens Protest and the City Stops the Work—Woes of Property-Owners—Northern Pacific and Cicero and Proviso Disagree.

Yesterday a policeman patrolled McHenry street between Wabansia avenue and Redfield street. He was keeping a watchful eye on the Illinois Steel company. If this patrolman sleeps at his post the residents and property-owners will not, for eternal vigilance is the price of keeping their street out of the clutches of the Illinois Steel company.

Not content with operating eight railroad tracks on or across the public streets of this locality on a charter alleged to allow one the company started to put in a switch on McHenry street. It was to cross that thoroughfare and, passing through some property of its own, to traverse Redfield street. This was for the purpose of connecting the old puddling mill with the Gates iron works.

The company began work on Saturday. On Sunday the property-owners found McHenry street cumbered with ties and new rails.

As soon as work started on Monday several of the property-owners started for the Thirty-third Precinct Station. One of Lieut. McDonald's patrolmen had already reported the tracklaying and had received orders to stop it.

Then to the City Hall went a deputation with blood in their eyes. Deputy Commissioner of Works Moody was seen. An order was sent out by Chief Badenoch to arrest any person laying tracks on McHenry street without a permit.

Property-owners of this district are, however, apprehensive of some fresh move on the part of the steel company. They have consulted attorneys with a view to an injunction.

Experience with the Company.

Joseph Hanreddy of No. 47 Wabansia avenue said last night: "My father, Joseph Hanreddy, owns a piece 55x125 on the northwest corner of Wabansia avenue and McHenry street. I came around on Sunday and found the Illinois Steel company had been putting in a switch on McHenry street. They began work again on Monday, and I went for the police. Then I went to City Hall and got an order to stop all further proceedings. They had no permit and no right of way. Every resident or owner round here is against their little 'grab game.'

"The old North Chicago Rolling Mills company behaved fairly to us. When the Illinois Steel company absorbed this plant it began to imagine it owned the earth up here. Some of us taught this corporation differently some time ago, and we mean to teach it again.

"The history of the case is alike interesting and instructive as to what a great corporation can do. Starting with a State charter in 1861 the rolling mills company obtained rights thereunder to operate one single track on Wabansia avenue for thirty years. At that time this place was in Holstein Township. North avenue was then the city limits, but Wabansia avenue, one of the oldest streets in Chicago, was opened and laid out.

"Today, as the results of successive games of grab, and, as I believe, without a single ordinance or legal authority, you will find a double track on Wabansia avenue from Wright to McHenry streets. Then there are five tracks running from McHenry street to the river, and a track across McHenry street back of the steel company's office leading to its converting mill; that is, eight tracks on the public streets.

"It has occupied and blocked up four streets here. Waubansee avenue is closed by it for two blocks, from McHenry street to the river, and Rosin street and Redfield street for the same distance and for a like number of blocks. McHenry street is shut up from Redfield street to the river, one full block at least.

"We had a fire in this district last spring. When the firemen arrived they found the nearest plug on a public street buried beneath a pile of ore fifteen feet high. The fire captain said some things the reverse of polite to those who did it. The pile soon disappeared. It has built round a fire plug on Waubansee avenue and piled its material around so that no fire apparatus can reach it.

"Four years ago the steel company started to fence in its property and to fence in the streets I speak of. The residents went to Ald. Michael Ryan. He took a hand and the work stopped.

"Now, we have had just about enough of these arbitrary proceedings and intend to sue out an injunction against the Illinois Steel company."

Then Mr. Hanreddy took a TRIBUNE reporter over the debatable ground. It required a strong exercise of imagination to consider any portion of the locality a public street. Buildings, piles of lumber, ore, and old iron were distributed around in profusion. Buildings were standing apparently outside the street line and two fire plugs were practically inaccessible to any fire department which did not come in a balloon.

ROW OVER A RAILWAY CROSSING.

Northern Pacific and Cicero and Proviso Fight at Forty-eighth Street.

A dozen Cicero and city policemen guarded the West Forty-eighth street crossing of the Northern Pacific railway yesterday. The Cicero and Proviso Street railway company is constructing a new line on West Forty-eighth street, and up to Monday was permitted to proceed to within six feet of the Chicago and Northern Pacific tracks. The Northern Pacific company has only two main tracks at this point, while its charter allows four. Monday night it put a force of men at work laying a new track across the street between its main line and the tracks of the street railway company. This was done in order to compel the latter company to put in the extra crossing necessary.

Yesterday morning when the Cicero and Proviso company discovered what had been done it set a force of men at work tearing up the rails laid by the railway company the night before. A wordy conflict ensued, in which the street railway company maintained the Chicago and Northern Pacific company had no permit from the city for the construction of an extra track, while the latter company took the ground its charter gave it the right to lay the tracks when it pleased without a special permit from the city at the time the work was done.

A call was sent to the City Police Department and an Inspector was sent out, who gave orders to stop all work on both lines until the matter could be decided.

As the electric line has one track in Cicero and one in the city a detachment of police was sent from the Austin Station to prevent any work being done on the Cicero side of the line.

Supt. Knowlton of the Northern Pacific line and General Manager Frederick of the Cicero and Proviso Street railway company met at the scene of the trouble late yesterday afternoon and decided to wait until an amicable settlement of the matter could be made, and the police, with the exception of one from each station, were withdrawn. Both companies, however, have men on guard.

MANY INJURED IN BIRMINGHAM FIRE.

Laundry Employes Forced to Jump from a Second Story to Escape.

Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—The union laundry of Smith & Myers caught fire this afternoon from the explosion of a gasoline generator and the frame building in which it was located was soon a mass of flames. Ten women and girls were working in the second story, and being cut off from the stairway by the fire had to jump a distance of thirty feet to a hard pavement to save their lives.

The Injured.

Beckley, Orange, badly injured in his efforts to rescue the women.
Clark, Claudia, right leg broken and received internal injuries.
Lewis, Sadie, badly burned about the face and body, broke an arm; will probably die.
Miller, Mrs. Lou, forewoman, broke both hips; will die.
Miller, Fronnie, broke an arm and badly burned.

A half-dozen others received minor injuries. The laundry was recently started by union operators who had left the other laundries for refusing to recognize them.

VAN BOKKELEN WILL BE BACK TODAY

The Defaulting Bank Teller Returning with Consul Crittenden.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 15.—Ross C. Van Bokkelen, charged by the Merchants' Loan and Trust company of Chicago with having made away with $45,000 of its money, left here tonight for Chicago in charge of United States Consul T. T. Crittenden, who had accompanied him from the City of Mexico.

The couple arrived in the city today and were met by Edgar L. Jayne of Chicago, who has been employed to defend Van Bokkelen, and George N. Stone, an attorney for the company from Chicago.

Van Bokkelen was given the freedom of a hotel here and in an interview said he was glad to get back again. He had soon become tired of being a fugitive in Mexico, he said, and went to Consul Crittenden for advice. The latter told him it would be better for him to come back and stand trial.

As Gov. Crittenden was about to start for the States the young man came along with him.

NEARLY KILLED BY A GUM MACHINE.

Actor William Gillette Has a Narrow Escape from a Queer Death.

William Gillette, the actor, accompanied by his mother, had just reached the stage entrance at Hooley's Theatre last evening shortly after 7 o'clock when they were startled by a loud crash. Almost at their feet fell a nickel-in-the-slot gum machine which was broken into pieces.

The matter was reported to the police and it was found the machine had been thrown from a window in the Oriental Hotel, which overlooks the stage entrance of Hooley's Theater.

Central Station officers arrested Walter Ford and Frank Wells, who, it is said, stole the machine and after taking from it the money and gum it contained threw it out of the window to get rid of it.

RUIN IN THE WAKE OF FOREST FIRES.

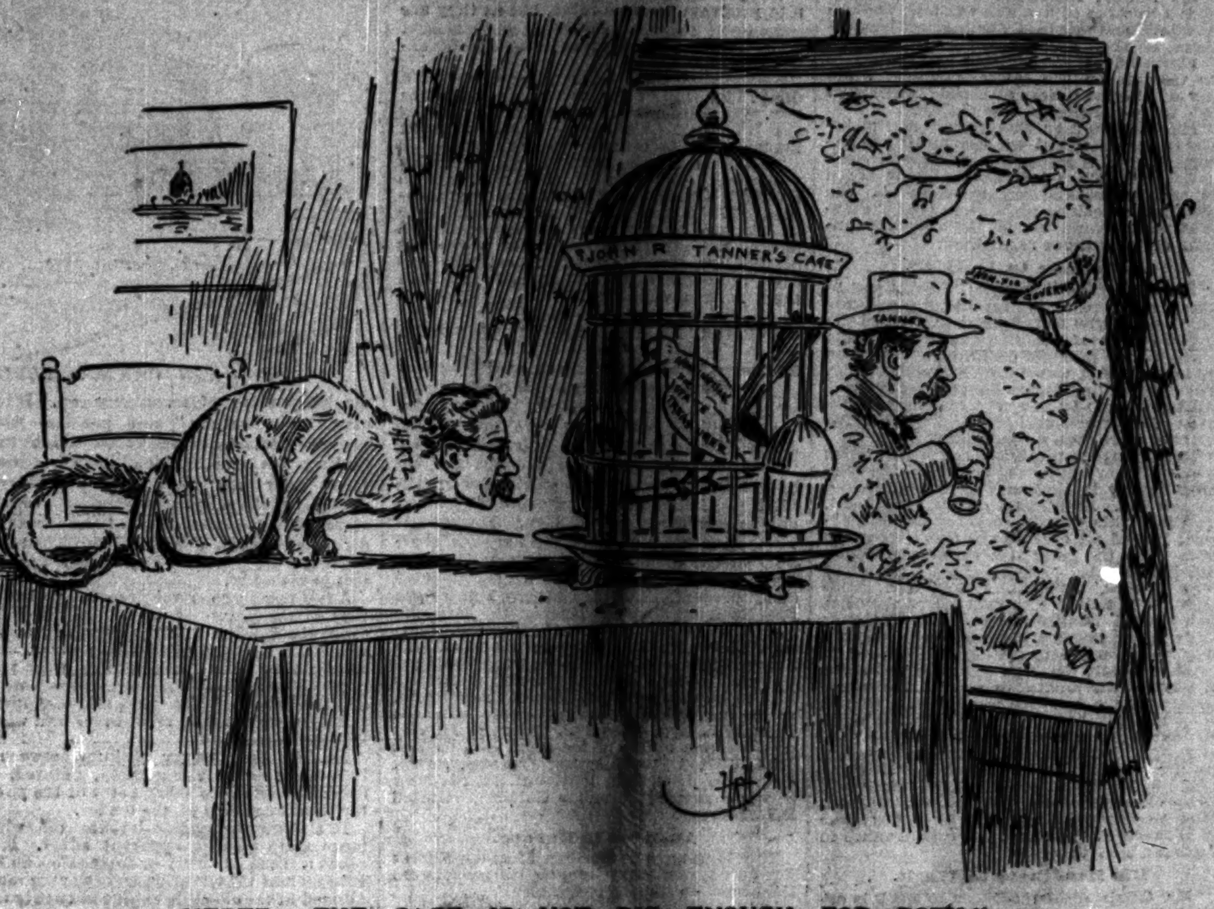
Causing Great Damage in Parts of North Dakota.

Grand Forks, N. D., Oct. 15.—Prairie fires are raising havoc with the farmers of the northern part of the State, and also with those living in Polk and Marshall Counties on the Minnesota side of the river. Reports of the large quantities of wheat being consumed, hay losses, and frequently farm dwellings and barns are received by the insurance agencies in this city daily. The scare the people of Devil's Lake experienced Saturday night is a sample of that with which many other towns have met, and are liable to meet in the future unless extra precaution is taken.

HARRISON AT "BABY" M'KEE'S BEDSIDE

The Ex-President's Solicitude for His Little Grandson.

Saratoga, N. Y., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—Ex-President Harrison reached here this evening and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. McKee. He will remain here until there is [illegible] improvement in the condition of "Baby" McKee, who has been ill for several days.



HERTZ—"THE CAGE IS NOT BIG ENOUGH FOR BOTH."

FEAR IT IS A GRAB GAME.

PROPERTY-OWNERS OPPOSE CENTRAL ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

West Congress Street Landholders Organize to Fight the Ordinance—Believe It Is an Aldermanic Scheme—Have No Use for More Roads, Anyway—Hope to Show Signatures to Petition Were Obtained by Fraud—Will Hold a Mass-Meeting.

The residents and property-owners on West Congress street will hold a mass-meeting Saturday night at Congress Hall, Congress and Wood streets, to arouse public interest in their fight against the Central Electric Street Railway company, which had an ordinance introduced in the City Council two weeks ago asking for the right to build and operate a car line on Congress and other West Side streets.

With the shrinking modesty peculiar to street car company officials the backers of the ordinance have remained in the background, and no amount of inquiry has disclosed their identity. The measure was fathered by Ald. Cook of the Seventh Ward, who guards the secret well.

The property-owners met and organized the moment they heard a number of agents of the mysterious company were gathering frontage signatures from property-owners along the proposed line. They intend to fight the ordinance, because they believe it to be an Aldermanic scheme and because they have no use for more roads in that vicinity, anyway.

There is an electric line on each side of Congress street and the Metropolitan Elevated road is within two blocks. The transportation facilities are ample in that section and the only excuse for another line is the possibility of gaining an entrance to the down-town district over the Jackson street bridge. This the people will fight to the last breath, because that bridge is the only available driveway connecting the Twelfth street and Jackson boulevards with the down-town district.

Without knowing just what sort of a scheme, if any, is hidden by the ordinance and the shadowy forms behind it, the property-owners are ready to fight it at least until they know it better. They say they wish to force the backers to show themselves and defend their plan in open meeting, and they also wish to have as many Aldermen present as they can find in order to force them to put themselves on record as to their attitude toward the ordinance.

The ordinance was to have come up before the Council Committee on Streets and Alleys West at its meeting Monday afternoon. Ald. Cook arrived too late to push it through and it went over to the next meeting. A committee of property-owners was present to fight the measure, but it was not necessary.

The delay has given the property-owners a week more time to strengthen their line of defense. They have a large force of canvassers on the street, and have succeeded in signing a majority of the frontage against the ordinance, and they hope to show that the signatures attached to the petition accompanying the ordinance were obtained by fraud.

Attorney H. E. Ambler is Chairman of the property-owners' organization.

PREACHER MAY RETURN AS PRISONER

Charges Against a Candidate for Myron Reed's Pulpit.

Denver, Colo., Oct. 15.—The Rev. Frank Hyatt Smith, late of the North Avenue Baptist Church, Cambridge, Mass., seems quite likely to be placed under arrest and taken back to Boston as a prisoner of the Federal authorities. He is now in this city as a candidate for the pastorship of the First Congregational Church, of which the Rev. Myron W. Reed was formerly in charge. According to the warrant in the hands of the government officers Mr. Smith is charged with having written and mailed postal cards bearing remarks of a scandalous nature referring to certain members of his Cambridge church.

MARITAL RELATIONS SADLY ENTANGLED

Two Husbands and a Man She Fled With Testify Against Mrs. Bradford.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—A case is on trial here before Judge Hosmer wherein William L. Sagar is suing Mrs. Pleasant Bradford for $6,000, money advanced on a bond given the woman to induce her to return to her husband after she eloped with the plaintiff. He discovered after paying an annuity for years that instead of going to her husband she was married to a Detroit butcher, Peter Platz, twenty years her junior, without the formality of a divorce. He in turn left her when he learned the fact. All three of the men involved testified against her today, the husband coming on.

STOLEN WATCH FOUND YEARS AFTER.

Wife of the Loser Rips It Out of a Mattress.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—Six years ago, while W. S. Doty was living in a Woodward avenue flat, a burglar took his handsome gold watch. Several months later one of the inmates of the flat sold a mattress to a person living on the upper floor, and some time after Mr. Doty purchased the same mattress. Today Mrs. Doty while searching for moths found in the very heart of the mattress the missing gold watch. Today, after six years of innocuous desuetude, the ticker is keeping good time in its owner's pocket.

Bankers' Athletic Club of Chicago.

A meeting will be held this evening in the Sherman House parlors at 8 o'clock for the purpose of perfecting an organization of the [illegible]

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 16, 1895.

Weather for Chicago today:
Fair and warmer.
Sun rises at 6:04; sets at 5:07½.
Moon 28 days old; rises at 3:59 a. m.

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ATTACKS SENATOR GORMAN IN HIS LAIR.

Theodore Roosevelt Makes Grave Charges Against the Senator.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—Theodore Roosevelt, the New York reformer, was the star attraction tonight in the biggest Republican and anti-Gorman meeting ever held in Maryland. Music Hall, the largest building in the city, could not hold one-third the people. Ten thousand or more were packed in the streets outside. Mr. Roosevelt hotly scored Mr. Gorman, whom he said he had caught in a lie, and he urged Republicans and Democrats to leave no stone unturned to rid the State of ring rule. He said Senator Gorman had prevented the building of ships for the navy because a firm which was of political value to him could not get the contract.

SUES FOR DEATH BY TYPHOID FEVER.

Widow Seeks to Hold the Ashland Water Company Responsible.

Ashland, Wis., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—Lars Green died March 22, 1894, leaving a widow and four children. He was a laboring man working for $2 to $3 a day. His death was caused by typhoid fever after having drank and used for a long time the drinking water furnished by the Ashland Water company. A complaint has been filed against the corporation reciting the efforts made to get pure water, alleging that the drinking water contained typhoid germs and that the company neglected to furnish pure water. The answer is a general denial. The case, which is for $5,000 damages, will come to trial next month.

ANCIENT RELICS OF THE FIRST VALUE.

Gold, Silver, and Bronze Ornaments of the Mound Builders Unearthed.

Milford, O., Oct. 15.—W. K. Moorehead, who had charge of a large section of the Mound-Builders' exhibition in the Ethnological department of the Chicago World's Fair, made today a wonderful discovery upon opening a mound in the Little Miami Valley, near here. It consisted of an unprecedented number of human skeletons of ancient date, with flints, weapons, utensils, religious emblems, and the like in great variety and of diverse material, including some ornaments in gold and silver, as well as bronze. The find is regarded as rich and wonderful as a mere curiosity, and also as a great acquisition for ethnological science.

GREAT NORTH AMERICAN RIVER FOUND.

Believed to Be One of the Six Largest in the World.

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—Dr. Robert Bell of the geological survey, who has just returned from a trip to James Bay, reports having discovered a river which he believes to be one of the six largest rivers in the world. He has named it the Nile of the North. The newly-discovered river is about 500 miles long, and the Indians have no name for it. After crossing the height of land Dr. Bell discovered the river, which is in the Province of Quebec, and followed it down to James Bay.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

At Rochester, N. Y., the Rev. J. M. Fitzgerald and two of his servants were indicted for arson.

At Buffalo, N. Y., the encampment of the Union Veteran Legion of the Union States will open today.

At Rockford, Ill., the City Council refused to amend an ordinance so bicyclists could ride along the sidewalks.

At Manchester, Tenn., Eugene Vancy, colored, was shot to death by white men. He had abused a half-witted white girl.

At Montreal the American Street Railway convention opened with the reading of technical papers in the afternoon.

At Kansas City, Mo., Mrs. Alice Fitzgerald ran away from her home Saturday night and all trace of her is lost. She was insane.

At Rockford, Ill., the City Council has decided to buy the Chick Milling company's plant for $30,000 and establish a city electric lighting plant.

At Canastota, N. Y., Commodore de Grass Livingstone, one of Canastota's wealthiest citizens, fell down-stairs and was killed. He was about 75 years old.

At Upper Stone Lick Creek, near Milford, O., a surveyor found a prehistoric cemetery containing thousands of graves. Spearheads and many unusual trinkets were in them.

At Baltimore the ninth annual session of the National Association of Builders is being held. It will consider amendments to the constitution designed to strengthen the organization.

At Birmingham, Ala., State Mine Inspector Hillhouse predicts that the output of coal in Alabama this year will be 6,000,000 tons and that the manufacture of iron will equal that of 1893, the largest yet.

At Eagle Pass, Tex., Station Agent George of the Southern Pacific has been instructed not to [illegible]

LAST EDITION.

WON'T BE PUT OUT.

Industrial School Girls Refuse to Be Discharged.

ALTGELD PLANS A FIASCO

His Scheme to Solve the Evanston Mess a Failure.

MR. HEALY IS LAUGHED AT.

Children Choose to Stay with Their Old Friends.

WHAT WILL THE NEXT MOVE BE?

What Gov. Altgeld evidently thought would be a complete clean out of the Evanston Industrial School for Girls fell short of its object yesterday afternoon. In the morning the Governor forwarded to President Healy of the County Board discharges for all the girls from Cook County in the school. When the discharges were served by Deputy Sheriff Harry G. Hall he also left at the school a notice from the Governor informing the Superintendent that every inmate of the place who was a county dependent had been given her freedom.

But the whole proceeding was a flat failure as far as getting the girls out goes. They didn't go—not one of them. But they are no longer county charges, and the trustees of the home from now on are cut off from their main revenue—the $10 a month paid by the counties for the maintenance of their dependents. The children refused to leave the place with County Agent Olson and the Rev. George K. Hoover, General Superintendent of the Children's Home Society, who promised to find them places in respectable families. Either from a false sentiment or otherwise, they decided they would rather stay in the Evanston Reformatory with Mrs. Wiggins, the Superintendent, than go out among strangers. Plenty of them were willing to go to their parents, but to no other home would they consent to go, and as the county officials could not force the girls to leave they returned to the city, and not a female, young or old, with them.

Yesterday morning Gov. Altgeld notified President Healy he would like to see him at his office in the Unity Building. The Governor, it appears, has been making some investigations of the home on his own account, and is not satisfied all is right there.

Copy of the Paper Served.

Gov. Altgeld handed President Healy, properly signed and sealed, discharges for the seventy-two Cook County dependents in the home. Following is a copy of one of the discharges, all of which are the same except the name:

State of Illinois, Executive office, Springfield: Whereas, The County Court of Cook County, in this State, did, in the year 1892, commit to the Illinois Industrial School for Girls at Evanston, in the County of Cook, Maggie Wallace, a dependent girl; and

Whereas, I am convinced that the best interests of said child require that it should be released from said institution.

Now, therefore, by virtue of the powers in me vested by the laws of this State, I do hereby discharge said Maggie Wallace from said commitment and release her from said Illinois Indistrial School for Girls.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of State this 15th day of October, A. D., 1895.

JOHN P. ALTGELD, Governor.
Attest: W. H. HINRICHSEN, Secretary of State.

At the same time Gov. Altgeld gave President Healy a letter notifying the County Board and naming the girls who were discharged. At the meeting of the Public Service committee of the board yesterday afternoon President Healy presented the Governor's letter and asked the Commissioners to adopt the resolution concerning the school which he presented to the County Board on Monday. This resolution provided that all bills for the support of the girls be disallowed in the future. It also directed the County Attorney to appear in behalf of the county upon petitions to commit dependent girls to industrial schools, and to require strict proof as to the dependence of the girls and the character of the institution to which they were to be sent.

Allen Has an Objection.

Commissioner Allen objected to the resolution, as it did not provide for the payment to the school for the girls who had been cared for up to the time of being discharged by the Governor. No evidence had been presented to the County Board, he said, to show the institution was not properly conducted and managed. No report had come from the committee, he said, which had investigated the school, and the Commissioners who were not on the special committee were not informed, save through the newspapers, of the condition of the school. He was willing that no more girls should be sent to the school, but he thought the managers should be compensated for the time the girls were there, and this he did not understand the resolution of the President would do.

Mr. Healy said he had not intended to deprive the school of what was owing it for the girls for the last two months. He wished the resolution to be amended so the school should receive pay up to date. This was done.

The Chairman was then asked by President Healy to appoint a committee of five to go out to Evanston and be present at the time the girls were discharged from the school.

"If the Governor has discharged these inmates what more has the County Board to do with them?" asked Commissioner Allen. "They are no longer in our care and why should we trouble ourselves about them?"

"Under a resolution which I sent to the board yesterday," said Mr. Healy, "the County Agent is responsible until he finds homes for these girls. He will be present with his assistant when the girls are let out, and will see that they are taken care of until homes are provided for them by the organizations who place children with families."

Says Healy Goes Too Far.

Commissioners Allen and Struckman thought the President was going too far.

"The board has no more right to interfere in this matter," said Commissioner Struckman, "than if the Governor had pardoned all the prisoners at Joliet. It is just the same."

"It is not the same," said President Healy. "We are responsible until these children are placed in homes and I claim that the County Commissioners are neglecting their duty if they do not keep an eye on all the dependents of the county. We can't let them throw those children out on the street."

The motion to appoint a committee, however, was voted down.

"I'll go anyhow," said President Healy, as he rose and put on his hat. "Who'll go with me?"

"It only costs 10 cents, anybody can go," said Commissioner McNichols.

As Commissioner Healy left the room he was joined by Commissioners Ritter, Mack, and Cunning. The party was increased by County Agent Olson and Deputy Sheriff Harry Hall, who had the writs.

Party Reaches Evanston.

[illegible]

Evanston. They were accompanied by County Agent Olson and Assistant Paddeloup, the Rev. George K. Hoover, and Dr. P. L. McKinnie, and others of the Citizens' Association of South Evanston. Dr. McKinnie said he had come as a private citizen at the request of Gov. Altgeld. In the wake of these were several women. Among them were Mrs. D. W. Richardson, a member of the Board of Trustees of the Home, and Mrs. J. S. Forsyth, Vice-President of the board, who had been sent out by Mrs. M. R. M. Wallace, the President, with orders to resist the law, and not to allow the children to be taken from the home. The men filed into the little sitting-room, standing about in a semi-circle, while the notice releasing the children was being read to Mrs. Wickins, the Superintendent. While the Sheriff was telling off the names of the children, their voices raised in song came ringing through the halls from the school-room. Mrs. Wickins bore herself with great coolness.

"What I want to know," she said, "is whether I am the person this notice should be served upon, or whether you should not give this notification to the Board of Managers whom I serve?"

This seemed to stagger the Deputy Sheriff and Commissioners, but after a short consultation they decided it was all right. Later in the game, however, they evidently doubted the perfect legality of the operation, as they went to Mrs. M. R. M. Wallace and reread the notice to her.

The actual fun began when the officials went to the school-room and the Deputy Sheriff began to turn over to each girl her document of deliverance. They all stood along on the platform and each little girl, as her name was called, came forward for her paper. The Deputy Sheriff handed the releases out and President Healy took each little one by the hand, saying, "Now you are to have a new home," or some similar reassuring statement. The Rev. Mr. Hoover in turn took up each one, passing her through the door out into the hall. In the meantime Mrs. Wickins and Mrs. Richardson stood at a corner of the platform consulting as to whether there was anything to be done. Mrs. Richardson urged that a resistance be made, "but," said Mrs. Wickins, "I do not care to go on record as resisting the law." Commissioner Cunning suggested that the children need not go unless they so desired. This was an inspiration for Mrs. Wickins. Whatever may be or has been said of the management of the home, Mrs. Wickins' methods of dealing with the children have never come in for condemnation. She has always succeeded in gaining their love and confidence. This fact was counted on for much in the crisis, and to this fact as much as anything else the failure of the whole scheme was due. Mrs. Wickins came forward at once and made an appeal to the girls.

"Would you," she said, "rather go away from a home you know into a strange place where you know no one or stay here? How many girls are willing to go away and leave me? Have I not been a mother to you all?"

Children Take a Hand.

She pleaded after this fashion for several minutes. While all of the men concerned looked as if they would like to shut her off some way, still they did not seem to know exactly how to do it. There was a murmur among the children after the fashion of the mob in "Julius Cæsar," which gradually worked itself into a roar. The children in the halls began spelling out the words on their papers, but as they could not make them out they called on their teachers for information. These informed them coldly that they were not their girls any more; that they did not belong to the school, and in short had no home. Such a change in the demeanor of the teachers brought tears to the eyes of several of the timid girls, and soon there was plenty of imitators. The general cry was taken up by those inside, who felt the impending force of some calamity, they knew not what, and soon the whole school was a weeping, howling mass at once ludicrous, pathetic, and impossible to describe.

The Sheriff still continued to hand out papers. But President Healy now changed his tactics, asking each child whether she preferred to stay or go. Many of the girls were anxious to go, if only they could be allowed to go to their own homes. This the Rev. Mr. Hoover was inclined to promise. But he was cut short in this inducement by Mrs. Wickins, who said many of the girls had no homes.

The screams and cries of the children in the halls were growing hysterical. Something must be done. Mrs. Wickins' voice could be heard occasionally above the din, but it had lost its power. Finally she and the Rev. Mr. Hoover decided to take the frantic children out into the yard and there give them an opportunity to choose between them. Accordingly the doors were thrown open and nearly a hundred little girls, hatless and in thin cotton dresses, with tears streaming down their faces, were taken out into the chill October air. A little hill out under the leafless trees was selected as a place of council.

The children, shivering and with aprons or dresses wiping the tears from their swollen eyes, formed themselves into a circle about Mrs. Wickins and the Rev. Mr. Hoover. The Rev. Mr. Hoover started to explain to them that if they came with him they would be well cared for. President Healy arrived on the scene at this point and added his voice to that of the Rev. Mr. Hoover in the gentle art of persuasion. The sobs grew quieter as the kindly explanations were made.

But as soon as Mrs. Wickins began to speak the sympathies of the children were aroused again and the sobs and wails broke forth afresh. Citizens of Evanston, aroused by the unprecedented scene, began dropping in. The Commissioners and those interested inside having finished their mission came out and stood in a fringe about the circle. Under the persuasive eloquence of Mrs. Wickins many of the girls who had at first signified their desire to go now were eager to remain. The men saw their cause was losing ground. Dr. McKinnie, in his attempt to turn the tide of feeling in his direction, nearly precipitated a riot.

Object to the "Jail."

"You will go to a place that is not like a jail," he said, "and where you will have clean beds."

"Our beds are clean as yours and this is no jail," instantly came from a dozen indignant childish voices.

At this juncture Mrs. Wallace, President of the school, arrived with Attorney Frank R. Grover. She was pale and seemed to almost stagger as she came up the little hill. But she was calm and there was a look in her face which boded no good to Gov. Altgeld's wholesale proclamation.

"What a mob," were the first words she uttered.

And the next, "Every one of you children go back into the house."

The little ones, now nearly senseless and numb both from the cold and the fright, accepted the orders eagerly and ran scampering back into the big, dreary-looking building.

"Gentlemen," said Mrs. Wallace, "if you have any business with the Illinois Industrial Home for Girls you can come into the house," turning to the men present. And with that she marched off into the house, leaving the men looking like schoolboys who had attempted some big bluff and were caught in the act.

The Rev. Mr. Hoover finally came in, but the others, evidently feeling that their sphere of usefulness was over, departed in the direction of the depot.

Inside of ten minutes after the children were got back into the school they were singing lustily, "Always Cheerful, the Path of Duty Is a Path of Beauty."

A little more parleying was gone through between Mrs. Wallace and the Rev. Mr. Hoover. But she called him "comrade," and with an admirable coolness which has stood the test in many a scene before she tactfully reasoned the case with him point by point. He reminded her that two-thirds of the children had already been turned over to him legally. But he admitted that he did not think it would be policy for him to attempt to take them in their present mood. Finally he, with his corps of assistants who had come to help him back to the city with the children, departed. The whole force had been completely routed, as men are apt to be when they reckon in a contest with women and children.

NAMES OF THE GIRLS DISCHARGED.

Notification of the Ouster and Those on Whom It Was Served.

Following is the notification of discharge of all girls in the home who are county dependents delivered to the Superintendent by Deputy-Sheriff Hall from Gov. Altgeld:

Oct. 14.—To the Superintendent and Other Officers of the Illinois Industrial School for Girls, South Evanston, Cook County, Ill.—Madame and Sirs: You are hereby notified that under the law of this State I have released and discharged from your institution the following named girls, who had been committed by the County Court of Cook County, to-wit:

Edna Ashman,
Martha Baker,
Bessie Becker,
Ella Bull,
Helen Chadwick,
Lulu Christian,
Lillie Delaney,
Cassie Felix,
Ethel Goodrich,
Mary Lee Grimaldige,
Mable Gunther,
Mary Hansen,
Dora Hartman,
Beatrice Jensen,
Henrietta Kimbling,
Mary Kjar,
Theresa Koboldt,
Florence Krissman,
Mabel Laube,
Mary Lassem,
Mazie McDonald,
Grace Maddux,
Esther Mills,
Ruthy Norris,
Freda Peterson,
Emma Peters,
Florence Pierce
Mary Powers,
Lizzie Samson,
Anna Smith,
Katie Starr,
Fannie Thomas,
Florence Thorpe,
Matie Vockie,
Maggie Wallace,
Mamie Baker,
Angeline Barabosco,
Anna Bobiltz,
Maggie Burke,
Hattie Christian,
Jessie Craik,
Lena Devaney,
Alice Goodrich,
Henrietta Goodrich,
Carmel Lee Grimaldige,
Clara Hallet,
Della Hartman,
Viola Hodges,
Josie Jerone,
Mabel Kinsler,
Anna Koboldt,
Beckie Komer,
Mary Kunkle,
Daisy Lavicke,
Myrtle McCoy,
Rosa Marshall,
Lena Mathison,
Mabel Nelson,
Rosa Wilson,
Maggie Peterson,
Anna Pickburn,
Silvia Pierce,
Gussie Sackie,
Sarah Sargent,
Pollie Smith,
Bessie Stokes,
Harriet Thomas,
Nellie Thorpe,
Hannah Wallace,
Fannie Youngern,

Also the following-named girls, who had been committed by the County Court of Adams County—to wit.:

Ada Clemp,
Laura Lindeman, alias Elizabeth Hamilton,
Ethel Clemp,
Lizzie McDowell,
Mamie Odekirk.

Also the following named girls who had been committed by the County Court of La Salle County—to wit:

Pearl Blanchard,
Christina Lewis.

Also the following named girl, who had been committed by the County Court of Coles County—to wit:

Dollie Barr.

Also the following named girl, who had been committed by the County Court of Kane County—to wit:

May Crosby.

Also the following named girl, who had been committed by the County Court of De Kalb County—to wit:

Myra Toby.

Also the following named girl, who had been committed by the County Court of Du Page County—to wit:

Emma Bendall.

Also the following named girl, who had been committed by the County Court of Madison County—to wit:

Flora Sanders.

Also the following named girl, who had been committed by the County Court of Marshall County—to wit:

Daisy Powers.

You have, therefore, no further legal authority to keep or hold said girls in your custody. Very respectfully yours,

JOHN P. ALTGELD, Governor.

WHY GOV. ALTGELD MADE HIS MOVE

Institution Positively Demanded That the Change Take Place.

Gov. Altgeld was seen at the Sherman House last night and had this to say about the discharges issued for the inmates of the Evanston Industrial School for Girls:

"Complaints had been coming in for over a year, but inasmuch as it was not a State institution I did not desire to have anything to do with it, and supposed the matter would be adjusted without any interference on my part; but finally such severe charges as to the condition of the place were made, I felt it my duty to made a personal inspection. This inspection satisfied me that no human being, no matter how able he or she might be, could make a good institution of this establishment, and that this would be true even after some changes they were talking of should have been made.

"On being convinced that it would be a great deal better for those girls to live in private families than be herded together there I made up my mind to release them, provided I could find homes for them. Since that I have had conferences and correspondence with a number of men on the subject of providing homes for these girls, and have received satisfactory assurances that enough homes have been found to place all of them at once who are suitable to be placed in private families. Thereupon I released them. There are a few, I am told, who are weak-minded, and while our institution at Lincoln for feeble-minded children is greatly overcrowded I think we can place them there.

"I have said the conditions at the Evanston institution were such that no good school could be made of it. I do not wish to criticise any individual connected with it."

Upon being informed the girls had refused to leave the home, Gov. Altgeld said:

"I have been informed that the girls at Evanston refused to go away, but the matter will be adjusted all right. Of course, the State has no control over them; but they are no longer required to remain at the home. And with the pay for their maintenance cut off the management of the institution will not be disposed to keep them. Consequently, I think those acceptable will take the homes offered, and there will be no trouble in arranging for the disposition of the girls."

MRS. WALLACE INDIGNANT OVER IT.

Says Dr. P. L. McKinnie Is in a Measure Responsible.

The first information of Gov. Altgeld's action was conveyed to Mrs. Wallace by a reporter for THE TRIBUNE. With her at her office, No. 70 State street, were Mrs. Richardson and Mrs. Forsyth, both trustees of the home. She sent both women to President Healy's office to find out the facts. When they repeated what the reporter had said was true, Mrs. Wallace instructed them to go at once to the home and tell Mrs. Wickins not to give up an inmate and to defy Deputy Sheriff Hall if necessary. She then telephoned to Attorney Groves to meet her at once and go to the home where, she said, she would stay all night and indefinitely, if necessary, to keep the inmates where they are now confined.

Mrs. Wallace is bitter in her denunciations of those whom she alleges are trying to ruin the Industrial School. She says a clique of real estate speculators and politicians are at the bottom of it all. She is most bitter in her denunciations of Dr. McKinnie, who, she says, has endeavored to have the institution removed that he may get hold of its property for speculative purposes. Dr. McKinnie is also charged with being responsible for Gov. Altgeld's action. He is said to have been in consultation with the Governor lately and persuaded him to issue the discharges.

Mrs. Wallace says Gov. Altgeld is prejudiced, and is incompetent to judge of the proper way to bring up a child.

"He is a married man," said Mrs. Wallace, "but is not a father. What does he know about rearing a child? He has had no experience. I will assist him to select one of our brightest and best girls if he will legally adopt one, but I will insist first that he gives good and satisfactory references that he will give the girl a good home and proper care, treatment, and education. But he must furnish good references," Mrs. Wallace repeated.

County Agent Olson took an apparently common sense view of it. He was willing to give up the effort long before the others saw through the fiasco.

M'KINNIE ORDERED OFF GROUNDS.

Angry Feelings Shown by both Sides During the Fiasco.

In the yard in front of the school several little animated colloquies occurred that show how bitter the feeling is between the managers of the home and their opponents. To Dr. P. L. McKinnie is charged the issuance of the discharges by Gov. Altgeld. He was standing with the rest around a group of girls when he was recognized by Mrs. Richardson, one of the trustees. She pounced upon him in a moment and peremptorily ordered him off the grounds. The doctor did not go, nevertheless, until the fiasco was at an end.

When F. R. Grover, attorney for the home, got a chance at President Healy just before he left with the rest in disgust over their failure, he gave him a scoring.

"Now, Mr. Healy, said Mr. Grover, "the Governor has discharged these children, hasn't he?"

"Yes," responded President Healy.

"They won't leave, you can certainly see."

"I can see it."

"Well, what further business have you or your minions here?" asked Mr. Grover.

President Healy took this as an invitation to quit the grounds of the home, and with the others soon after left for the train to the city.

Kentucky Has the Oldest Woman.

The oldest person in the country is said to live in Harrison County, Ky., an old negro woman, who is known to all the inhabitants as "Mammy." "Mammy," says the Cynthia Democrat, "is believed to be 120 or 125 years old. She has always lived in the Carroll family."

AT THE GRAND OLD MAN'S

EX-POSTMASTER-GENERAL JAMES SEES GLADSTONE.

His Daughter, Mrs. Drew, Tells the Visitors of Her Father's Kindly Feelings for Americans—The Statesman Sends a Message to Them That When They Adopt Free Trade the United States Will Be the Greatest Commercial Power on the Globe.

New York, Oct. 15.—[Special.]—Ex-Postmaster-General Thomas L. James, who has just returned from a summer jaunt in England, with his two daughters, relates the interesting details of a visit to Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden Castle on Aug. 23.

The visit was made in the company of Edward Evans Jr. and Richards James of Liverpool upon a special invitation. Mr. James says: "Mr. Gladstone expressed his appreciation of the sympathy of his American cousins, and Mrs. Drew, his daughter, told an anecdote illustrative of his kindly feelings toward our countrymen. The day before, sixty or seventy American tourists had visited the castle, and, saying that they did not wish to disturb the great statesman or his family, requested that they might catch a glimpse of him at a window. Though Mr. Gladstone was busily engaged in literary labors, as soon as he heard of the request he appeared at the window and waved to the tourists on the grounds below, while they awoke the echoes of stately Hawarden with three rousing Yankee cheers.

"The conversation then turned on the Armenian question and we testified to the appreciation of America of his great speech at Chester. Mr. Gladstone affirmed again his sentiments, and said in effect that the Armenian atrocities must stop; that the civilized world could not let the outrages continue or go without reparation.

A Message to America.

"Mr. Gladstone then said: 'I want you to take a message to the American people for me. I want you to tell them that when the United States of America adopts free trade it will be the greatest commercial power on the globe, and it won't hurt England, either. When the United States adopts free trade it will have 50 to 60 per cent of the carrying trade of the world and England will have 25 per cent more than it has today.'

"Mr. Gladstone remarked that the English as a rule were not good speakers; that the difficulty lay in their not having a distinct enunciation. Americans, on the other hand, possessed this quality to a remarkable degree; but of all orators the Irish were the best. Here the great statesman paid them a glowing tribute. 'The Irish are a nation of born orators,' he said. 'What capabilities exist for a nation like that when they get their rights! Justice cannot be long delayed; it is coming, and it will come speedily if they only stop quarrelling among themselves.'"

Asked if Mr. Gladstone showed any signs of physical or mental decay Mr. James replied: "Not a bit. He is not weakening at all physically. If the Tories think he is going out without making any sign they are mistaken. He is up to the times; clean up. In his oration at Chester Mr. Gladstone spoke sixty-five minutes and the latter half of his discourse was as full of fire as the first. Then he drove with his neighbor, the Duke of Westminster, in a dogcart eight miles to a garden party.

His Readiness to Work.

"Mr. Gladstone's readiness to work is exhibited by the fact that while in Spital, at Mr. Evans', on the occasion of Salisbury's memorable attack on him in Parliament, when shown the account of the speech in the evening papers, he said:

"I think I'll answer that now," and there, in Evans' parlor, he spoke for thirty minutes to a roomfull of reporters and other friends. That speech of Salisbury's, thus answered, almost while its echoes were yet ringing in the halls of Parliament, the morning papers declared that Gladstone could not—and, if he could, dared not—answer.

"Mr. Gladstone is cataloguing his books and remodeling his library, I think, for theological purposes. He is held in high esteem by the clergy, of whom a large number was present that afternoon. Mr. Gladstone reads the lesson every Sunday in the church of which his son is rector at Hawarden."

Simple refreshments were served at 5 o'clock and a band from the village played. Shortly after 6 Gen. James too his leave of the statesman.

DUKE AT PEACE WITH THE WORLD.

Sends to Be Interviewed and Denies Some Things Said About Him.

New York, Oct. 15.—[Special.]—The Duke of Marlborough sent his private secretary to one of the New York newspapers today with the request that a representative of the paper call on him at the Plaza Hotel in the evening. This request was complied with and at 7:30 p. m. a reporter was ushered into the Duke's room.

"Good evening, sir," the Duke said with much cordiality. "I'm glad to see you. As your paper shows so much interest in my wedding I thought I would give you an opportunity to ask any questions you cared to have answered. You don't mind my sending for you, do you?"

"They've told so many lies about me," he went on, "that, really, I hardly know myself any more. I've become a sort of stranger to myself, don't you know?"

"You Americans seem to like to amuse yourselves at the expense of the English. Isn't that so? I don't mind any of the humorous things they've written about me. Upon my word I don't, although not one of them is true. But it hurts one's feelings to read lies about one's character. Don't you think so?"

"I assure you I have not had a single humorous or tragic experience since I've been in this country. Now about the wedding. I have not much time to spare. I've got so many things to do. Is there anything that you would like to know?"

There were a number of things the reporter was curious to know, but his Grace has a woful memory.

"Do you know," he said, "I've forgotten the name of the church, and really I can't tell you about the ushers. But, let me see. Perhaps these things may interest you. There will be 4,000 invitations sent out and I expect the church will be filled. None of the family jewels will be brought over. But that's already been published, hasn't it? There's no use, you see, in bringing them over and paying duty on them, only to take them back again. I expect a few of my friends will come over from the other side, but not very many. It's a bad time of the year, you see. Now, what else can I tell you? About our plans? Well, after the wedding we shall probably go on the continent and travel for two or three months before we go to London.

"Of course," he went on to say, "my opinions about your country can't be valuable. But if you really want to have them I'll do the best I can. Everywhere I went I was amazed at the surprising industry and energy of the people. They work almost like bees. I never saw such a busy nation before. Your cities are interesting, and Washington one of the prettiest places I ever saw. The scenery in many places is superb. The people are interesting. The country is great. There! That's the best I can do in the way of valuable opinion."

The Duke produced a newspaper clipping about himself in which it was said he was hollow-chested, spoke in a whisper, and was carelessly dressed. Rising from his chair he drew himself to his full height and asked, laughingly:

"Am I hollow-chested?"

He could pass the physical examination for admission to West Point. Then, in a merry voice, he went on:

"Do I whisper? Another thing, I do not wear red ties. One of the papers accused me of that."

The private secretary entered and reminded the Duke that it was getting late.

"That's so," he said. "I must hurry. Can't you come in again in a few days? I'm going to give a bachelor supper in a couple of weeks, and I may be able to tell you something about it. That is, if you care to know. Good night, sir."

NELSON MORRIS GETS CONTRACT.

Receiver McNulta Prophesies the Success of the New Company.

New York, Oct. 15.—"The distillers' contract for cattle feeding for the ensuing year has been awarded to Nelson Morris on terms regarded as favorably by the Distillers' company," said Receiver McNulta today. "The distilleries will start Nov. 1 with a capacity of 20,000 bushels of corn a day. It is not true that a distributing company has been formed and officers elected. Negotiations with reference to distribution of the product of the American company are in progress.

"All the seventeen distillery properties sold by me at judicial sale are, with a single exception, ready to be turned over to the new company. The Shufeldt, the exception, will be turned over in due course, but the delivery of the others will be delayed until then, as the conveyance must be on a single deed, as was the sale.

"The properties sold included the best distilleries of the company, and all the plants that were operated under the receivership. The outlook for business is good, and the permanency of the new company an established fact. It controls three-fifths of the entire product. The new company will be enabled to sell its product at a small margin above the cost of production, and, although without profit, without loss, while other companies to meet the competition must sell at from half to two cents per proof gallon loss."

It is stated that all the papers in the Distilling and Cattle-Feeding settlement have been signed, and that J. B. Greenhut has deposited with the Reorganization committee 1,119 shares of old Distilling and Cattle-Feeding stock.

IS NOT NECESSARILY A VIOLATION.

Col. Morrison on the Trunk Line Compact Wall Street Favors.

New York, Oct. 15.—[Special.]—Wall street is in favor of the compact the trunk railroads have about completed for the maintenance of rates between Chicago and the Atlantic seaboard. It proposes, in general, a pool by which one railroad will be checkmated in any attempt to cut rates. There is no definite program to raise rates, but as they are considered ridiculously low higher freight and steadier passenger rates are to be expected.

On the face of it the compact looks like a direct violation of the inter-State commerce law. Col. William R. Morrison, Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, at his home in Washington tonight said:

"I have seen the trunk line compact as published. The original draft was sent to us, but we understand that it has been modified. When it is signed we shall look into it. So long as the rates are not excessive and do not otherwise violate the provisions of the law the fact that several railroads have the same rates and agree to maintain them is not a violation."

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

Military Wheelmen Meet and Form a Permanent Organization.

New York, Oct. 15.—[Special.]—The United States military wheelmen were formally organized today at the Broadway Central Hotel. All day and all the evening the believers in the great value of bicycles in military use listened to papers and arguments supporting their views. Gen. Nelson A. Miles was among those who spoke favorably of the ideas of the new organization. He was the only member of the regular army present, the other officers being from the National Guard. During the day the time was taken up with the reading of letters and with the discussion of various papers. The consideration of the constitution and by-laws and the election of officers had to be delayed until late in the evening, when the following officers were elected: President, Gen. Albert C. Ordway, District of Columbia militia; Vice-President, Col. E. Rice, United States Army; Treasurer, First Lieut. A. J. Griffin, National Guard, New York; Secretary, Charles Gerhart, United States Army.

America to Europe.

The Hamburg American steamer Fuerst Bismarck will carry among its passengers tomorrow on its trip to Genoa:

Mrs. S. J. Walker,
Miss M. Walker,
Miss Amy Walker,
Mrs. Wm. J. Goudy, child, and maid,
Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Clement,
Frances W. Taylor,
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Hale,
Mrs. J. F. Matthews,
Miss Freda Reif,
Mrs. J. S. Smale,
Miss W. C. Smale,
Miss Julia S. Smale,
Barbour Lathrop,
Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Hayden,
Mrs. L. Thompson,
Miss Lucy Thompson.

On the American liner St. Louis, New York for Southampton, will be:

H. H. Worsfold Mayo,
Mrs. Worsfold Mayo,
Miss H. Kleinhaus,
W. J. McCune,
Mrs. McCune,
C. W. Elphicke,
Mrs. Elphicke,
Samuel Lanyon,
E. E. Shauer,
Miss Edith Lanyon,
Arthur Cockerton,
Mrs. H. M. Cockerton,
Miss M. C. Cockerton,
Miss F. A. Cockerton,
Miss Ina Austen,
Mrs. N. C. McGillivray,
Miss L. McGillivray,
W. F. Gore,
Mrs. W. F. Gore,
W. R. Bridges,
Robert Hopkins,
C. Kronberg,
W. Cass Stowe,
S. Angel.

On the White Star liner Majestic will be:

Mr. and Mrs. Mackie, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mrs. Helen Wagner, Chicago.
Miss Ethel Wagner, Chicago.
Miss C. Jones, Chicago.
John Kraft, Minneapolis, Minn.
John Mayberry, Vancouver, B. C.
Miss May Coghill, Chicago.

Among the passengers who arrived on the steamship Ems today were Oscar Seebass, George W. Kruger, William Mohr, and Joseph Schlenker of Chicago, who took 200 veterans of the Franco-Prussian war to Europe to celebrate the battle of Sedan.

Women Active in Politics.

The women of New York are going into the active work of a political campaign again this fall. They are speaking, planning, persuading, and making themselves generally potent factors in campaign work. Miss Helen Varick Roswell, President of the Republican Women's club, will speak at two or three ratification meetings each day from now until election. The Presidents of several auxiliary committees are instructing their members in the art of feminine persuasion. Two new auxiliaries are to be started this week. Election day the women will be abroad with soup and coffee, believing in the persuasive power of food and drink.

Confidence in New Cancer Cure.

The experiments with Prof. Schweitzer's protonuclein, the new cure for cancer, have progressed so far in this city that the experimenters now publicly express the greatest confidence in it. Dr. Walter S. Wells of No. 37 West Eighty-second street, who was the first to apply the discovery here, is prepared, after six months of experiment, to say positively it will cure cancer. His associates, Dr. Conner of No. 237 West Thirty-fourth street and Prof. Mack, formerly house surgeon at the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, agree with him as to the efficiency of Prof. Schweitzer's process.

Manhattan Beach May Be Sold.

It was said this evening on good authority that the P. H. Flynn syndicate, which operates the Nassau Electric railroad, has made an offer of $10,000,000 to the Manhattan Beach company for the stock of that company. William J. Kelly, one of the counsel for the Long Island railroad, said tonight that, as far as he knew, there was no truth in the story.

New Play Scores a Success.

"Mistress Betty," the new play by Clyde Fitch, received its first presentation on any stage tonight by Mme. Helena Modjeska before an audience that tested the capacity of the Garrick Theater. The story deals with the marriage of an actress to an English Duke, the scene being laid in London in the time of George II. Many curtain calls were demanded.

Clearing-House in Dissension.

There was no settlement of factional troubles by the Clearing-house committee. It did not meet, as had been expected. Rumors of domestic bitterness in the rich association continue to spread in Wall street and it is threatened that the whole affair may be aired in court.

Gotham Brevities.

The jury in the Fogria wife-murder case brought in a verdict of manslaughter in the first degree.

Thomas Kerrigan was sentenced to die in the electric chair during the week beginning Dec. 2 for the murder of Aaron Alexander.

A story in circulation that the heirs of Annetje Jans, claimants of the Trinity Church property, valued at $120,000,000, had obtained a verdict in their favor at Albany is absolutely untrue.

Morris Schoenholz was found guilty for the second time of arson in the first degree. The minimum punishment is forty years in prison, the maximum eighty. There were 300 persons in the tenement he tried to burn when he set fire to it.

CARRIAGE MEN MEET AND TALK.

National Association in Its Annual Session at Cleveland.

Cleveland, O., Oct., 15.—The annual convention of the Carriage Builders' National Association convened here today with an attendance estimated at over 2,000.

At the morning session today Mayor McKisson delivered an address of welcome, after which the various officers and committees made their annual reports. It is probable that George M. Studebaker of South Bend, Ind., will be named as President to succeed President C. M. Britton of New York. Among the other candidates for President are Henry Timkin of St. Louis and Henry C. Staver of Chicago.

A good part of the session was devoted to the reading and discussion of the report on the technical school. A call was made for subscriptions for the support of the school, and there were many liberal responses. The convention adjourned at noon until morning.

Only One Blot on the Horizon.

Every prospect pleases in the business world, and only the free silver crank is vile.—Louisville Post.

Good positions secured by students of Bryant & Stratton's Business College, No. 315 Wabash.

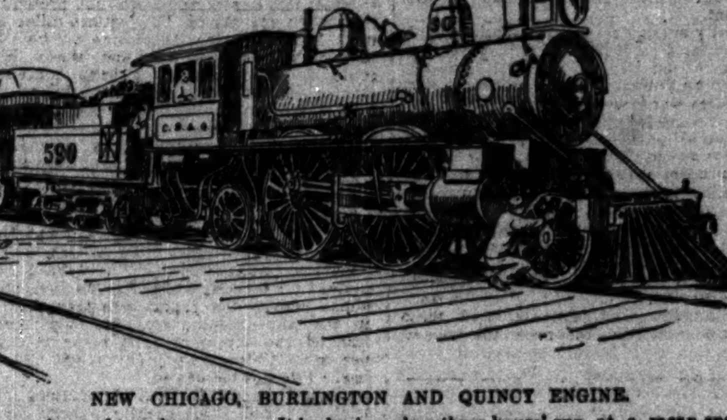
IT FLIES LIKE THE WIND.

BURLINGTON ROAD'S NEW ENGINE IS RAPID IN ITS SPEED.

It Is Doing Regular Service Between Chicago and Galesburg, Ill.—Hasn't Been Given a Chance to Show What It Can Do, but It Is Said, Eighty-five Miles an Hour Will Be Easy for It—Some of the Points Covered in the Construction of the Flyer.

The new high-speed engine No. 590 of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road is now doing regular service between Chicago and Galesburg, Ill., on a passenger run. It has not been given an opportunity to show its great speed, but the ease with which it makes up an odd minute or two of lost time is enough to convince the officials of the road that the engine is easily the fastest in the West.

In appearance it resembles a racehorse as much as a piece of machinery can. It looks long and "reachy" and has less wheels under it than any engine of its weight in the country. It can run eighty-five miles an hour easier than the average passenger engine can make sixty, and when its machinery works with the same speed of the average engine it will travel nearly one-third faster, because of the fact that its drivers are seven feet in diameter.



NEW CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY ENGINE.

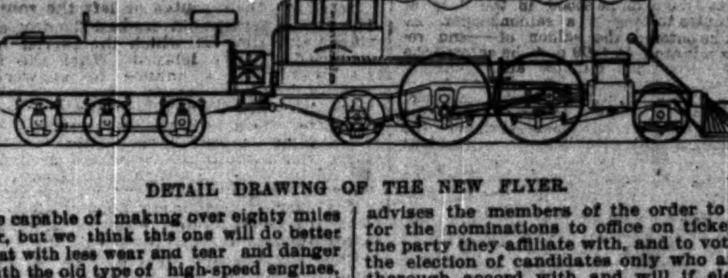
A few years ago rival locomotive builders were in the habit of decorating their high grade locomotives with as much gilt and brass trimming as they could easily carry. Then came a time when the builders went to the other extreme and the decorations were few and far between. The gold leaf disappeared and the only polished brass to be seen was the bell and whistle.

No. 590 is a happy medium between the two. It is richly, not gaudily, painted, and decorated from the sharp point of the pilot to the rear draw head of the tender.

In starting the engine moves off with a large train without apparent effort. It can reach a speed of thirty or forty miles an hour without half the vibration and swaying motion noticed in the old-style engine at twenty miles an hour.

Eventually the engine will be put in service on the fast mail trains and the Burlington road will then be in a position to compete with other roads in the matter of speed to a great advantage. The officials of the road deny that there will be a special test of speed, but they admit of being a little anxious for the new racer to get "laid out" an hour or so in order to see just how fast it will make up time with a clear track before it. One of the officials said yesterday:

"We don't want the impression to go out that we purchased the engine with a special view toward racing with the Northwestern or any other road. We think, however, it is a good thing to be prepared to run a train eighty-five miles an hour when the occasion demands. We have other high-grade engines that are capable of making over eighty miles an hour, but we think this one will do better than that with less wear and tear and danger than with the old type of high-speed engines. With an engine of this type the question of speed is limited only to the quality of the track and road bed."



DETAIL DRAWING OF THE NEW FLYER.

Following is a list of the principal dimensions of the new engine:

Cylinders	19x26 inches
Steam ports	21x1¾ inches
Exhaust ports	25½x6 inches
Valves	Piston type, 10 inches diameter
Valve travel	6 inches
Drivers	84¼ inches diameter
Driving wheel base	7 feet 6 inches
Total driving wheel base of engine	24 feet 3 inches
Truck wheels	50¾ inches diameter
Boiler	58¾ inches diameter
Fire box	8 feet 10¾ inches by 5 feet
Tubes	210.2 inches by 12 feet 9 inches
Weight on drivers in working order	84.000 pounds
Weight on truck and trailer in working order	46,000 pounds

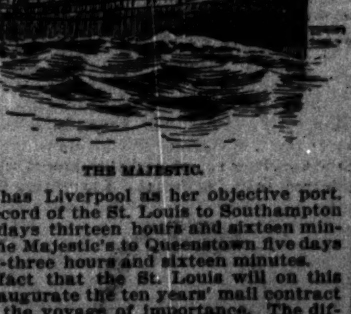
MAJESTIC AND ST. LOUIS NOT TO RACE

"Same Old Chestnut," Says a White Star Representative.

New York, Oct. 15.—[Special.]—Regarding a report published here alleging that the White Star steamship Majestic and the new American liner St. Louis, which sail tomorrow, would make a trial of speed the agents of the American line said there was no truth in it. It was pointed out that the two lines had adopted different sailing hours to avoid incentive to racing. The St. Louis will sail at 11 o'clock and the Majestic at 3.

At the White Star office the report was denied with impatience. "It is the same old chestnut," Mr. Kersey's representative said. "The Majestic will go at its usual speed and its going will have no reference whatever to the St. Louis and its rate of traveling."

The St. Louis is bound to Southampton, while the Majestic, touching at Queenstown, has Liverpool as her objective port. The record of the St. Louis to Southampton is six days thirteen hours and sixteen minutes, the Majestic's to Queenstown five days twenty-three hours and sixteen minutes.



THE MAJESTIC.

The fact that the St. Louis will on this trip inaugurate the ten years' mail contract makes the voyage of importance. The difference in distance between this port and Southampton and Queenstown is about 275 sea miles or fifteen hours' steaming for the St. Louis.

It takes a train fifteen hours and forty minutes to go from Queenstown to London. It requires two hours to travel from Southampton to London. Should the Majestic reach Queenstown thirteen hours before the St. Louis arrives at Southampton the British vessel would still have a chance of getting the mail first into London. But the general opinion prevails down-town that the Yankee boat will deliver its mail sacks in advance of its rival. The record for the fastest voyage between this port and Southampton is held by the Hamburg-American steamer Fuerst Bismarck, 6 days 10 hours and 55 minutes.

The result of the maiden trip of the St. Paul is being awaited with interest. It cleared Sandy Hook at 12:30 p. m. last Wednesday, and should be due at the Needles at 4:45 Wednesday morning.

The North German Lloyd liner Ems, which arrived late last night, sighted the St. Paul last Saturday about 1,100 miles east of Sandy Hook. The St. Paul was making about twenty knots an hour, the officers of the Ems, say, and had averaged a little more than seventeen knots. The Fuerst Bismarck on her record trip averaged an hourly speed of 19.78 knots.

The St. Louis will have among her saloon passengers Capt. A. P. Cooke of the United States navy and Mrs. Cooke, Mrs. W. H. Drayton and the Misses Drayton, Mrs. Walter P. Dodge, Henry Kimber, the Rev. R. M. Mestres, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Worsfold Mayo, Dr. I. T. McLeon, Algernon Sartoris, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard S. Whitney.

Among those booked to sail by the Majestic are R. W. Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel, Pemberton Hollingsworth, Gardiner G. Howland, Louis Iselin, H. Isona, H. R. Kuhhardt, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Loeser, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Schell, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzhugh Whitehouse, Louis Windmuller, E. H. Von Ingen, and McLane Von Ingen.

FASTEST VESSEL IN THE WORLD.

French Torpedo Boat Forban Is Credited with 35¼ Miles an Hour.

Some time since a paragraph went the rounds of the press crediting an English-built torpedo boat named the Sokol with having made a three hours' run at a mean speed of 29.76 knots an hour. This was crowned as the fastest speed for a boat on record. Now comes a torpedo boat built in France by Normand which beats this record by a knot and a quarter. She is called the Forban and has made one hour's run at the speed of 31.029 knots. This is equivalent to nearly 35¼ miles an hour, and it has been calculated that such speed would carry a steamship across the Atlantic in three days and three-quarters. A train traveling at such a speed would, without stops, run from Chicago to New York in twenty-eight hours.

The Forban is 144 feet long, 14 feet 6 inches wide, and 10 feet deep.—Chicago Evening Journal.

A. P. A. DELEGATES ASSERT SUCCESS.

Their Order Declared to Be Widely Dominant—Resolutions Adopted.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—The A. P. A. convention was resumed at Druid's Hall today. The growth and present strength of the order was a topic to which reference was frequently made. The A. P. A. was declared to be dominant in many cities. A recent victory, regarded as significant, was achieved at Nashville, Tenn., where all the candidates indorsed by the order were elected to the city offices by handsome majorities.

It was claimed by speakers that several States can now be swayed from one great political party to the other by the A. P. A. The Rev. Dr. J. B. Dunn of Boston, Secretary of the Advisory Board, told with satisfaction that the State Republican organization of Massachusetts had adopted a platform embodying nearly all of the A. P. A. principles.

It is announced that the order has been planted in Denmark and Sweden and that a foothold has been gained in other parts of Europe.

Resolutions were adopted that the board advises the members of the order to vote for the nominations to office on tickets of the party they affiliate with, and to vote for the election of candidates only who are in thorough accord with and will if elected support the reduction of immigration, extension of time for naturalization, an educational qualification for suffrage, maintenance of one general non-sectarian free public school system, no public funds nor public property for sectarian purposes, taxation of all property not owned and controlled by the public, opening to public official inspection of all private schools, convents, monasteries, hospitals, and all institutions of an educational and reformatory character, no support for any public position to any person who recognizes primal allegiance in civil affairs to any foreign or ecclesiastical power, public lands for actual settlement by American citizens only, and that the order demands the thorough enforcement of all existing laws by legally constituted authorities.

TO VINDICATE THEIR FORMER PASTOR.

Official Board of Union Avenue Church Reviews the Drew Charges.

The official board of the Union Avenue M. E. Church, located at the intersection of Forty-fourth street and Union avenue, at a meeting last evening set the seal of its displeasure upon the actions of the Rock River Conference which at its last meeting heard charges against the Union avenue pastor, the Rev. E. W. Drew, and suspended him from the ministry.

At the same meeting last evening the board disciplined members of the church who are said to have exhibited undue haste and to have connived at the downfall of the pastor by assisting the prosecution in finding material that injured the case of the pastor before the conference. The meeting was an adjourned one, but it was known that it was to be an important one. G. F. Swift, who has done much for the church and who thinks the Rev. Drew a much maligned man, presided in the early stages, the present pastor, the Rev. Mandeville, being absent at a wedding. Nearly every member of the board was present, but the Drew adherents were in the majority, the opposition only being able to get three votes against fourteen on the other side.

It was the intention also, it is said, to legislate D. J. Stewart from the office of Treasurer and to elect G. W. Nixon. But when the board got to work with its wholesale decapitation they found that the Treasurer would have to be elected at the quarterly conference, and as a result Mr. Stewart is still an officeholder. The reason assigned in the Stewart case, it is said, was that he had assisted the Civic Federation in collecting evidence against the pastor. Eight collectors, whose business it is to collect at the Sunday services, were also deposed because they were identified, it is said, with those who worked for the downfall of the expastor.

Everson Has Moral Scruples.

Charles T. Everson, a postoffice clerk in the mailing division, has resigned because he has to work on Saturday. He is a theological student, and in a letter to Supt. Montgomery he says: "The Bible enjoins upon every one abstinence from work upon the seventh day of the week, which is Saturday, and whereas that privilege is denied to me, therefore I hereby desire to resign my position as clerk in the mailing division."

IN THE WORLD OF LABOR.

The Central Pennsylvania miners are in convention. There is every appearance of a general strike throughout the entire region.

Every State in the Union was represented at the convention of the Switchmen's Union of North America in Omaha. The sessions are secret.

The Green Ridge Coal company at Girard, Macoupin County, Ill., has granted a voluntary increase of wages from 55 cents to 60 cents to their miners.

Commissioner Rieffler of the State Board of Arbitration is in Galesburg, Ill., hoping to effect a settlement of the strike in the Purington Paving Brick company's works.

The second day's session of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employés at Detroit was devoted to plans for the extension of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the order.

MILLER SPEAKS BOLDLY.

REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN OPENS AT THE COOPER UNION.

Vigorous Declaration in Favor of the Excise Laws as They Now Exist—Astonishes the Members of the Republican Club Who Hear the Herkimer County Man's Speech—Applause Follows His Speech Mixed with Hisses—Says the Issue Has to Be Met.

New York, Oct. 15.—[Special.]—Warner Miller opened the Republican campaign at Cooper Union tonight. He declared vigorously for the maintenance of the Sunday laws as they now exist, for the indorsement of Commissioner Roosevelt, and the approval of his Sunday crusade. Among other things Mr. Miller said: "We have an issue in this State. The Republican party met this issue squarely. In the platform adopted by the Republican convention at Saratoga it declared that laws shall be enforced and that the saloons be closed on Sunday. The word maintenance in that platform meant the enforcement of laws. It meant the retention of laws on the statute books of the State regarding Sunday observance. It meant the approval of the Police Commissioners in a successful effort to enforce the laws and the approval of the great mass of people of this State."

This declaration was received with general applause. Mixed with the cheers were hisses. It has been many years in the city since a man's utterances were awaited with such anxiety as this speech of Mr. Miller. No one knew what the Herkimer leader would say. If he did not mention excise it would mean that he was bottled up. So the crowd that filled Cooper Union to the doors waited with sharpened hearing to hear what he would say. The members of the Republican club were astounded with his bold declarations.

It was a clean and well-dressed crowd. Many men in clerical coats were there and many women. Anna Dickenson was among the latter. The platform was crowded, but very few of the distinguished Vice-Presidents on the printed list appeared. The names of William M. Evarts, T. C. Platt, Mayor Strong, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Abe Gruber, Gen. Horace Porter, and William Brookfield were on the list.

Ex-Judge Arnoux, James R. Sheffield, John Sabine Smith, John Jacobus, Elliott Roberts, Joel B. Erhardt, William Leary, and Thomas F. Eagan were on the platform. Elihu Root presided as Chairman of the Republican club. He made one of his positive speeches. Mr. Root was followed by Charles Emory Smith of Philadelphia.

When Mr. Miller was introduced he said as an overture: "For the words which I shall utter tonight no one is responsible but myself. Neither the Republican party nor the Republicans, through whose courtesy I am permitted to address you, need be held responsible for anything I shall say. I might claim to speak for the Republican party of this State, but I prefer that the words I shall utter shall stand or fall on their merits or demerits."

There was a hush, and then the whistling sound of quick drawn breaths. Men and women leaned forward and waited for Mr. Miller to go on. Quickly they sank back in their seats.

"The issues in this campaign are threefold," said Mr. Miller, "National, State, and municipal. I shall treat them in order." It was the local issue the audience was most interested in, however. Once, while speaking, a voice cried: "How about Cuba?"

"Yes, how about Cuba? This government is watching everywhere to prevent citizens and those who are not citizens from going to the aid of the oppressed Cubans."

In touching upon the excise question Mr. Miller said: "That is how the issue was made. It was not I that made it. It was here and it had to be met. The Republican party had to meet it or run away like cowards. The Republican party met the issue squarely. In the platform adopted at the Saratoga convention it declared that the law shall be enforced and that the saloons shall be closed on Sundays. I am in favor of high license. I believe the license for spirits should be higher, much higher, than the license for beers and light wines.

"Local option was tried in this country when the question of slavery was delegated to a State, and the bloody, infamous Kansas war was the result. Our people are not prepared to adopt a continental Sunday and destroy the American Sabbath. It will remain a living issue, and will not be settled until it is settled right."

CARL SCHURZ NO LONGER A GAROO.

Withdraws with Others and Will Aid in Forming a New Body.

New York, Oct. 15.—A meeting of the faction of the German-American Reform Union which opposes the action of that body in uniting with Tammany held a meeting tonight and passed resolutions denouncing the coalition. Carl Schurz read a letter withdrawing from the union, which he said was organized to fight municipal corruption embodied in Tammany Hall.

The Central Association of Liquor Dealers met tonight and indorsed the Democratic State ticket and Tammany city ticket.

The protestors formed a new organization to be called the German-American Citizens' Union.

TO AGITATE FOR A SHORT CAMPAIGN

Initiative Taken by the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 15.—The Cleveland Chamber of Commerce tonight adopted a resolution calling upon commercial bodies in other cities to move for a shorter Presidential campaign next year.

The preamble recites that much of the depression following the election of 1892 was due to the long campaign, and it is recommended the conventions of the two great parties be held three months, instead of six months, before the election.

A memorial to that effect will be sent to both the Democratic and Republican National committees.

BRICE AND FORAKER MAY DEBATE.

The Ex-Governor Challenges the Senator to Meet Him.

Eaton, O., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—In his speech here today ex-Gov. Foraker made reference to an editorial that appeared in the Cincinnati Enquirer and challenged Senator Calvin S. Brice to a joint debate. He said:

> If I am to understand this editorial as a challenge to a joint debate with Senator Brice it is accepted, and if what is said does not amount to a challenge then I hereby give the challenge and ask the Enquirer to submit it and give us an answer at an early day. If he has no questions to ask me I have some to ask him, and between us we may be able to ascertain just where he is at.

Tainted Blood

Poisoned my whole system, local troubles being the origin of my suffering. My limbs and arms swelled and sores broke out. My nervous system was shattered and I became helpless. Medical treatment availed nothing. I resorted to

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and it gave me vitality at once. I gained rapidly and the sores disappeared. I gained strength and was finally restored to health." Mrs. Elbridge E. Smith, P. O. address, West Granville, Mass.

Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists.

HESING'S MEN IN PERIL.

SHADOWED BY GOVERNMENT AGENTS AND MAY LOSE THEIR JOBS.

Assistant Postmaster-General Jones Explains How the Entire Special Detective Force of Over Forty Was Dumped on Chicago to Keep Tab on the Work of the Postal Employes—Many Found Delinquent in Various Degrees and Will Be Called on for Explanations.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—"As a result of the recent investigation of the letter-carriers of Chicago," remarked First-Assistant Postmaster-General Jones today, "it is unlikely that Postmaster Hesing will get an increase of 123 carriers as requested. On the contrary, the force at Chicago may be reduced at least 100 and probably more. There is a likelihood, too, of punishment being meted out to certain superintendents of substations who have been derelict in their duties in not looking after the movements of the men in their charge.

"For more than a year special agents of the Postoffice Department, under the direction of the Superintendent of the Free Delivery Service, have been investigating the work of the postal service in the large cities of the United States. Their instructions have been to keep away from postoffices, postmasters, and letter-carriers, but conduct their investigations as secretly and expeditiously as possible. It has been the purpose of the Postoffice Department to keep this examination a secret with a view to promoting effeciency, and all that an inspector has had for his guidance has been the number of the carrier he has been investigating.

"When a carrier was subject to this surveillance every movement he made from the moment he left the postoffice in which he was employed until he returned was carefully noted, together with the time consumed loitering on his route talking to people or going into saloons or other public resorts.

Duties of Carriers in Detail.

"According to the regulations of the Postoffice Department carriers are enjoined while on duty to be civil, prompt, and obliging to all with whom they have intercourse; to attend quietly and diligently to duty, and under no circumstances to loiter on their route; to refrain from stopping to converse, loud talking, controversy, profane language, singing, whistling, and smoking in the office or on their routes; to refrain from drinking intoxicating liquors. Any carrier intoxicated on duty will also be suspended, his route supplied by a substitute, the case reported for removal, and his successor nominated. No carrier will be retained in the service who is addicted to intemperance.

Limitations in a Financial Way.

"They are also forbidden to solicit, in person or through others, contributions of money, gifts, or presents; to issue addresses, complimentary cards, prints, publications, or any substitute therefor, intended or calculated to induce the public to make them gifts or presents; to sell tickets on their routes to theaters, concerts, balls, fairs, picnics, excursions, or places of amusement or entertainment of any kind; to borrow money on their routes or to contract debts which they have no reasonable prospect of being able to pay.

"The due performance of their duty by carriers, and the observance of the law, regulations, and orders prescribed for their conduct will be enforced by reprimand for slight offenses; by suspension with loss of pay for more serious ones, not, however, to exceed thirty days; and by suspension on and recommendations for removal for grave offense, or persistent disregard of the rules herein prescribed or of the orders of the Postmaster not inconsistent herewith. In all other cases of recommendation of removal carriers should not be suspended, but Postmasters should await the action of the department. Postmasters cannot appoint, reinstate, promote, or remove carriers, but must, in every case, make their recommendations to the department and await its action.

All the Detectives at Chicago.

"There are forty-two special agents in the employ of the Postoffice Department," continued Mr. Jones, "and when it was determined a month ago to investigate the letter-carriers of Chicago the entire force was assigned to this work. There are 1,054 letter-carriers at Chicago, 200 of whom are collectors. Of those who have routes reports were made by the inspectors in 800 cases. In consequence of reports made on 176 of these cases letters have been sent to carriers in Chicago, charging them with loitering while on duty, going into drinking saloons, and otherwise disobeying orders from the Postoffice Department. They have been given ten days in which to make replies to the charges against them. Inasmuch as they have been subjected to the scrutiny of two pairs of eyes, for in cases of flagrant violations reports were asked from two inspectors, it will be a difficult matter for the culprits to escape well-merited punishment.

"Charges made in these cases range all the way from two drinks a day up to constant drunkenness while on duty. In one instance the inspector found a group of letter-carriers sitting around a table in a beer saloon with bottles of beer on the table while they were making out reports and having a good time. In other cases it was found that the Superintendents had been in the habit of going out with the letter-carriers and drinking with them during office hours. If written reports coincide with the original oral testimony in these cases there will be vacancies in these positions at the substations.

"One of the crying evils of the postal service, especially in the large cities, arises from the fact that neither the Postmasters nor superintendents of substations take the trouble to find out what the carriers employed under them are doing. They do not go out on the street to see with whom they are brought in contact, how much time is spent in this store or that saloon, and consequently they are completely in the dark as to the time consumed by a carrier in making his daily rounds.

"It has been estimated a letter-carrier will distribute between 1,800 and 2,100 letters in making the customary deliveries during eight hours in which he is supposed to be at work. Not more than two and a half hours should be consumed by a letter-carrier in making up his route, which would give him five and a half hours to make his deliveries. Notwithstanding this fact it was found in some cases that carriers had been putting in five hours and a half and only two and a half hours on the streets. Of course this is no reflection on the letter-carriers, but it is on the Postmaster who countenances such proceedings, and this will be taken into consideration whenever the question comes up for an increase of letter-carriers.

Rather Warm for Hesing.

"Take Postmaster Hesing, for instance. When he comes to the Postoffice Department and asks for an increase in his carrier force the point will be made that unless he can find opportunities to employ his present force by enlarging their territory he will have to consent to a reduction rather than an increase. Out of the reports made to the departments as a result of the investigation in Chicago no specific charges were made against 634 letter-carriers. But the question was raised whether their territory should not be increased, and these reports will be an important factor in determining what is to be done with Postmaster Hesing's demand for an increase of force.

"On the face of the showing made by Chicago in this investigation I should say Postmaster Hesing will not get the increase he has asked.

"Investigations have already been made of the postoffices at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Columbus, Cleveland, Buffalo, Pittsburg, Allegheny, and Wilmington. In consequence of the reports made by the inspectors the letter-carrier force has been reduced 218 men, with a saving to the government of about $220,000.

"Within a year the Postoffice Department has been in possession of the name, number, and schedule of every letter-carrier in the United States, when he should start on his route and when he should get back again to the postoffice. Drinking and loitering on their routes seem to be the bane of the Chicago letter-carriers, and the condition there has been found very bad, in fact worse than in other cities. At Philadelphia, where there are 397 carriers, an increased force was recently requested by the Postmaster. When confronted with the reports of the inspectors, it became evident that the condition of affairs had not been misrepresented, and he was glad to submit gracefully and accept the inevitable.

"This resulted in a reduction of 106 carriers, although additional territory was [illegible] those who remained, no complaint has been heard since. In all probability this will be the case in Chicago, although I am not prepared to say how great a reduction will be made until answers have been made by those against whom charges have been filed. Some of the offenses which are of a mild type may be punished by a suspension from duty for a few days, while others may be of such a grave nature as to merit immediate dismissal.

"In the event of Postmaster Hesing having been granted 123 letter-carriers at the lowest calculation, the increase would have cost the government $73,800. On the other hand if his force is reduced 100 there will be an additional saving of $100,000. Postmasters and Superintendents of substations should watch their men very carefully for they cannot sit down in their offices and fritter away time that should be devoted to the improvement of the service as well as the men under their control.

Postmasters Should Investigate.

"There is something radically wrong at the office when the Postmaster and his assistants are not personally cognizant of the movements of the letter-carriers, and this is one of the reasons that have induced the Postoffice Department to conduct the present investigation. It will be continued until the postal service has been improved materially and not in the interest of clap-trap or sham reform, but a real curtailment of the expenses of the government.

"Naturally enough these investigations have to be conducted secretly. An inspector of the Postoffice Department would be valueless if he should be known to postal employés and letter-carriers whom he was about to investigate. For this reason the inspectors have been chosen from all parts of the United States and not from any particular locality or State. They have been selected according to their merit and with a view to promoting the efficiency of the postal service.

"When a city is to be investigated postal inspectors do not enter with a brass band, but go about their business as quietly as possible. Ostensibly they do not know the names of any of the carriers, but confine their investigations to numbers and conduct, and these form the basis of their reports to the department."

MR. HESING INDIGNANT AND HURT.

Reviews the Report in the Light of Local Official Facts.

There were no 176 letters received by mail carriers from Washington last night announcing that charges had been preferred against them by government inspectors. Neither did Mr. Hesing receive any notice that wholesale evidence was held against his men.

From the statement of Assistant Postmaster-General Jones it was expected something authoritative would be received, and Mr. Hesing and his cabinet held council in the latter's office until the last mails from the East had been sorted over.

It was telegraphed from Washington that forty-two special secret agents of the government had spent a month in Chicago "shadowing" the movements of the 1,093 carriers, that a situation was uncovered which proved all sorts of derelictions and that 800 carriers in all had been reported. Some of the subordinate officials were said to be included in the net.

This story caused all sorts of excitement among the chiefs and employés of the service yesterday. Heads of departments called on each other at short intervals to talk it over and carriers discussed the matter in solemn groups whenever they entered the building. By the report 800 complaints were found for the thousand and more employés, so the carriers figured about four men in five would hear more of the matter.

Sample of the Charges.

As the story ran, these charges were in the form of detectives' notes, recorded against the carriers by number. Each charge was backed up by at least two witnesses. One of the charges purported to read as follows:

Sept. 12. Carrier No. —— left the office at 8:05 a. m. In front of —— he lost five minutes talking. At 8:15 entered a saloon at —— and remained thirty-five minutes. After waiting six or eight minutes for him to come out I entered and found him sitting at a table eating lunch and drinking beer with two other men. Seating myself at a table where I could see him I waited. He drank four glasses of beer with his lunch. During this time his mail pouch was lying on the floor with mail in it and his hat was on a chair near by. After leaving the saloon I saw him walk to the corner of—— and at 9:10 a. m. he stood in the door of —— five minutes talking to a saloonkeeper. At 3:47 p. m. he entered the saloon of—— and remained six minutes. At 4:09 p. m. he entered the saloon of—— staid five minutes and drank a glass of beer. Leaving here he returned to—— saloon at 4:17 and remained eight minutes. There he drank more beer. After leaving this place he remained in the neighborhood ten minutes, killing time. He has a very small territory.

Mr. Hesing was wroth when he received the intelligence. It galled him to have any suspicions directed at the Chicago service.

He went to his office in a storm, and for an hour or two it was considered best not to interrupt his contending emotions. Then Maj. Hubbard asked him how he felt about the publication.

"It is a screed of lies from beginning to end," said the Postmaster. "Moreover, it carries its own proof of exaggeration and falsification in the conflicting statement of figures."

"What will the sensation amount to?" another asked.

"Amount to?" The Postmaster paused and considered. "In my judgment Mr. Kohlsaat in his brief newspaper experience by fathering such a yarn has done more to defame Chicago and injure her interests than did Wilbur F. Storey during his erratic and sensational career.

Mr. Hesing Does Not Care Personally.

"Not that I care, so far as the story reflects on me personally," Mr. Hesing added, "but it is sure to hurt the good name of Chicago, and perhaps it will result in great harm to the postal service."

"What truth is there in the report of an investigation?"

"There has been an investigation of the Chicago service, and I was the cause of it. It was made on my suggestion largely, and I am ready for the fullest inquiry into the Postoffice here at any and all times. But as for catching me napping, and showing up a situation unimagined by me, that is nonsense.

"Shortly after entering upon the duties of my office, something like eighteen months ago, I wrote a long confidential letter to Postmaster-General Bissell suggesting that a plan of investigating the work of postoffice employés by secret service agents would be full of benefit. You understand I could do this with all freedom, as my chief and I were old chums—in fact, Bissell helped to haze me when I entered Yale and personally ushered me into the mysteries of the Kappa Sigma Epsilon Society. I argued at length in that letter what I thought would be the advantages of postoffice detective work.

"Well, I asked again Sept. 3, while in Washington, that a detachment of inspectors be sent to Chicago while the work was being pushed at several other points. The force was sent here Sept. 6, six months after the appointment of A. W. Machen, chief of the delivery service, and, of course, I knew they were at their business. They spent ten weeks here. I expected the report within a day or two. Right here let me say that I have no wish to screen any employé who may be found derelict in his duties, and I am not only willing but have taken the initiative all along to probe to the bottom cases that suggest inattention to duty or violation of Postoffice laws.

Work of Local Trial Board.

"In proof of this assertion I cite the establishment under my administration of a Trial Board which sits in judgment on violations of service rules weekly. This was not only the first, but remains today the only, institution of the kind in the department. As an example of what is done I present the report of the Trial Board, summed up for three sessions, as printed in the Postoffice Bulletin, a weekly sheet also established by myself and without a duplicate in the whole service. The report shows seven recommendations for removals, five suspensions, and four reprimands.

"That is a fair average for three meetings," resumed Mr. Hesing, "and it shows what must be patent in any service where large numbers of men are employed—that there will always be found a sprinkling who will shirk work or break rules as to drinking. But since the establishment of this court we have been weeding out unworthy employés at the rate of two or three a week until the personnel of this office is unusually praiseworthy. Instead of our carriers and collectors acting as that rumor indicates our service is held up as the model for the nation and our record of 'routing'—two hours and twelve minutes—is called the standard."

"You don't take any stock, then, in the alleged detective reports where your men fooled away hours in saloons while on duty?"

"Take stock, why that would be just as impossible as to claim that the New York fast mail trains to this city, which run to the minute, fool away time in transit. Our employés work by schedule—they have so much to do and so long to do it in. They usually have to go like antelopes to make connections, and if they did tarry anywhere they would not have time enough to even pick their teeth. No, sir, the report is full of palpable absurdities.

"Besides, spies at work cannot always judge justly. Their reports must be considered gravely, and every man given the chance to answer for himself before judgment is rendered. For instance, carriers have certain duties, certain hours, and certain trains which control their movements. A carrier might wait on a corner ten minutes for a certain car while six others had passed, and one not informed would suppose he had 'soldiered.' I know a case where a carrier spent eight or ten minutes in a saloon in a Polish district delivering a registered letter to a woman who had an unpronounceable name. He was reported. The fact was he had to deliver the letter to the woman in person and get her signature, and it took the whole time to locate her and transact that business. And everybody knows that a detective who cannot produce results is not good for his job any length of time.

"Yet, claiming all I do for the Chicago service—that there is no better in the country and that it compares favorably with any body of equal size anywhere—I do not pretend to say that in our city of 125 square miles and with 1,100 carriers there may not be a few cases of bad service here and there. How could it be otherwise? I have contended all along that there should be special roundsmen in the service whose duty it is to look up such occasional cases."

"Assistant Postmaster Jones says in the afternoon press reports that your request for 123 additional carriers will not only be refused but a number are to be dropped."

"That is just the outcome that I fear as the result of publishing such a scurrilous story. But would it be reasonable, in view of the facts, for the government to take such a course? Is it likely when Mr. Machen, under whose charge the report was prepared, was on the commission a year ago that recommended the supply of forty-seven more carriers when Chicago's population was 100,000 less? I do not believe so."

General Superintendent of Carriers Frederick F. Stoll was greatly worried by the rumor, and felt that he had been personally aggrieved.

"Since I took hold of this department a year ago," he said, "100 new deliveries have been added. The collection system has been improved and collections are the key to the free delivery system. In several parts of town, notably just north and just west of the river, there are now six instead of five deliveries a day. West Madison street deserves to have its system, graduating from six down to three deliveries a day, increased to six a day throughout the business district. Can such changes be introduced if the request for 123 new men is not granted? Those alleged detective reports, the extreme ones, are foolish, as my books and system will show. As for inebriety or inattention to duty let me go on record as saying that such abuses are reduced to a minimum among the men and the heads of departments over them."

Superintendent of Carriers J. H. Harrington reiterated these statements and expressed his indignation at the rumors of bad discipline and poor service.

PLAN FAILS TO WORK IN MILWAUKEE

All Except Three Carriers Explain Away the Charges Against Them.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—The mail-carriers of Milwaukee were among the first to feel the effects of the espionage of the secret service officers sent out by the department at Washington. The sleuths from Washington, armed with route cards, dogged the carriers on their daily rounds for over a month, and at the end of that time found that of the 120 carriers in the service here twenty-one had been derelict in their duty. The department at Washington made a howl about the service, but when the carriers were given a chance to answer the charges which were preferred against them in only three cases was it found that the reports of the sleuths could be entirely substantiated, and three men were discharged.

The charges which were made against the carriers were for the most part that they loitered on their routes or left the routes. The secret service officers had the day, and place, and time at which the carrier was supposed to have delayed. When the carrier was given a chance to answer it was found in nearly every instance there was some legitimate cause for the delay—that the carrier had to explain about some letter, or that there was something else which he had to attend to which caused him to remain in a house a few minutes longer than customary.

The carriers produced a flood of affidavits from the people along the routes refuting or explaining away the charges of the secret service officers, and the result was in every instance except three the sentences of removal or suspension were either modified or revoked.

There was a big howl made about the investigation which was made of the Milwaukee office, and it was announced that the force would be shaken up on account of it. The final result of the investigation was almost a complete vindication of the carriers and of the way the affairs of the office are conducted by Postmaster Porth.

PENALTIES FOR TRIVIAL OFFENSES.

Experience of Jersey City Carriers with the Inspectors.

New York, Oct. 15.—[Special.]—The letter-carriers attached to the Jersey City postoffice, who have of late been dogged by a corps of inspectors sent from Washington, are at present breathing easier.

The dismissal of four carriers had been recommended by the inspectors. Two were Democrats and two were Republicans. All four were among the oldest employés of the office. Their cases were reconsidered by the authorities at Washington. Each was, however, fined thirty days' pay.

A few of the charges and the penalties were:

For stopping in a grocery store and eating a piece of pie—fifteen days' pay.

For drinking a glass of birch beer from a street stand—fifteen days' pay.

For looking at his watch too often—reprimanded severely.

For stopping seven times to answer questions of pedestrians and losing seven minutes—two days' pay.

Another carrier was fined thirty days' pay for entering his house while sick. He nearly died, but was told he should have continued on his route.

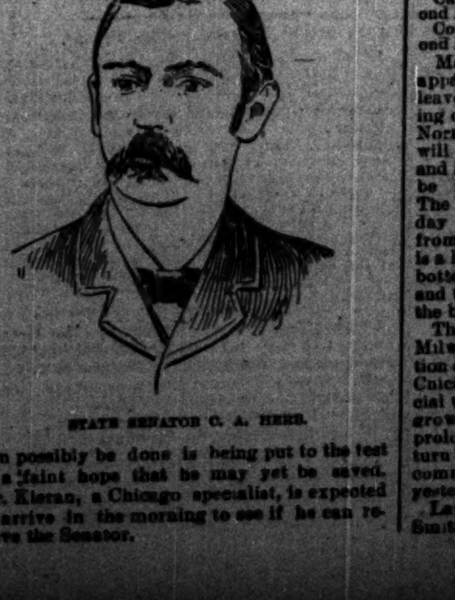
Postmaster Under Accusation.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—Charges were published here today that Postmaster Charles has been collecting about $20 a month above the legitimate amount from about twenty firms who have arrangements for the charging of overdue postage and the payment of the same quarterly. Mr. Charles admits the overcharge, but lays the blame upon a clerk who has been discharged since this matter came up. The grand jury is investigating. Mr. Charles was appointed Postmaster after a bitter fight with leading Democrats here. It is claimed these same men are back of the attempt to procure an indictment.

SENATOR HERB STILL CLINGS TO LIFE.

Can Take No Nourishment or Medicine and Has No Chance of Recovery.

Alton, Ill., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—State Senator Herb still lives, though he is unable to take nourishment or medicine except when it is forced down his throat. Everything that can possibly be done is being put to the test in a faint hope that he may yet be saved. Dr. Kieran, a Chicago specialist, is expected to arrive in the morning to see if he can relieve the Senator.



STATE SENATOR C. A. HERB.

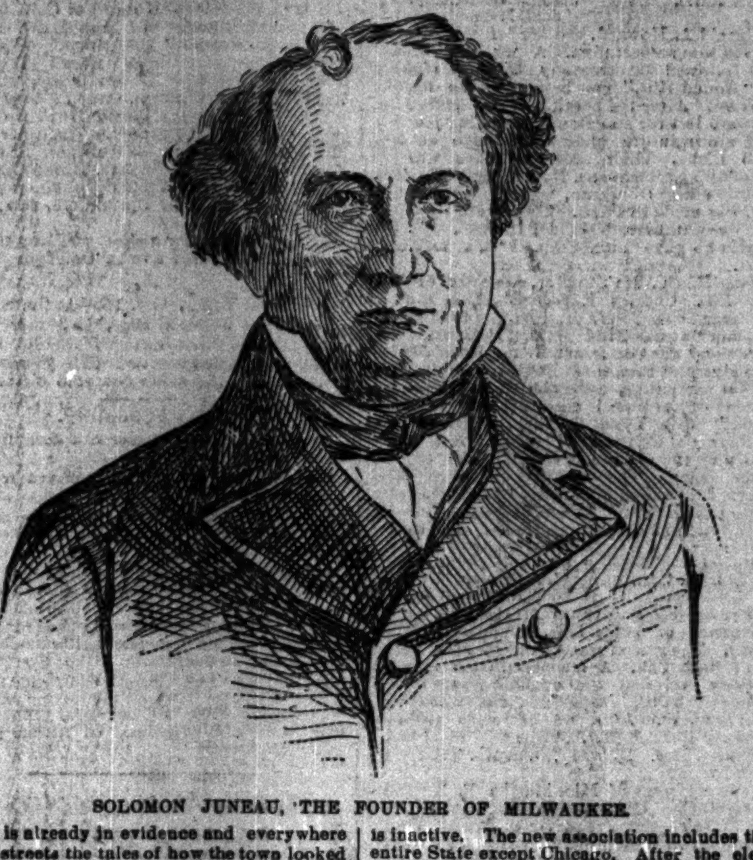
CITY IS IN GALA ATTIRE.

MILWAUKEE WILL BEGIN ITS CELEBRATION AT DAWN TODAY.

Thousands of Visitors Are Expected and the Buildings Are Decorated "Within an Inch of Their Lives" in Honor of the Semi-Centennial Anniversary—Parades, Fireworks, and a General Good Time Are on the Program—Governors Galore Will Be Present.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—The city is in gala attire tonight for the golden jubilee celebration of tomorrow. Milwaukee is decked out in best bib and tucker for the fiftieth anniversary of its birth as a city. Almost every building and store within the city limits is covered with bunting and evergreens, and the decorations are lavish and extensive. Many fine electrical displays and thousands of colored incandescent lights are strung across the streets. The bridges across the river are one solid mass of colored lights.

Already thousands of people from the country towns are pouring into the city. The old settler is already in evidence and everywhere on the streets the tales of how the town looked and what the pioneers of fifty years ago did, are poured into the ears of all who will listen to them.



SOLOMON JUNEAU, THE FOUNDER OF MILWAUKEE.

The celebration proper will open at daybreak tomorrow when all of the bells in the city will be rung and a salute of forty-five guns will be fired from the revenue cutter Andy Johnson and by the veterans of the Soldiers' Home. From that time until midnight Thursday there will be a continuous session of celebration. All work will be suspended, and the whole populace will give itself over to two days of pleasure and hospitable entertainment of the 60,000 guests who will be here from the interior of the State and from neighboring States.

The first display in tomorrow's festivities will be the great civic parade, which will move promptly at 10 o'clock from Reed street and National avenue and will march through the principal streets of the city. Chief Marshal Reuning tonight estimates that there will be more than 200 societies and at least 25,000 men in line. It will be the largest parade which has ever been seen here. It will be reviewed at Fourth street and Grand avenue by Govs. Upham of Wisconsin, Altgeld of Illinois, Clough of Minnesota, Rich of Michigan, Jackson of Iowa and their staffs, and by the city officials.

The Governors and their staffs and the visiting city officials from Chicago, Cincinnati, Duluth, Minneapolis, West Superior, Kaukauna, Oshkosh, and other points will be tendered receptions by the Committee of 100 upon their arrival and will at once be driven to the reviewing stand. During the afternoon there will be a public reception tendered by the city to all of its honored guests at the Academy of Music, at which there will be a flood of oratory. Mayor Koch will deliver an address of welcome and Gen. F. C. Winkler will respond on the part of the city.

Besides these all the Governors will make brief addresses. During the afternoon for the amusement of those who cannot attend the reception there will be bicycle races at National Park and boat races on the river. In the evening the great illuminated bicycle parade, in which 5,000 devotees of the wheel will participate, will move at 8 o'clock. One of the principal features of the parade will be the bloomer clubs. Prizes have been offered for the best club and individual turnouts and it is predicted that the wheelmen will give Milwaukee the most novel sight that has ever been witnessed here.

In addition to the general program the city officials whose special charge it is to entertain the visiting city officials, have arranged a number of receptions for them, which will conclude with a banquet at the Pfister Hotel tomorrow night.

City Attorney Hamilton will act as toastmaster, and among the responses to toasts will be one by Mayor Swift of Chicago.

Gov. Altgeld and staff, with invited guests, arrived in Chicago yesterday. The party leave this morning for Milwaukee to attend that city's semi-centennial celebration. They will occupy parlor car "Eureka" of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad, which was handsomely decorated. Nearly all of the members of the Governor's staff are in the party accompanied by women, and the trip is to be made a social as well as a state event. Mrs. Altgeld received callers at the Sherman House last evening, and others of the visitors attended places of amusement. Accompanying Gov. Altgeld and wife are:

Adjutant-General Alfred Orendorff, wife, and daughter.
Col. H. E. Bayle, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Col. Charles W. Dunham.
Col. W. G. Sanford.
Col. N. B. Wiggins and wife.
Col. Ross R. Fuller.
Col. H. F. Donovan.
Col. J. E. Kohout and wife.
Col. E. T. Noonan.
Col. J. F. Heffernan and wife.
Col. Fred P. Morris and wife.
Col. W. H. Purcell and wife.
Col. John G. Neumeister and wife.
Col. Fred Morrell.

These are all members of the Governor's staff. Others to make the trip are:

Lieut. J. D. Baxter, Twelfth Infantry, U. S. A.
Gen. Harris A. Wheeler, commanding the First Brigade, I. N. G., and wife.
Gen. J. H. Barclay, Second Brigade, and wife.
Gen. Andrew Welch, Third Brigade.
Col. George M. Moulton, Second Regiment, and wife.
Col. Francis T. Colby, Seventh Regiment.
Col. John M. Oliver, First Brigade, and wife.
Capt. John H. McCreery, Quartermaster Second Brigade.
Col. Henry Davis Jr., Inspector-General Second Brigade.

Mayor Swift and nearly all the Aldermen, appareled in dark suits and shiny silk hats, leave for Milwaukee at 8 o'clock this morning on a special train over the Chicago and Northwestern railway. Accompanying them will be a number of heads of departments and lesser city officials. Each Alderman will be resplendent with a gorgeous badge. The badges which were distributed yesterday are of wine-colored velvet suspended from a gold bar pin. At the top of the badge is a large copy of the city seal in silver. The bottom is trimmed with heavy gold fringe and the sides with gold cord. On the face of the badge is a suitable inscription.

The special Aldermanic train will reach Milwaukee soon after 10 o'clock. A delegation of Milwaukee officials will receive the Chicago officials and escort them. The special train will return whenever the Aldermen grow weary of feasting. Those who desire to prolong their stay will be supplied with return tickets. Ald. Madden, Chairman of the committee, issued the invitations for the trip yesterday.

Lansing, Mich., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—Gov. Smith and staff left tonight for Milwaukee to participate in tomorrow's semi-centennial celebration.

ASSOCIATED WHOLESALE GROCERS.

Illinoisans Meet at Peoria and Elect Their Officers.

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—The second annual meeting of the Associated Wholesale Grocers of Illinois was held in this city this afternoon, the principal business being the election of officers, which resulted in the selection of the following: President, Charles J. Off, Peoria; First Vice-President, D. H. Humphreys, Bloomington; Second Vice-President, E. E. Seger, Quincy; Third Vice-President, Thomas Hinkle, Springfield; Treasurer, A. S. Oakford, Peoria. The Secretary is an appointive officer and will not be announced for some days. It is more than probable that Fred Jones, Peoria, will be selected. The Executive committee was named to consist of the elective officers, while the Board of Directors is composed of a representative from each of the cities represented, as follows: Peoria, Rock Island, Bloomington, Decatur, Springfield, Jacksonville, Alton, and Quincy. The association was organized a year ago for unity of action among wholesale grocers, while the regular Illinois association as a result of the action of Chicago grocers is inactive. The new association includes the entire State except Chicago. After the election matters of interest were informally discussed, after which adjournment was taken.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS GRAND LODGE.

Question of a German Ritual Promises to Disturb the Illinois Body.

Quincy, Ill., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—The Illinois Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias met in Turner Hall this forenoon with a large attendance. They were welcomed by Mayor Steinbach and Dr. Joseph Robbins and responses were made by Grand Chancellor John A. Muller of Cairo and Grand Vice-Chancellor J. J. Brown of Vandalia. One of the bones of contention in the Grand Lodge is the question of a German ritual. This promises to be one of the exciting features of the session.

The report of Henry P. Caldwell, Grand Keeper of Records and Seals, shows 497 lodges in good standing Oct. 1 with a total membership of 38,405, an increase of nearly 2,000 members in a year. The total assets of the order in the State are $460,745. Grand Lodge receipts were $33,666 and the balance on hand Dec. 31, 1894, was $903. Charles Nieman, Grand Master of the Exchequer, makes a complete report of his department. It showed receipts to Oct. 1 of $50,890 and a balance on hand of $16,156.

The Rathbone Sisters also met here today with some 200 delegates present.

Hannibal, Mo., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—The State Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias convened in this city today, this being the twenty-fifth or silver anniversary of the order. All the grand officers and about 500 representatives are present.

NEW MASONIC TEMPLE DEDICATED.

Grand Rapids Thronged with Visitors to the Great Parade.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—The Masonic Temple was dedicated in "due form" today, the ceremonies being more elaborate and imposing than any before seen in this city. The principal streets are profusely decorated. Many of the blocks and business houses and hotels being almost hidden by bunting and Masonic emblems, while an electric display is made tonight and viewed by not less than 12,000 visitors. The feature of the day was the parade at 2:30. The column, led by the Detroit Commandery Knights Templar, was nearly two miles in length. After the parade the dedicatory services were conducted by the Grand Lodge officers in accordance with the Masonic ritual, and tonight there is a reception at which non-Masons are invited to inspect the interior of the Temple, but the crowd is so large that few will enjoy the occasion. The reception will probably be repeated tomorrow night without the attraction of the electrical display.

CONVICTED MURDERER BREAKS JAIL.

Prison Guard at the Jeffersonville Penitentiary Still Unconscious.

Terre Haute, Ind., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—George Roberts, one of the four men convicted of murder for causing the death of the engineer and fireman of a Big Four train at Fontanet, near here, during the strike in July last year, escaped from the Jeffersonville Penitentiary last night. He was a trusty and was driving a team outside the walls. A guard named Mahan was assaulted and has not yet returned to consciousness. It is supposed he tried to intercept Roberts and was struck by him. Because of his service to the State in furnishing information Roberts' sentence was fixed at eight years.

Michigan City, Ind., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—James Carr, the convict who escaped from prison yesterday morning, was captured by citizens and prison guards last night eight miles south of this city, as he emerged from a thicket in which he had been hiding. He gave battle with a club and wounded one of his captors.

TESTIMONY IN THE DR. WICKS CASE.

Prisoner Had Placed a Witness for the Defense Under Obligations.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—Testimony for the defense was introduced today in the case of Dr. Wicks, accused of the murder of Hattie Cole by exposing her to smallpox contagion. Mrs. Lena Brown and Edward and John Finder all swore they knew Miss Cole at Mrs. Finder's house during June under the name of Esther Evans. From their testimony it appeared that Wickes met her there while treating another patient and used to spend much time in her room. Myra Owens, the girl who died of smallpox at No. 604 Cedar street, boarded in the Finder house for some time. John Finder swore Miss Cole told him she was the widow of a brakeman and had had a child by him. He admitted on cross-examination that Dr. Wicks was at his mother's house last night and had sent her several women boarders.

PLANS CAUSE DELAY AT NORMAL.

Altered So Valuable Collections Can Be in a Fireproof Structure.

Bloomington, Ill., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—Gov. Altgeld, who has of late taken personal interest in the plans for the construction of the various new State institutions and has in several cases effected radical and sweeping changes in architecture and arrangements, has given his attention to the new $40,000 edifice provided for by the last Legislature to be erected at the Illinois State Normal School at Normal. The result is very material alteration in many respects. The plans provided for a fire-proof building to contain rooms for the two literary societies, gymnasium, bowling alleys, and system of sponge and shower baths. The Governor insisted upon his hobby of ornamentation upon the roof and upper parts of the edifice, arguing that a building situated on a great campus among trees should have the ornamentation on the top where it could be seen. The Governor also contended that as the building is to be fire-proof and the old building is not, the library worth $10,000, the museum of like value, the scientific instruments, and the like should be placed in the new structure. The President of the university and the members of the State Board of Education acquiesced and the plans will be so redrawn as to embody the Governor's suggestions. This will occasion six months' delay at least.

KEIR HARDIE ARRIVES IN ST. LOUIS.

Says Domination of the Clergy by Money Will Make Havoc.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—Domination of the American clergy by the moneyed classes is, in the opinion of J. Keir Hardie, one of the chief of many potent causes that will change the greatest republic of the world into a commune before the next century opens. Mr. Hardie states that his conception of the cause is not due to the Chicago ministerial incident, already publicly exploited, and that his startling prophecy of the overthrow of present government in the United States is not to be confuted.

Hardie arrived in St. Louis from Kansas City at 7:10 o'clock Tuesday morning with Frank Smith. At 7:30 o'clock tonight Mr. Hardie lectured at Pickwick Hall under the auspices of the Trades and Labor Council on the "Social Solution of the Labor Problem." Mr. Hardie states he will remain in the United States five or six weeks longer.

Peoria After the New Asylum.

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—The Board of Supervisors this afternoon took action regarding the location of the State Asylum for the Incurably Insane, making an appropriation of $20,000, and appointing a committee to act in conjunction with the city committee. An injunction is threatened, however, by the Pomona Grange of Dunlap. The locating commission was to have met this noon at Joliet, but the meeting was postponed by Chairman Finley of this city to Thursday noon. The Peoria proposition was delayed somewhat on account of the death of Thomas Clinch, Chairman of the board, but will be in the hands of the committee before Thursday.

The City Council tonight made an appropriation of $10,000, which will be turned over to the Citizens' committee to assist in the purchase of a site for the State Asylum for the Incurably Insane.

Saved from a Probable Hanging.

Grand Rapids, Minn., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—Patrick Fitzgerald, a tramp charged with having shot and probably fatally wounded young Al Johnson a few days ago while the boy, accompanied by his little brother, was out hunting, has been released. The injured boy's brother confessed today that he did the shooting himself accidentally and that the tramp story was made up because he was afraid that he would be arrested for murder if his brother died. Had the boy not confessed Fitzgerald would have suffered the punishment usually extended to murderers, as he had no earthly way of proving his innocence.

Hayward's Attorney Will Speak.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—Harry Hayward said today his attorney is preparing a statement regarding his attempt to break jail, and it is expected it will create a sensation. It is now known that Hayward's parents were duped into giving up $2,500 to the parties who were to get Harry out, and one of their plans was to secure an entrance through the roof of the jail. The grand jury also intends to investigate the matter and see that some one is punished.

St. Paul and the State Census.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—At its next session the Legislature, at the instance of country members, will probably overhaul the State census of this year. It is maintained that the twin cities will gain an undue proportion of members of the Legislature and other advantages because the Minneapolis census was padded to the extent of 18,000 or 20,000.

News Notes from the Northwest.

At Jefferson City, Mo., the Masonic Grand Lodge is in session.

Near Joliet, Ill., hogs are dying in droves from a mysterious disease.

At Columbus City, Ia., the postoffice lost $100 in stamps by burglary.

At Ottumwa, Ia., 400 pike and bass were caught in the Des Moines River.

At Danvers, Ill., Alphonse Barbera, a farmer, was kicked to death by a horse.

At Petersburg, Ill., Jesse Tise was run down by a train and his death is expected.

At Alton, Ill., Miss Nora Kane of Collinsville took the black veil in the Ursuline order.

At Omaha, Neb., Judge Dundy set the trial of ex-Congressman Dorsey for next Monday.

At Lockport, Ill., the 11-year-old son of Amy Powers was frightened to death by a dog.

At Hammond, Ind., the School Board has ordered the schools closed on account of diphtheria.

At St. Joseph, Mo., the case of ex-Priest Wagner was called and continued until November.

Near Keota, Ia., the body of Oliver Heath, a farm hand missing for three months, was found.

At Trenton, Ill., John Conroy of Chicago, 20 years old, had his arm and leg crushed by a train.

At Turner, Ill., the special election for bonding the city for $10,000 to build waterworks carried by 31 majority.

Charles Weber of Chicago has left the Hebrew Union College at Cincinnati, O., not caring to become a preacher.

At Spencerville, O., W. W. Rupert, a minor league ball-player, was accidentally killed by a fellow-huntsman.

Near Richmond, Ok., Mrs. Holcomb's 12-year-old son shot and killed Joseph Gushee as he was assaulting the mother.

At Canton, Ill., George and James O'Halloran were killed by the falling of a roof in the mine of the Canton Coal company.

At Quincy, Ill., the revenue cutter William Windom passed, lightered between barges so as to draw but three feet of water.

At Carthage, S. D., Capt. J. D. McGrew has received his appointment as commandant of the new soldiers' home at Lafayette, Ind.

At Circleville, O., Adjt.-Gen. Howe and Sheriff Cook testified strongly in Col. Colt's favor and were unshaken on cross-examination.

At Mexico, Mo., the Missouri Farmers' Institute came to a close, successfully exhibiting apples weighing one and one-half pounds.

At Lake Benton, Minn., George Hansen was fatally and his brother slightly wounded by a shot while in bed. The murderer is unknown.

Near Effingham, Ill., an unidentified tramp was killed and an engine destroyed by a head-end collision of freight trains on the Vandalia road.

At Omaha, Neb., Judge Shiras issued a writ of habeas corpus for John F. Myers and W. F. Garrett, held as prisoners in the Winnebago agency.

In Jefferson Township, near Logansport, Ind., George Sloop was arrested on the point of leaving town and charged with murdering his wife Oct. 5.

At Janesville, Wis., Charles Johnson, a barber, was informed of a fortune awaiting him at Boone, Ia., where his uncle has just died. He has gone after it.

At Lexington, Mo., the trial of Henry Rabe for murder said to have been done last May is in progress. Much bitterness is manifested. Rabe is rich.

At Green Bay, Wis., and the vicinity many cheesemakers have been cheated by a representative of an alleged Chicago firm who made heavy purchases.

At Chillicothe, Mo., Charles Stephens has been arrested charged with the murder of William E. Ellis, whose body was found in the ashes of some haystacks.

At North Manchester, Ind., Etta Overholser was arrested for perjury in testifying to her previous moral life in her breach of promise suit against David Whisler.

At Perry, Ok., the Sheriff left for Colorado Springs to bring back Fred W. Farrar, cashier of the defunct First State Bank of Perry, charged with embezzling.

Near Osage, Ia., the body of Price V. Evans, principal of the high school there, was found in the woods with a revolver beside it. No reason is known for suicide.

At Fort Scott, Kas., Cashier Colean, the self-confessed embezzler of $15,000 from the State Bank, returned with his family, in poor health and it is thought penniless.

At Petersburg, Ill., Joseph McGuire, 24, and Grace Gard, 18 years old, were married by a Justice, having run away from Springfield, where their families are well known.

At Bloomington, Ill., H. S. Bower has been sued for $50,000 by the Automatic Telephone and Electric company of Chicago for putting in an old-fashioned switchboard instead of its device.

At Olathe, Kas., H. C. Hammond, principal of day schools for the deaf in Chicago, was appointed Superintendent of the State Deaf and Dumb Institution, instead of A. A. Stewart, removed.

At Springfield, Ill., Gov. Altgeld issued requisitions on the Governor of Iowa for Zach Adams, wanted in Grand Detour for selling liquor without license, and for Albert Thompson for stealing in Peoria.

At Ishpeming, Mich., the body of the 5-year-old daughter of Adolph Lefrentere was found in a neighbor's garret. She had been missing since June 24. Blood on the child's clothing points to foul play.

HEALS THE OLD WOUNDS.

PARTY FEALTY MAKES REPUBLICANS FORGET ALL QUARRELS.

City and County Will Work Together in Harmony for the Success of the Ticket—Mayor Swift Confers with Other Leaders and Is Confident All Party Bickerings and Dissensions Are Forgotten in the Universal Loyalty to the Organization—Democrats Find No Comfort.

By the time the robins get back next spring all traces of the late friction in the Republican party in this county will have disappeared if present indications can be relied upon. The Democratic leaders who have been playing the mother-in-law rôle will have all they can do to attend to the troubles in their own party.

Mayor Swift and Congressman Lorimer, the Chairman of the County committee, had an hour's conference at the former's office yesterday afternoon, and the campaign manager left the City Hall with the assurance that the City Hall faction was with the ticket heart and soul, and that the city employés would do all in their power to bring about Republican success. Both Mayor Swift and Congressman Lorimer seemed highly pleased over the conference, and it was apparently an agreeable affair to both parties.

"Mr. Lorimer called to have a friendly chat," said Mayor Swift after his visitor had departed. "We simply discussed the prospects of the party, and I assured him we would render any assistance that we could. We are Republicans, and so far as I can see the party is united and will present a solid front for next year's fight."

Congressman Lorimer referred to his visit in this way: "I simply dropped in to have a friendly talk with the Mayor regarding the situation in this county, and I have no hesitation in saying that I was cordially received and that Mayor Swift assured me of his hearty support in the present campaign. We talked over the situation in a pleasant way, and will have the support of the city employés in the present campaign."

The Democratic organs and certain disturbers in the Republican party have busied themselves of late circulating stories calculated to embarrass Mayor Swift's administration. One of these has been that Commissioner of Public Works Kent was to be forced to resign, and another has to do with legislating Commissioner of Health Kerr out of office. The claim has been made that the county leaders were doing what they could to undermine Kent and Kerr, with a view of forcing the Mayor to recognize their organization. It has been reported that the program was to force the Mayor to appoint Dr. T. N. Jamieson Commissioner of Public Works to succeed Mr. Kent.

In the first place, there is no trace of the county leaders taking any part in any of the schemes to embarrass the administration. Each side has adopted the policy of not interfering with the other, and is simply allowing whatever soreness might exist to heal itself. As to Dr. Jamieson, it is said on authority that he has no desire to be Commissioner of Public Works. The place was offered him during the Washburne administration, and he declined it. Mayor Swift, it is authoritatively asserted, has no idea of calling for Kent's resignation, and Kent has no idea of tendering it. He is now in New York enjoying his vacation, and will be absent several weeks.

As to Commissioner Kerr the ordinance to reorganize the Health Department has not been taken up. It is well known Mayor Swift's idea is that the plan of organization in vogue in the New York Health Department should be followed here. A layman is at the head of the department there and it may be depended upon that an ordinance will be drafted that will make a layman the head here. The committee having the matter in charge is comprised of Mayor Swift, Ald. Madden, Commissioner Kerr, Dr. Hamilton, and Dr. Cotton.

One thing that will have to be determined before anything can be done is the question of expense. The drift of affairs in the Council recently does not indicate that the leaders are endeavoring to embarrass the administration, however much they may differ on political matters. The policy of both factions seems to be to ignore the late conflict.

A story has been circulated that National Committeeman W. J. Campbell has drifted into the County Building organization. So far as known an understanding has not been reached. Campbell, notwithstanding a strong pressure brought to bear, kept out of the recent conflict. Some of his friends who have been on the committee for years, were not reëlected at the recent convention, but there is little doubt that when it comes time to deliver the delegates for the Seventh Senatorial District Campbell will be on hand with them at his command.

There was a joint meeting of the City and County committees yesterday afternoon, and each ward reported that it was ready to make the canvass. Chairman Lorimer announced the books were ready and the blanks to be mailed to unregistered voters notifying them Tuesday was the only day for registration would be ready Thursday. It is intended to hold a meeting soon of the challengers, captains, and watchers of each precinct.

C. S. Deneen, Chairman of the Committee on Naturalization, announced after the meeting of the Executive committee that the County Court would sit every day for the purpose of naturalizing voters, and also on Friday and Monday evenings. It is the intention to do all the naturalization work in the County Court.

FOLEY GIVES A LITTLE ADVICE.

Says Democrats Must Create a Split in Republican Ranks.

Facts indicating that there is little enthusiasm in the Democratic ranks came out at a meeting of Central Executive committeemen and ward club Presidents held at Democratic headquarters last night. In the first place the attendance was nothing like what had been expected and a good many of those present made reports that were not altogether satisfactory.

Candidates Morrison, Kelly, and Jones were there. Ludden of the Fourth Ward observed that some of the committeemen dare not call meetings, and Keough of the Fifth reported factional troubles that greatly annoyed the organization in that ward.

In the Thirty-third Ward, according to Justice Foley, things are not in the best working order. The only chance he could see for the Democrats to profit was to bring about a split among the Republicans. A member from Cicero reported that there was a lack of howling enthusiasm for the ticket out in that section.

Richard Morrison, candidate for Judge, was called on to speak, but said he preferred to reserve his thunder for the campaign. Thomas Kelly said he had always voted with the Democrats and never felt ashamed of doing so. A. J. Jones declared he was well pleased as a whole over the report. John P. Croak of the Sixth complained because his club had not received notice of the meeting.

"Are you a friend to Mr. Hesing?" asked Chairman Peabody.

"Well, I don't care to put myself on record as to that."

Mr. Peabody urged that the club officers at once forward a list of their members to headquarters. "If you only have four members," he said, "send us their names. It is important in this campaign that we should have them."

Indorses the City Administration.

Stephen A. Douglas presided at a meeting of the Second Ward Republican club at Freiberg's Hall last night. Some 200 members attended and appointed challengers for the coming election. A resolution was unanimously adopted indorsing Mayor Swift's administration. Addresses were made by the Rev. J. M. Townsend, Ald. Best, and Congressman Belknap.

Better than the Schoolhouse Flag.

It is a good idea to float the American flag above every schoolhouse. But it is even better for every city to be able to say that no child in its bounds was ever denied an education under that flag for lack of schoolhouses on which to wave it.—Baltimore American.

THE HUB'S Daily Bargain [illegible]
THE HUB
Wednesday, Oct. 16.
Men's
Fine Wool
Fleece Lined
Underwear..
The very same quality that is regularly sold for 98c— Today only for [illegible]
49c

COMES TO SEE STARS.

PROF. E. E. BARNARD, ASTRONOMER, ARRIVES IN CHICAGO.

Will Take Charge of the Great Telescope at the Yerkes Observatory—Head of the Astronomical Department of Chicago University—Tells What May Be Expected of the Forty-Inch Lens—Mars' Signal Lights Never Seen at Mount Hamilton.

"No telescope will ever discover the 'Man in the Moon,' nor bring him apparently nearer to us than 100 miles."

Thus substantially spoke Prof. E. E. Barnard, the eminent astronomer and former head of the great Lick Observatory at Mount Hamilton, Cal., who arrived in Chicago yesterday to assume his position as head of the astronomical department of the University of Chicago. Owing to the delay in the construction of the Yerkes observatory, due to the present lack of building iron, Prof. Barnard will not begin active work in the observatory until some time in January, but will devote his time during the autumn quarter to writing and to lecturing under the auspices of the university extension department.

For the last seven years the professor has been engaged in an extensive study of astronomical photography. The Lick Observatory has already published three volumes of his studies in this branch of astronomy, and he is at present working on the fourth volume, which he expects to have completed before February.

When questioned regarding the possibilities of the great Yerkes telescope and the advantages or disadvantages of its location at Lake Geneva the professor was inclined to be conservative in his remarks.

"Let us dismiss the sensational ideas concerning the possibilities of a new and great telescope, so commonly expressed, and stick to the facts," he said. "In the first place, as to the moon. No telescope will ever be built that will give us much additional information about it. No telescope, no matter how powerful it may be, will ever show the moon clearly at an apparently closer range than 100 to 150 miles, as seen by the naked eye.

"In regard to the statement made by one of the newspapers not long ago that one important thing the great forty-inch telescope was expected to do was to clear up the mystery of the 'signal lights' discovered upon Mars with the great Lick telescope and which were supposed to be a dispatch attempt on the part of the inhabitants of Mars to open up communication with the people of the earth, this project must fail utterly when it is known no such 'signal lights' were ever seen upon Mars with the Lick telescope, but, in all probability, were seen only by an expert and keen-sighted newspaper man. The fact is, the man of Mars (and his 'signals') must be forever undiscovered.

"We expect to gain some knowledge in the study of the surfaces of Uranus and Neptune, and in the study of the double stars and the satellites of the different planets. There are still many unsolved problems concerning fixed stars, revolving binary stars, and solar prominences.

"We have everything to expect for an excellent performance of Chicago's great glass. The very location of the 40-inch at Lake Geneva may have an important bearing on the future of great telescopes, though as to the meteorological conditions that prevail at Geneva I am as yet unable to speak."

Prof. Barnard is at present staying at the residence of S. W. Burnham, No. 91 Fifty-first street, but expects to leave for Lake Geneva soon, to be gone some time.

LIEUT. BONFIELD IS REPRIMANDED.

Police Trial Board Talks to Him About Primary Day Actions.

At the session of the Police Trial Board yesterday Lieut. Bonfield of the Harrison Street Station, was reprimanded for his failure to perform his duty at the disturbance on the day of the Republican primaries. No prosecuting witnesses appeared, so the Trial Board felt it could take no further action.

Patrolman "Sandy" Waters was reported to be sick and did not appear before the board to answer concerning his actions on the same day.

Sergt. Amstein of the Cottage Grove Avenue Station was before the board for an assault on Max Rauche, No. 2107 State street. Rauche was before Justice Richardson last Friday charged with keeping a disorderly house, and during the trial provoked Sergt. Amstein to commit an assault upon him, for which the Sergeant was fined $5 and costs.

Yesterday when the case was heard before the Trial Board, it is said, Rauche made himself very offensive and was told by Chief Badenoch his thrashing had doubtless been well deserved. Sergt. Amstein was cleared of blame and restored to his position.

Officer J. McNamara of the Desplaines Street Station was fined ten days' pay for speaking to a young woman whom he did not know. The witnesses asked that no severer penalty be inflicted on the officer.

HELD FOR ROBBING MISS GILLIS.

Thomas Shannon Arrested for a Daring Attack on a Young Girl.

Thomas Shannon, one of the negroes charged with robbing and beating Nellie Gillis on Michigan avenue on Monday evening, has been arrested by Policeman Curran of the Harrison Street Station. It is said he was committing a burglary when caught. Miss Gillis, who is at the County Hospital, is improving slowly, and her injuries are not likely to prove fatal.

Last evening Shannon was taken to the County Hospital for the purpose of identification by Miss Gillis. Her condition was such, however, that the physicians would not allow her to be seen.

Shannon was identified yesterday by three men as the thief who had robbed them of small sums of money. C. E. Barnum of West Forty-eighth and West Lake streets said Shannon held him up and robbed him of $25 at Polk street and Pacific avenue several evenings ago. Myer Harris, No. 511 Halsted street, said the prisoner took $15 from him on the Twelfth street viaduct last Saturday evening. H. Fresinsky said Shannon was the robber who took $26 from him Monday night near his home, No. 142 Pacific avenue.

WORK OF FEDERAL GRAND JURY.

C. G. Jones Indicted in the Counterfeit Stamp Manufacturing Case.

The United States grand jury returned thirteen indictments yesterday. C. G. Jones, the principal in the counterfeit stamp manufacturing case, was one of those indicted. It is said he has fled and will not be in court when the case is called for trial.

Warren T. Thompson, the matrimonial agent, to whom was traced the purchase of the perforating machine used by Jones in preparing his sheets of stamps, is said to have been among those indicted.

Evans, Burch, and Guerin, the three alleged green goods men captured by Postal Inspector Mercer in the Hotel Stirling last June, are said to have been indicted. Evans and Burch are reported to have forfeited their bonds. Guerin has $1,500 tied up in the hands of the inspectors, money taken from him at the time, and is apparently anxious for trial. If the others cannot be found the trial will probably be postponed until next session of the court.

CASHIER FOX GETS A CONTINUANCE.

Ansonia Clock Company Does Not Altogether Suit Chief Badenoch.

The case of E. A. Fox, cashier of the Ansonia Clock company, No. 133 Wabash avenue, who is charged with the embezzlement of $200, was continued by Justice Richardson yesterday until Oct. 24, and the Ansonia Clock company will be deprived of police protection unless it meets to some degree the demands of Chief Badenoch.

Two weeks ago Detective Sergeant Corbus discovered the company was being systematically robbed by one of its employés, but the company refused to prosecute. A day or two ago Detective Corbus ascertained that E. A. Fox, the cashier and his confidential bookkeeper, was short in his accounts, after having been called in by Manager Barnum to ferret out the case. For a second time Manager Barnum refused to prosecute.

Yesterday morning Chief Badenoch sent for him. Mr. Barnum still protested against prosecuting Fox, and then Chief Badenoch delivered his ultimatum: "If you do not prosecute these men you need not come to this department for assistance. Twice have you been robbed and twice have the offenders been apprehended and confessed. The police department is not and will not act as a collecting agency. If these men are guilty they should be prosecuted. Unless this man is prosecuted, in the event that you are robbed again, I will not detail an officer to work upon the case, and you will not be accorded the assistance of this department."

MRS. CUNNINGHAM FINDS HER CHILD.

Swears Out a Warrant Charging Mrs. Mansfield with Abduction.

Six weeks ago the police were asked to look for the 9-year-old daughter of Mrs. Marguerite Cunningham, Fifty-ninth street and Winchester avenue, who was missing. Yesterday the police learned the child had been recovered by her mother, whom illness had prevented from sooner reporting the fact, it was said. Now an arrest will follow, the charge of abduction being preferred against the defendant. A warrant was issued yesterday by Justice Underwood against Mrs. Marguerite Mansfield of Grossdale, and Detectives Stible and Farnsworth will serve it this morning.

Mrs. Mansfield formerly lived on the South Side, and was acquainted with the Cunningham family. Two weeks ago the mother of the missing girl heard of her being in Grossdale, and accompanied by her husband she called at the house of Mrs. Mansfield, finding the object of her search. She also heard from the lips of her daughter, she says, that the latter had been forcibly detained and compelled to do hard work, in spite of her repeated requests to be allowed to return home.

Mrs. Mansfield asserted the girl staid with her voluntarily. The story of the child's disappearance had been printed in the daily papers and Mrs. Mansfield was made, it is asserted, to admit that she had read the item.

Refusal to Take Case from Jury.

Judge Tuthill yesterday refused to take from the jury the case of the administrator of Mrs. Ellen O'Neill against the Chicago and Alton railroad company. Mrs. O'Neill was killed at the Stock Yards. When the suit for damages for her death was called for trial last week the evidence showed that at the time of the accident she was not on a public street, but on railroad property, and was therefore, in law, a trespasser. The court said that while the evidence showed the place where the accident occurred was not a street, yet it was a continuation of a street and was a place where hundreds of people passed in the evening on leaving their work in the packing-houses.

V. J. Helm Arrested in Retaliation.

Valentine J. Helm, commission merchant, No. 198 South Water street, who recently caused the arrest of his two partners, A. E. Lawrence and John G. Clinger, on the charge of assault and robbery, was himself arraigned before Justice Prindiville yesterday on the charge of assault with a deadly weapon. Lawrence and Clinger say Helm assaulted Lawrence first and cut him in the left hand with a pocket knife. The case was partly heard yesterday afternoon and continued until today.

Charles Tey Han Marries Lizzie De Long.

Justice Severson yesterday afternoon officiated at a wedding in which Charles Tey Han, a Chinaman, who keeps a laundry at No. 176 North Halsted street, and Lizzie De Long, a domestic, whose home is in Cleveland, O., were the principals. The ceremony took place in Justice Severson's private office on West Madison street. Mrs. Tey Han, who is 19 years old, said Charles always treated her kindly and was the only friend she had in the world.

Judgment Against Attorney I. E. Adams.

Judgment by confession was entered in the Circuit Court yesterday against Attorney Isaacs E. Adams and his wife, Ellen T. Adams, for $10,125, and execution was issued. The judgment was obtained on a note given by the defendants in January, 1894, for $9,000 in favor of Katharine L. Myers. Mr. Adams for a time supported an elegant establishment on the North Side, and it is sought under the judgment to place a lien upon this property.

High School Literary Union.

Yesterday was the time for the regular monthly meeting of the Chicago High School Literary Union at the Victoria Hotel, but for want of a quorum no business was transacted. It is the plan of the union to arrange for debates between the different high schools. For the prizes to be given at the annual contest this year $300 has been donated by A. S. Trude, Franklin Head, and C. S. Thornton.

Charged with Criminal Carelessness.

Motorman William Kold of the Cicero and Proviso Electric Street railway was held to the Criminal Court yesterday by a Coroner's jury on a charge of criminal carelessness in connection with the death of Victor Troost of Harlem, who was run down by Kold's train on Desplaines avenue Oct. 11 and killed.

Otto E. Niehoff Gives Bonds.

Otto E. Niehoff, indicted on a charge of larceny, walked into Judge Hutchinson's court yesterday afternoon and gave a bond in the sum of $2,500. Niehoff was indicted in connection with the failure of the bank with which he, a brother, and his father were interested.

Items.

The eighth annual exhibition of American pictures will be held at the Art Institute Tuesday evening, Oct. 22, from 7 to 11 o'clock, when the seventeenth annual reception will be given.

S. S. Russell of the undertaking firm of Russell & Cornish, No. 4363 South Halsted street, died suddenly at 330 o'clock yesterday afternoon of heart disease, at State street and Eldridge court.

W. M. Timberlake & Co. and William M. Timberlake, President of the company, confessed judgment in the Superior Court yesterday in favor of the National Bank of the Republic for $29,096.65.

President Hay of the Barbers' Protective Association has sworn out warrants for the arrest of Louis Levy, No. 500 Thirty-ninth street, and his employés, C. Buell and J. Gibbons, for keeping open barber shop on Sunday.

Contractor James Leonard and the proprietors of the Reaper Block, Washington and Clark streets, were censured yesterday by the Coroner's jury, which held an inquest upon the body of Michael Weir, killed Monday by a window shutter which fell from the seventh story upon him.

Capt. George W. Streeter, the ancient mariner who once lived on the north shore, was yesterday sentenced to ten days in jail and to pay a fine of $100 by Judge Chetlain. The charge against the Captain was contempt of court. His attorneys took an appeal to the Appellate Court.

When the cases of William Haskell, the proprietor of a barber shop, No. 1219 Wabash avenue, and his two journeymen, Robert Nichols and H. Hershberger, for keeping open on Sunday were called in Justice Lee's court yesterday the defendants did not appear and their bonds were forfeited with leave to reinstate.

William Akins, clerk in Justice Miles Kehoe's court at the Desplaines Street Station, is an embezzler to the amount of $41. He confessed his guilt yesterday to Justice Kehoe and Capt. Mahoney. Capt. Mahoney will prefer charges against him and the matter will be brought before the trial board.

Attorney Frank H. Collier is again to be tried on the question of his sanity, and he will be brought before Judge Donnelly in the County Court this morning at 11 o'clock. Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Fannie G. Collier, wife of the lawyer, filed a petition for a writ of inquisition for his arrest and trial. Of late Collier has made himself a nuisance in the courts with writs of habeas corpus for prisoners whom he found in police stations. Collier was locked up at the detention hospital last night.

ARCHITECTS' INSTITUTE IN SESSION.

Protest Against the Compensation of the Designer of the Postoffice.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—The twenty-ninth convention of the American Institute of Architects began at 10 o'clock today in the St. Nicholas Hotel. There was a large proportion of the 554 active members of the institute on hand at the opening of the convention by its President, Daniel H. Burnham of Chicago.

In his annual address President Burnham registered a big protest against the slight compensation to be allowed the architect who designed the new Chicago Postoffice. At the conclusion of the President's address Secretary Stone read a report from the Board of Directors.

The board proposes an amendment changing grades of membership as follows: First, practicing members; second, associate practicing members; third, a third grade of associate members; fourth, junior members; fifth, such other grades of honorary, corresponding, life, or other class as any chapter may create. The board also recommends its own abolition and the substitution of an Executive committee of seven, to include the President, Secretary, and Treasurer.

Equalization Board Adjourns Sine Die.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—The State Board of Equalization adjourned sine die today. Its work was completed last week and the session today was of a perfunctory character. The report of the proceedings of the session will be published in December.

SOCIETY—AMUSEMENTS.

Miss Helen Townsend Breck, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen Breck, and John Corse Howard, son of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Howard of Chicago, were married yesterday at high noon in Christ's Episcopal Church, Springfield, Mass. The church was elaborately decorated with autumn foliage plants and cut flowers. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Brooks and the Rev. Mr. Balentyne of St. Peter's Church. Miss Edith Dexter of Chicago, cousin of the groom, attended the bride as maid of honor. The little flower girls were Miss Ruth Willits, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Willits of Chicago, and Miss Bessie Davis of Rochester, N. Y. The bride's gown was entirely of rare old point lace over white satin, and she carried a white ivory prayer-book. The bridal party entered the church to the singing of the bridal chorus from "Lohengrin," sung by the full boys' choir. The ushers were:

Messrs.—
M. D. Follansbee of Chicago. Raymond L. Whitman of Cambridge, Mass.
And Messrs.—
W. S. Breck, Percy L. Shaw,
Harry Haile, Joseph Pyncheon, Springfield, Mass.

Harold A. Howard, brother of the groom, served him as best man. A wedding breakfast followed the ceremony at 12:30 o'clock at "Round Hill," the home of the bride's parents. After the breakfast Mr. and Mrs. Howard left for an extensive wedding journey and will in future reside in Chicago at No. 206 Plaza. Their reception days will be Wednesday afternoons, Nov. 20 and 27. The bride's entire trousseau, which is very beautiful, was made in Paris. The groom's gift to her was a miniature set in diamonds. To his ushers he gave monogramed link cuff-buttons.

Miss Edith Akin Stouffer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Robert Stouffer, and J. Kemper Dering were married last evening at 8 o'clock at the First Baptist Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Johnston Myers of Immanuel Baptist Church. The bridal party entered the church to the organ strains of the bridal chorus from "Lohengrin." Miss Leila Stouffer, sister of the bride, acted as maid of honor. Her gown was pink mousseline de soie and she carried pink roses. The bridemaids were Miss Marie Jacobs and Miss Julia Lana, who also wore pink gowns of brocaded satin trimmed with tulle and carried pink roses. The ushers were:

Messrs.—
O. H. Lyford Jr., W. J. Seeley,
G. Goodman, H. T. Nightingale.

The bride's gown was of ivory satin with garniture of point lace. She carried bride roses. The groom was served by Alex. Soper Jr. as best man. A reception from 9 to 11 o'clock followed the ceremony at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 3231 Vernon avenue. After an extensive wedding journey Mr. and Mrs. Dering will be at home Fridays, Dec. 13 and 20, at No. 3231 Vernon avenue.

The marriage of Miss Martha B. Kimball, daughter of Mrs. Josiah E. Kimball, No. 3522 Michigan avenue, and Willis Wood, formerly of Indianapolis, was quietly solemnized last evening at 8 o'clock at the residence of the bride's mother. The bride had no attendants. The groom was served by Lawrence Shuler of Minneapolis as best man. An informal reception, at which about twenty-five relatives of the families were present, followed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Wood left last night for an extensive wedding journey. Upon their return they will be at home after Dec. 1 at No. 3522 Michigan avenue.

Miss A. Gertrude Allison, daughter of Mrs. M. S. Allison, No. 3607 Indiana avenue, and Edwin C. Davis were united in marriage last evening at 8:30 at the residence of the bride's mother. The ceremony was performed by Prof. W. F. Black, pastor of Central Christian Church. The bridal party entered the parlors where the service was read to the strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march. There were no attendants. The bride wore cream ottoman silk with lace garniture and carried bride roses. A reception from 9 to 10:30 o'clock followed the ceremony. After a wedding journey Mr. and Mrs. Davis will be at home Thursdays in November.

Miss Jane Tilt, daughter of J. E. Tilt, was united in marriage last evening to Joseph V. Moulding at 8 o'clock at St. Peter's Church, Belmont avenue. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. S. C. Edsall. Miss Maud Tilt, sister of the bride, attended her as maid of honor. The bridemaids were:

Misses—
Ada Tilt, Flora Sauer,
Anna Smith, Mary MacHarg.

James K. Bass of Evanston served the groom as best man. The ushers were:

Messrs.—
C. H. Parkes, J. Oberne,
C. A. Tilt, W. B. MacHarg.

The marriage of Miss Gertrude E. Beaubien, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Beaubien, and Joseph Allen Varty was solemnized last evening at 8 o'clock at California Avenue Congregational Church. Miss Grace Brinkerhoff acted as maid of honor. The bridemaids were Miss Rouina King and Miss May Preston. A reception followed the ceremony at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 83 Whipple street. Mr. and Mrs. Varty will take a Southern wedding journey.

Miss Helen Varney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Varney, No. 41 Fifty-third street, and Robert P. Donaldson of Maywood were married last evening at the Hyde Park Presbyterian Church by the Rev. H. Herring. The bride was attired in white satin with point lace and carried Czarina roses. She was attended by Misses Mary Wilmott of Watertown, Frances Hodgett of Champaign, Mabel Stimpson of Maywood, and Myrtle Hungerford. The groom was attended by Edward Donaldson of Buffalo. After the ceremony there was a reception at the residence of the bride's parents. Mr. and Mrs. Donaldson will be at home at No. 41 Fifty-third street after Dec. 1.

The Rev. H. A. W. Yung of the Faith Lutheran Church and Miss Anna Nyquist were united in marriage last evening at the Faith Lutheran Church, Fifth avenue and Thirty-first street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. M. P. F. Doermann.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Snitzler have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Julia Graham Snitzler, to John Lee Mahin. The wedding will be solemnized on Tuesday evening, Oct. 29, at 7:30 o'clock, at Sixth Presbyterian Church, Thirty-sixth street and Vincennes avenue. A reception will follow the ceremony at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 4339 Drexel boulevard.

The following weddings in the Northwest have been reported to The Tribune: At Ripon, Wis., George R. Taylor of Minneapolis, Minn., and Miss Nellie Blanche Dobbs. At Peoria, Ill., John Dailey and Miss Clara T. Johnston. At Rock Island, Ill., Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Bruner celebrated their golden wedding. At Mascoutah, Ill., Dr. Hugo Herald and Miss Lizette Sunter. At Mount Vernon, Ill., Merritt O. Chance and Euterpe Fitzgerald.

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The regular meeting of the Ryder club was held last evening at the chapel of St. Paul's Universalist Church, Prairie avenue and Thirtieth street. A musical and literary program was rendered by members of the club, assisted by the Columbian Mandolin Orchestra.

The Irving club held a house-warming last evening which wound up with a dance.

The members of the Progressive club gave a minstrel show last evening at the Carleton club, under the direction of L. H. Freeman.

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The Review club is making great preparations for its second fellowship dinner, which will be given on Thursday evening at the Auditorium Hotel. The reception will be held from 6 to 7 o'clock and dinner will be served promptly at 7. As the women are invited this will be a formal, full dress affair. The speakers will be the Rev. Dr. Hillis, Gen. John McNulta, Judge Horton, James B. Mann, and Maj. Moses P. Handy. The Castle Ladies' Quartet, the Sohmer Male Quartet, and Charles Wilber McDonald will furnish the music, together with an orchestra. Miss Margaret A. Klein will read.

The South Park club will hold its opening reception the latter part of November. The new officers for the coming year are: President, George Williamson; Vice-President William E. Classen; Secretary, David Robertson Jr.; Treasurer, E. H. Cornellis.

The Le Mar club will give its third opening ball on Saturday evening, Nov. 30, at the Ideal club rooms, No. 531 Wells street. A series of monthly informals will also be given at the club, commencing Oct. 20.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Putman, No. 4815 Kenwood avenue, will entertain informally this evening.

The Germania Maennerchor of Chicago, under the auspices of the German clubs of Northwestern University, will give a concert Nov. 8 at the First Congregational Church, Evanston. A musical program will be rendered together with readings from Schiller. Prof. Cohn of the German department of the University announces that a religious drama by a number of the German students will also be given. After the program a reception will be tendered to the mannerchor in the parlors of the church.

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St. Margaret's Guild of St. Luke's Church, Evanston, has been reorganized for the winter season. At a recent meeting the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. S. G. White; Vice-President, Miss Irene McMullen; Secretary and Treasurer, Miss Mabel Graham. The guild will meet every Saturday evening at 7 o'clock in the guild-room of the church.

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Springfield, Mass., Oct. 15.—One of the most brilliant social events of the season in this city was that which took place in Christ's Church at noon today, when Miss Helen Townsend Breck, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen Breck, was united in marriage to John Corse Howard, son of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Howard of Chicago.

The maid of honor was Miss Edith Dexter of Chicago, cousin of the groom. The little flower girls were Miss Bessie Davis of Rochester, a cousin of the bride, and Miss Ruth Willits of Chicago, niece of the groom.

The best man was Harold Howard of Chicago, brother of the groom. The ushers were Mitchell Follansbee of Chicago, Raymond Lee Whitman of Cambridge, Durant Howard of Chicago, Garry Flint Pynchon, and William Gilman Breck of Springfield, and Harry Chapin Haile.

The couple left for a short wedding trip and on their return will live in Chicago.

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Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 15.—At the country residence of John M. Bass, the father of the bride, James E. Allison, President of the Nashville American, and Miss Jennie Bass were married this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Notes of Society.

Mr. and Mrs. Levy Mayer and daughter have returned from Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Spoor have removed from the Virginia to No. 24 Ritchie place.

Mr. and Mrs. William Waller have returned from Lake Geneva and are at their residence, No. 40 Banks street.

Mr. and Mrs. Graeme Stewart and family have returned from their summer residence in Winnetka to No. 13 Ritchie place.

Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Payson have returned to their residence on State street after having spent the summer in Kenilworth.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Coleman and family have returned from the East and are staying with Mrs. Coleman's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Wilkins, while their residence on Ritchie place is being put in order.

AMUSEMENTS.

The first concert of the Lehmann String Quartet allowed a hearing of Joseph Miroslav Weber's B minor quartet in a program which comprised as additional numbers by the organization Haydn's op. 33, No. 3, and a movement by Rubinstein. Mr. Lehmann has associated with him in the quartet J. Silberstein, second violin; Walter Voightlander, viola; and Jan Kalas, 'cello.

A chronicle of the attainments and shortcomings of a new organization of this class demands at once proper recognition of the difficulties which distinguish the class of work undertaken. The precision marking the performances of last evening must, considering the duration of the organization mentioned, be regarded as its first advantage. The main shortcoming is in roughness and lack of tone quality, both of which must be lessened with future performances in a degree which remains to be determined. The attainments of these first performances, however, displayed fidelity both to purpose and composer, and would seem to point to distinct promise of advancement. The Weber Quartet, granted a prize by the St. Petersburg Chamber Music Society, the opening number in last evening's program, proved a work of interest. The influence of Tschaikowsky is strongly present throughout the work, which is characterized by a passionate melancholy, Russian, not German, as the name of the composer would seem to indicate. Four movements, Allegretto, Minuetto Moderato, Comodo, and Allegro Furioso comprise the quartet. Of these the second is the most genuine in appeal to an audience on first hearing, and the third, the Comodo, first in intrinsic worth. The final movement fails to sustain the degree of interest promised. Recognition is due, however, to the quartet for the introduction of the composition which gave a point of novelty and interest to the general program. In the Haydn with which the concert closed there was present a fuller degree of repose than evidenced earlier, with corresponding gain in results. Mme. Lillian Blauvelt, as soloist, contributed two groups of songs, of which a slumber song by Hummel, somewhat spasmodic in character, was given a first hearing, and Delibe's "Les Filles de Cadix" proved the most satisfactory in performance. Mrs. Hess Burr-Burr was the accompanist. In the next of the Lehmann Quartet concerts, of which a series of ten will take place in Steinway Hall, the chief number announced for performance is Richard Strauss' C minor quartet for pianoforte and strings, in which Howard F. Peirce will assist.

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New York, Oct. 15.—[Special.]—Paul Potter sent the second act of "A Stag Party" back to Bill Nye last Saturday for a few additions to the dialogue. It is expected to be returned by Thursday so that the rehearsals may begin next Monday. So far as the smaller parts are concerned a company of stunning women has been engaged. Evidently it will be a regular beauty show.

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Cincinnati, O., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—The attached wardrobe of Elita Proctor Otis has been advertised for sale to satisfy a bill for $243 presented by Henry B. Cowles, a New York grocer.

Notes of Music and Drama.

Sofia Traubmann and August Libermann, a German baritone, are the latest additions to the Abbey-Grau opera company.

Allen H. Spencer, assisted by Mme. Ragna Linne, gave a pianoforte recital last evening, the first to take place in the new Handel Hall.

Ellis Brooks has completed arrangements for a series of Sunday afternoon concerts at the Chicago Opera-House by the Second Regiment Band, commencing Oct. 27.

Sir Arthur Sullivan is reported to have accepted a grand opera libretto founded on "The Vicar of Wakefield," the work of Harold Boulton. The new opera is purposed as a successor of the composer's "Ivanhoe."

Mme. Melba, supported by Mme. Scalchi, Mlle. Bauermeister, Sig. Campanari, and Sig. D'Aubigne, and an orchestra under the direction of Mr. Ronald, will make the first of two concert appearances at the Auditorium this evening.

A concert and reading, in which the Armour Orchestra and Miss Maud Winklebeck will assist, under the auspices of Bright Light Circle of King's Daughters, will take place in South Park Avenue M. E. Church the evening of Oct. 18.

UNDER THE WHEELS OF A HANSOM CAB

Herbert Anderson, a Postoffice Clerk, Is Seriously Injured.

Herbert Anderson, a Postoffice clerk who lives at No. 2447 Michigan avenue, was knocked down by a hansom cab shortly after 7 o'clock last night at Michigan avenue and Twenty-second street. He fell under the horse's feet and was trodden upon by the frightened animal. Besides sustaining severe internal injuries, his left leg and thigh were broken. At midnight his condition was critical.

EXCURSION TO ATLANTA.

Personally Conducted by an Atlanta Man Who Knows the Town.

Grand excursion will leave Chicago Oct. 27, 1895, for Atlanta and the Exposition; $42 for an eight days' trip, including railroad fare both ways, sleeping-car fare, hotel bill while in Atlanta five days, and three entrances to Exposition grounds. Particulars of W. H. Mickelberry, Clifton House.

QUEEN OF SONG ARRIVES.

MME. MELBA AND HER COMPANY REACH CHICAGO.

The Diva Is in Excellent Health and Speaks Enthusiastically of Her Concert Tour—Predicts Great Things for Her Brother, Ernest Mitchell, Who Has "the Sweetest Tenor Voice You Ever Heard"—He Is Not to Sing in Public for Some Time.

Mme. Melba arrived in Chicago last night at 9:45 o'clock from Detroit, where she gave a most successful concert on Monday night. Among the other members of the Melba Operatic and Concert company who arrived with the diva were Mme. Scalchi and Mlle. Bauermeister, Sig. Campanari and Sig. D'Aubigne, Landon Ronald, and Charles A. Ellis, Mme. Melba's manager. Miss Louie Bennett, who accompanied Mme. Melba during her tour last year, is again with her.

Mme. Melba was in the best health and spirits when seen last night by a reporter for The Tribune and expressed herself as delighted with her tour thus far.

"We have had such tremendous success," said she, "it almost takes my breath away, and I am looking forward with great pleasure to my concert tomorrow night, as I have so many friends in Chicago and they treated me so royally when I sang here in May.

"Yes, I am going to have my young brother, Ernest Mitchell, with me this winter. He joins me in December, and has the highest, sweetest tenor voice you ever heard. He is only 18, and I shall not allow him to sing except in private until he has finished the cultivation of his voice.

"No," said Mme. Melba, "I have created no new rôles. I should have sung Ophelia in 'Hamlet,' but the scenery was all burned before the production. However, I am to play it at the Grand Opera-House next May in Paris. Ambrose Thomas, the composer, insists that I shall play the rôle, so it cannot be done until then.

"I have been studying the part of Manon in Massenet's opera, and I think it will suit me well. I really believe I will make the success of my life in it. Sir Augustus Harris wanted me to sing it in London, but I prefer New York, and it will be done at the Metropolitan Opera-House this season. I have studied the part with Massenet himself, who says he is delighted with me."

Mme. Melba wore a dark blue cloth traveling suit with pale blue vest. Her hat was of light straw elaborately trimmed with pink roses and tulle. Two maids with an enormous number of bags and packages accompanied the singer. The whole party is at the Auditorium Annex and every one was feeling splendidly. They will remain in Chicago until Sunday instead of going on Friday to Milwaukee as was originally planned.

Much interest has centered around Landon Ronald, the young conductor of the orchestra, who, though only 25 years old, has conducted a number of tours on the continent from Covent Garden, and who has already written some charming music. He is a dark, dapper little man with bright black eyes and raven hair. He is the son of Henry Russell, the composer of numerous popular songs.

WAGON KNOCKS THEM OFF THE CAR

Two Men Are Slightly Injured in a Strange Accident.

Several persons who were standig on the footboard and clinging to the side of a Sedgwick street trolley car last evening about 6 o'clock as the car crossed Oak street on its way north were brushed from the car by the tailboard of a wagon which had just crossed the tracks. All of them were more or less injured, but none of them seriously.

ANDERSON, L., No. 1315 Noble avenue, left leg badly cut; taken home by the police.

LINDSTROM, GUS, No. 570 North Market street, right leg broken, toes of right foot crushed; taken home by friends.

The wagon was driven by E. W. Lindquist of No. 311 Orleans street. It just cleared the tracks as the car came along, but the jolting over the tracks loosened the tailboard and it fell down. Those who were near the rear of the car saw the danger in time to jump and save themselves a fall. The car's speed had been diminished, or the accident would have been more serious. Anderson and Lindstrom stood near the front of the car, and each was thrown heavily to the pavement. Neither the car nor the wagon was damaged.

TO TALK OF IMPORTANT SUBJECTS.

Central Council of the Civic Federation Will Discuss Public Questions.

The regular monthly meeting of the Central Council of the Civic Federation will occur on Thursday evening, Oct. 17, at 8 o'clock, Parlor "O," Palmer House.

Mr. Selfridge, Chairman of the Street Cleaning committee of the First Ward, will report a plan for future work. Judge Collins, Chairman of the Political committee, will report on the primary election frauds cases which the Civic Federation is prosecuting; also a plan for organizing primary leagues throughout the city.

Mrs. Potter Palmer, Chairman of the Philanthropic committee, will report on work laid out for her committee and the Bureau of Charities. Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, from the Social Purity committee, will report work done, and Miss Harriet A. Shinn will report results of the National Purity convention in Baltimore, at which meeting she represented the Civic Federation. Mr. Giles, Chairman of the Municipal committee, will report on the Lake-Front Park matter and the crematory situation. Mr. Zeisler, from the Municipal committee, will report on the Ogden gas situation.

TALK OF CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR WORK.

Conference of Presidents and Secretaries of the South Side Union.

A conference of the Presidents and Secretaries of the South Side Union of the Young People's Christian Endeavor Societies was held last night in the Calvary Baptist Church, Thirty-eighth street and Wabash avenue. There were about twenty societies represented, and as it was the first meeting of its kind held since the new officers of the union were elected there was a great deal of interest taken in it. President A. E. MacDonald presided. The meeting was of conversational form, and consisted of questions asked, with discussion following relating to the best methods of doing Christian Endeavor work.

BUSINESS PART OF LORAINE BURNED.

Loss of $30,000 to the Illinois Village and Only $1,500 Insurance.

Quincy, Ill., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—The little Village of Loraine, in this county, was almost wiped out by fire this morning. The business portion of the town was destroyed, involving a total loss of $30,000, on which there was only $1,500 insurance. The fire started in a baker's shop. The buildings were all of frame, and the one engine in the town could do little to check the fire. The burned-out firms are Central Hotel, owned by Chris Scals; Postoffice, Charles Wheaton, drugs; Urban & Williams, saloon; John McCann, saloon; Hardy & Roley, hardware; J. O. Wade, undertaker; Thomas Miller, silversmith; John Jacobs, restaurant and bakery; and several residences.

Michigan Odd-Fellows Meet.

Lansing, Mich., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—Grand Master Salter in his annual address to the Michigan Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows today stated that while there was a net loss in membership of 740 during the last fiscal year ending Dec. 31 last the loss had been more than overcome by the phenomenal growth of the order during the last ten months and he predicted the reports to be made in December would show this has been the banner year in the history of the order. Eighteen subordinate and forty-four Rebekah lodges were been organized during the year. The Rebekahs were organized into an assembly today as provided by the Sovereign Grand Lodge.

Nebraska Odd-Fellows in Session.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—The Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., will meet in Odd-Fellows' Hall tomorrow morning with 300 delegates in attendance. Today the Grand Encampment met, with 150 delegates at the opening session.

Half Rates to Milwaukee.

On Oct. 15, 16, and 17 the Northwestern line will sell excursion tickets to Milwaukee and return at one fare for the round trip. Ticket offices, 208 Clark street and passenger station, Wells and Kinzie streets.

SAY THEY HAVE TROLLEY CAR BANDIT.

John Smith Locked Up as Implicated in the Evanston Avenue Case.

John Smith, a crook well known to the police in St. Louis, where he has frequently been in trouble, is locked up in Central Station charged with complicity in the Evanston avenue trolley car robbery, Oct. 7. Smith, who is one of Brooker's pals, was arrested the day after the robbery by Detectives Hanley, Weber, and Elliott. He was taken to detective headquarters and shown to Liveryman Hanson in the hope he would identify him as the man who hired the surrey. Hanson, however, said he was not the man. Then several passengers of the car were sent for and three of them positively identified him by his clothes as one of the gang who robbed them.

Smith wore a conspicuous suit of gray, and by it he was further identified as one of the three men who sat in the rear seat of the surrey when it dashed down Clark street at 9:30 o'clock Monday night. This double identification convinced the police that they had the right man, and they at once commenced to search for Brooker and two other crooks who were associated with him and Smith. Thus far no trace of Brooker has been found. Smith's capture was effected in South Halsted street. When he saw the detectives approaching he started to run, but was surrounded.

He attempted to draw his gun, but was quickly overpowered by the three policemen. He has refused to talk since his arrest, but the police think Brooker would confess the whole crime and reveal his associates if he were captured.

There is a bitter rivalry between the police of Central, Maxwell Street, and East Chicago Avenue Stations over the capture of the thieves and the consequent securing of the $2,500 reward offered by the railway company. Both the North Side and West Side police charge the Central Station detectives with keeping from them all possible information which might lead to the capture of the trolley car thieves.

CRUSHED UNDER WHEELS OF A TRAIN.

John DeWitt Davis, Reporter, Is Killed at Evanston.

John De Witt Davis, a reporter on the Times-Herald, was killed by a Northwestern suburban train at the South Evanston depot at 6:40 o'clock last night. He was removed to the Evanston Emergency Hospital, where he died at 7:30.

Davis was assigned by his paper to report the trouble at the Evanston Industrial School yesterday afternoon. In company with two fellow-newspaper workers he was awaiting a train on which to return to the city.

As the train pulled into the depot Davis rose from his seat on the platform and started for a place from which to board the train. There were no lights on the platform, and whether he thought the train was coming in on the second track or the first one, or whether in the darkness he failed to see the edge of the platform, will never be known. One foot was off the platform when the tender struck him. The engine was a double-ender. He was thrown between the train and platform and literally churned to death by the trucks of the coaches.

Davis was 30 years old. He was born in Wales. When 7 years old he came to America, and with his father worked in the coal mines at Shawnee, O. He worked at coal digging until 22, when he had saved enough money to take a course at Lebanon College, working in the mines during the summer vacations. He taught school in South Dakota for a year, coming to Chicago five years ago. His first newspaper work here was with the City Press Association, remaining there one year. For the last four years he had been on the staff of the Herald.

Davis resided with his two sisters, whose sole support he was, at No. 989 Wilcox avenue. His parents are dead. His body is at Hebblethwait's morgue in Evanston. The inquest will be held today.

HE TACKLED A LIVELY ALLIGATOR

Mr. Gilbert Meets With a Florida Saurian That Is Plucky.

Florida Times Union: W. A. Gilbert, the gunsmith, and a party of friends have just returned from a hunting and fishing cruise in Nassau Sound in the yacht Fannie, and Mr. Gilbert has good reason to congratulate himself that he is not sleeping the last sleep in the stomach of a monster 'gator.

The 'gator was found one morning dozing on the placid bosom of the sound, only his nose and a part of his head protruding. Mr. Gilbert drew a bead on him. "Crack" went the gun, and the 'gator leaped half out of the water. Then he churned it into bloody foam. Mr. Gilbert hurried up to the 'gator and pumped eight more bullets into him. Then the saurian lay still, and Mr. Gilbert concluded that he was dead.

Not caring to lose so fine a trophy, he pulled off his clothes and swam to the 'gator to tie a rope to his tail. He had adjusted the rope nicely, when suddenly, to Mr. Gilbert's surprise and horror, the 'gator wheeled around, with his mouth wide open, and made for his would-be slayer.

Mr. Gilbert, with remarkable presence of mind, dived. When he rose to the surface the 'gator spied him again, and on he came at a clipping pace. Mr. Gilbert dived again. Three times the same thing was repeated. At last Mr. Gilbert reached the shore. He was almost winded, and his hair, in spite of the water, stood straight on end, like the quills of a porcupine.

NEW JEWISH CHURCH ORGANIZES.

Until a Synagogue Can Be Built Oakland Hall Will Be Meeting Place.

The "New Congregation," as the new Jewish church organization on the South Side is known, held a meeting last night at the Lake Side club, Grand boulevard and Forty-second street. The report of the Membership committee showed a membership of ninety-six, mostly from Zion's congregation on the West Side. The committee hoped to increase the membership to 150 by November. The Committee on Location reported in favor of renting Oakland Hall, Cottage Grove avenue and Fortieth street, with a seating capacity of 750, until a synagogue could be erected. The report was adopted. Dr. Stolz, rabbi of Zion congregation, will be the rabbi of the "New Congregation." The annual expenses will amount to $7,500, of which $4,000 will go to the rabbi's salary, $1,500 rent for hall, $1,500 for choir, and $500 other expenses. A school will be run in connection with the synagogue. The election of officers and directors was set for the first Monday in November. Pew rent will range from $100 to $20 a year.

Taylor Begins His Sentence.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Oct. 15.—W. W. Taylor, the defaulting ex-Treasurer of South Dakota, arrived here at 1:35 this afternoon. After taking dinner at the leading hotel he was driven to the penitentiary to begin his two years' sentence. His wife accompanied him and will live in Sioux Falls. Taylor will be put at work in the laundry department.

Haughey's Trial Begins.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—Schuyler C. Haughey, whose trial for participating in the looting of the Indianapolis National Bank in 1893 began in the United States Court today, appeared looking as if he were going out with a coaching party. The jury was selected this morning. It is largely from the rural districts.

To Extend the Keeley Cure.

Dwight, Ill., Oct. 15.—Managers of Keeley institutes from fifteen States are in session here considering plans for the promotion and extension of the Keeley movement. The National Keeley League, Women's League, and Banner of Gold were indorsed and support guaranteed. The work done in soldiers' homes was commended and arrangements made for its extension.

Hurry, and Buy That Sacque.

Authorities say that the seal has only five more years in which to live, its extermination being expected by that time.—Kansas City Times.

BUSINESS-MEN'S TROUBLES

At Rochester, N. Y., Garson, Kerngood & Co. had judgments confessed against them for $10,000.

At Duluth, Minn., the County Commissioners ordered the Merritt's Iron Exchange Bank, which has recently failed with $50,000 of the county's money, to give a new bond and prepare to pay up.

At Clinton, Ia., the Chicago Clothing company gave chattel mortgages aggregating $30,000.

At Lawrence, Kan., Metzger Bros., farmers and cattle owners, gave a chattel mortgage for $8,000 and J. W. Preston, in the same occupation, one for $9,000.

At Kenosha, Wis., the assignee of the bank of Dan Head & Co. filed an inventory which shows the bank will pay just 70 cents on the dollar. An attempt will be made to hold the stockholders.

At Decatur, Ill., the firm of J. Dunn & Co. was closed on a claim of $4,800.

When it comes to Boys' and Children's Overcoats, we're "on top."

Sturdy Reefers, with small velvet or big ulster collars; Cape and Ulster Overcoats for the older boys, or the dressy "warmers" for the little chaps—everything here you can desire—best fabrics and work.

For children, 3 to 9 years—Reefers, $3.50 to $12; Overcoat, $5 to $14.

For older boys, 9 to 15 years—Ulster Collar Reefers, $5 to $12; Overcoats—Meltons, Kerseys, Chinchillas, etc.—$10 to $18.

Big Storm Coats, $5 to $15.

But these prices are meaningless until quality is realized.

If they're not the best goods in Chicago—if they're not the best values—"here's your money back."

You're safe, anyway.

F. M. ATWOOD
N. W. cor. Madison and Clark-sts.

A NEW— DEPARTURE.

$2.85

We have had made especially for us 10,000 pairs Men's Imported Patent Leather, Imported English Enamel, extra choice Calfskin

Welted Shoes

On the razor toe, square toe and medium round toe lasts, extra well made and every pair guaranteed as represented or money refunded, and, what's more, we will sell them to you for $2.85 cash.

Sold only at our 150 State Street Bargain Store.

DeMuth & Co.

In the Morning By the Bright Light.....

Is the proper time to select a Piano and there isn't many that can stand the garish light of day, either. Our warerooms are so arranged that daylight is always let in on our five great makes: The Knabe, Fischer, Hazelton, Blasius and Krakauer, and they stand this crucial test, too.

LYON & HEALY,
Wabash Av. & Adams St.

"Everything Known in Music."

MOTHERS give powdered sulphur mixed in molasses to their children to purify their blood. Doctors prescribe powdered sulphur for all kinds of skin diseases and rheumatism. Chemists know to obtain the full medicinal effect of sulphur it would have to be dissolved, but none could dissolve it.

SULPHUME

(Pure Liquid Sulphur) is the only dissolved sulphur. There is no remedy as harmless, yet possessing such wonderful curative power as Sulphume. It is a positive specific for sore throat, diphtheria, blood disorders and diseases of the...

comes to Boys' and Overcoats, we're "on

efers, with small velster collars; Cape and coats for the older dressy "warmers" for haps—everything here ire—best fabrics and

to 9 years—Reefers, $3.50 to 35 to $14.
9 to 15 years—Ulster Collar $12; Overcoats—Meltons, Kerets., etc.—$10 to $18.
35 to $15.

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Madison and Clark-sts.

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Sulphur) is the only dissolv- There is no remedy as possessing such wonderful er as SULPHUME. It is a cific for sore eria, blood diseases of the... SKIN

NEW WAR CLOUD FORMING

FINAL DEMAND BY THE POWERS IN BEHALF OF ARMENIANS.

If This Is Not Accepted an Ultimatum Will Be Presented—News Comes Simultaneously of Another Massacre of Armenians by a Moslem Mob in the Village of Adin—Fifty Killed and Many Wounded, but the Women and Children Are Saved.

Constantinople, Oct. 15.—M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador, and Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador, on Monday presented to Said Pasha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the final demands of the powers for Armenian reforms. If this is not accepted an ultimatum will be presented.

No further modifications will be permitted. The scheme drops the demand for a Christian High Commissioner, but, otherwise, it is almost identical with the proposals of last May.

It is believed, however, that Russia hesitates to force an acceptance, because it fears ultimate Armenian autonomy.

News received from Trebizond is to the effect that the Russian postal steamer is lying there with 2,000 Christian refugees on board. Two other vessels, also full of refugees, are there awaiting the arrival of Russian ships to transport them to Batoum.

Another Armenian Massacre.

Reliable news has been received here that fifty Armenians were killed and a number wounded at Akhissar in the Villayet of Adin, on the Anatolian railway, by a Moslem mob. The slaughter occurred on Oct. 9, which was market day, when many Armenians had gathered from adjacent villages.

Early in the morning a Turkish rough, finding the Armenians were not armed, picked a quarrel and shot one of them. There was then raised on all sides the cry: "Why hesitate to massacre the infidels?"

A mob of Turks, armed with revolvers and knives, then looted the market and massacred the helpless Armenians. Their bodies were thrown into the wells. It is stated that the Mudir was responsible for the attack.

No women or children were injured, probably on account of the arrival of Kaimaikan from the village of Gieve, three miles distant, who made valiant efforts at the risk of his own life to save the Christians. Otherwise the slaughter would have been complete.

The panic is reviving in Constantinople, on account of the continued isolated attack and the Armenians are again flocking into the churches. The police disregard the safe conduct cards given to the Armenians by the foreign embassies and they insult and maltreat the holders of them.

Blames Armenian Leaders.

London, Oct. 15.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Standard blames the Armenian revolutionary committees for forcing the Armenians to close their shops and to maintain the appearance of a panic when the Armenians themselves are ready to resume business.

"I visited the prison," the correspondent says, "and questioned the prisoners and found that there were no serious charges against the police. The inspecting commission sent a list of fifty-six prisoners for liberation while I was there. The revolutionary leaders are responsible for the continuance of the deadlock."

Growing Discontent in Crete.

Athens, Oct. 15.—A band of 1,000 armed Christians recently met at Klima to petition the Sultan to restore the charter abolished in 1889, and for a reform of taxation and of the gendarmerie. The Governor of Crete sent troops against the petitioners, who withdrew to the mountain fastnesses, whither the troops did not dare to follow. They now threaten to foment a rebellion in favor of annexation to Greece. The Greek Government, fearing complications, deprecates such a Cretan movement, but the situation is perilous.

NO BRITISH TROOPS IN BRAZIL.

Report They Were Marching to Venezuela Denied at All Points.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 15.—The report that British soldiers had been landed in Brazil and were proceeding to the disputed British-Venezuelan territory is discredited by Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador; by Sig. Mendonca, the Brazilian Minister; and by Señor Andrade, the Venezuelan Minister, the representatives of the three countries concerned.

Sir Julian Pauncefote arrived here today from Canada. He attached no importance to the report, and said he regarded it as another canard as to the seriousness of South American complications. The Ambassador had received no advices on the subject. It was clear to him, however, that no such move would be made, certainly not by way of the territory of an outside power.

Minister Andrade of Venezuela said the report of the landing in Brazil was self-evidently false, as it was out of the question for troops to march the great distance from the Brazilian coast to Venezuela. If any such landing was attempted it could be made more easily in British Guiana, which is situated much nearer the disputed territory. The Minister has received no word from his government indicating that there is any alarm in Venezuela.

Minister Mendonca of Brazil said the report was manifestly vague, inasmuch as Brazil was about the size of the United States, and it was like a report that troops were crossing America.

Finds No Credence in Washington.

At the State Department the report finds no credence. The entire colonial army of British Guiana numbers 200 militia, a force too small to be effective in a conflict with Venezuela, and besides the British are too well informed as to the rights of other nations needlessly to make an issue with a friendly nation like Brazil by violating its territory. Again, the particular corner of Brazil that such a force would be obliged to traverse is an impenetrable jungle, and the route would land it far back in the interior remote from the tract involved in the boundary dispute.

It is recalled that a similar report was put afloat a few weeks ago, only the scene in that case was on the boundary of French Guiana, and the armed forces were represented to have been landed from a French warship. As a fact, it was found later that the party seen was made up of a few gold miners seeking new mining grounds, and it is presumed in the present case the expedition reported is nothing more than another mining party going into the interior.

Absolutely Denied in London.

London, Oct. 15.—The Foreign Office officials were questioned today as to the truth of the report published in the United States that an armed British force is marching through Brazilian territory and that its objective point is that part of Venezuela which is claimed by the British Government. They said there was no truth in the story, that there is no British force there and that there would be no object in marching through that portion of Brazil even if a British force had been available for the purpose outlined.

NO ULTIMATUM FROM UNCLE SAM.

Ambassador Bayard Says There Is No Trouble in the Venezuela Question.

London, Oct. 15.—United States Ambassador Bayard was interviewed today respecting the report circulated in the United States that he had been instructed by Secretary Olney to submit an ultimatum to Great Britain on the Venezuela question. Mr. Bayard, after reading an article published in a New York newspaper dated from Washington Oct. 3, said that the facts in the case seem to have been evolved in the fertile brain of the writer in the same manner that a spider finds the material for its web from its own interior. He ridiculed the statement of an ultimatum having been drawn up by the United States and said he could not seriously discuss the matter.

The fact, however, remains that since the diplomatic break between Great Britain and Venezuela, some years ago, the United States had been anxious to bring about a friendly settlement of the question and had tendered its good offices to Great Britain with this object in view, and had repeatedly endeavored to find means for its satisfactory [illegible]. The same situation continues at present, and the longer the matter was allowed to run the more anxious would the United States become to see it definitely settled.

That was all Mr. Bayard could say about the matter.

EXPECT NO TROUBLE IN VENEZUELA.

Relation of the Orinoco Company to the Land Dispute.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 15.—Several people most directly interested in the Orinoco company met and talked the situation over informally at St. Paul. As soon as the papers in connection with the lease of the Venezuelan land grant of the Manoa company to the Orinoco company arrive the officers of the latter will meet in St. Paul. This meeting will probably occur in a few days.

When seen in his office today President Bowman said:

"The lease has been completed in the State of Washington. The amount of land is 14,000,000 acres and the amount of purchase $25,000,000, the lease extending over ninety-nine years. The incorporation was made in the State of Washington rather than in Minnesota because there it costs practically nothing, while here it would have cost between $14,000 and $15,000.

"Much nonsense has been written and many sensational complications of nations reported. I desire to impress on the people generally that we are not stirring up strife. We do not want trouble, nor are we asking any government anything. Nor have we ever done so except to demand at one time of the Venezuelan Government our rights."

ERA OF PROSPERITY IN GUATEMALA.

Signs of Progress Apparent in Improved Business and New Buildings.

Guatemala, Oct. 15.—[Special New York World Cable.]—President Barrios has appointed a committee to study plans for governing insurance companies, stating that those existing and to be established hereafter should be compelled to deposit a certain amount in the bank or invest the amount in national property as a guarantee of fulfillment of their contracts with the public.

Mercantile houses here are doing a splendid business, large buildings are being erected everywhere, streets are being paved, and public parks improved. A representative of an English firm has arrived here to study the topographical surroundings in order to present plans for draining the entire city.

San Salvador, Oct. 15.—Four German army officers have arrived here, bringing a large quantity of arms which the Secretary of War purchased in Germany for the army. The German officers, together with other foreign officers who are now here, will begin reorganizing the Salvadorean army.

A rumor is current that Minister Castellanos will resign and return to his former position as Minister to Mexico. This is considered a triumph for Vice-President Alfaro, who is anxious to get Castellanos out of the country.

GREETING TO RULERS OF GERMANY.

Emperor and Empress Receive Royal Welcome at Courcelles.

Courcelles, Oct. 15.—The streets of this town were profusely decorated and the railroad station was crowded inside and out today with people eager to greet the Emperor and Empress of Germany upon the occasion of their visit to Alsace-Lorraine. Their Majesties arrived here at 9 o'clock and were received at the railroad station by Baron von Hammerstein, President of the District of Lorraine, the Burgomaster, and other public officials. The Emperor and Empress subsequently proceeded to Chateau Urville. The route to the chateau was lined with members of the different veterans' associations, school children, etc., who enthusiastically cheered the imperial party and pelted their Majesties with flowers. The Emperor Frederick Monument on the battlefield of Woerth will be unveiled on Friday next.

The Emperor lunched at Chateau Urville and then took a special train to Metz, the streets of which city were profusely decorated with bunting and flowers. At Metz his Majesty met with a most enthusiastic reception. After visiting the cathedral he returned to the Chateau Urville, where there was a banquet this evening, at which all the imperial party was present. The battlefields around Metz will be visited by the Emperor tomorrow.

Metz, Oct. 15.—The newspapers here issued special editions announcing the arrival of the imperial party. Emperor William expressed to the Governor of the imperial province, Prince von Hohenlohe-Langenburg, his great satisfaction at the enthusiastic character of the reception which the people had accorded him.

BAYARD'S POSITION IMPREGNABLE.

London Truth Says Lord Sackville's Attack Was Absurd.

London, Oct. 15.—Truth says the statement that the Sackville pamphlet was intended to drive the United States Ambassador, Thomas F. Bayard, from London is absolutely nonsense, adding:

"Anybody acquainted with the diplomatic service will be mightily amused to hear that even a combination of all the members of the service concerned could affect in the very slightest the position of a foreign Ambassador in London.

"It cannot be denied, however, that Mr. Bayard availed himself of Lord Sackville's injudicious act to excite an anti-English agitation to assist the candidacy of Mr. Cleveland, and therefore it reflects great honor upon England that our government has been so dignified and so magnanimous to welcome as it did Mr. Bayard as Ambassador."

Lord Sackville writes to the Times this morning in reference to his pamphlet and explains that the pamphlet was printed privately for friends, and was never intended to be published, and he cannot understand how it became public.

AMERICAN SHIP BURNS AT SEA.

Parthia Reported Lost in Chile with Many of Its Crew.

London, Oct. 15.—A dispatch from Valparaiso, Chile, announces that the American ship Parthia, Capt. Carter, from Liverpool June 25 for San Francisco with coal, was burned at sea Oct. 1. Several of its crew landed here in one of the ship's boats, but the Captain, chief mate, and nineteen of the crew who left the wreck in boats are still missing.

[The Parthia was built in Bath, Me., in 1891. It was a double-decked ship, registered at 2,371 tons, was 260 feet long, had 44 feet beam, and was 28 feet deep. It was owned by Houghton Bros. of Bath, Me.]

DESCRIBES THE END OF W. W. STORY.

His Granddaughter Says He Had Been in Unusually Good Health.

London, Oct. 15.—The Rome correspondent of the Times gives a letter of the granddaughter of William Witmore Story stating that her grandfather had been in better health and spirits than he had been for some time past and had been able to drive out. Her mother heard him moaning at 3 o'clock in the morning on Oct. 7, and while she was arranging his pillow he died in her arms suddenly and without suffering, from paralysis of the heart.

CABINET CRISIS IN ROUMANIA.

King Charles Summons Demeter Sturdza to Form a New Ministry.

Bucharest, Roumania, Oct. 15.—The Cabinet has resigned and King Charles has summoned Demeter Sturdza, the Liberal leader, to form a new ministry.

Late in the day Demeter Sturdza succeeded in forming a Liberal Cabinet in which he himself is the Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

REVISION OF THE BIBLE COMPLETED.

Labor of Fourteen Years Just Finished—To Be Issued at Once.

London, Oct. 15.—The revision of the bible has been completed, including the apocrypha, upon which the revisers have been engaged since 1881, and it will shortly be issued from the Oxford Press in various sizes, uniform with the revised old and new testaments.

Servians and Croatians at Odds.

Agram, Austria, Oct. 15.—Disorders have occurred here arising from the animosity existing between Servians and the Croatians. The latter made an attempt to remove the Servian flags from various buildings and conflicts ensued. The gendarmes were obliged to disperse the mob with fixed bayonets. Besides being the capital of Croatia and Slavonia the city is a seat of various seminaries and gymnasiums and the student element forms a rather turbulent character of the population.

RIOT IN A CUBAN JAIL.

THREE OF THE RINGLEADERS AT SANTA CLARA SHOT BY TROOPS.

Reports of Numerous Petty Engagements Between the Contending Forces with Small Losses on Either Side—Report That the Insurgents Have Captured the Town of Congojas, in the Santa Clara Province—Important Battle at Linderos.

Havana, Oct. 15.—A serious outbreak occurred in the jail of Santa Clara yesterday. Before it was suppressed Gen. Luque had to send troops to the scene of the disturbance. Four of the ringleaders of the riot were made prisoners by the soldiers, and when they subsequently tried to escape three of them were shot; but one of the captured ringleaders succeeded in getting away.

The insurgents have burned the Town of Congojas in the Province of Santa Clara.

Twenty men have left Los Abreus, in the Cienfuegos district of the Province of Santa Clara, in order to join the insurgents.

The insurgent leader Vilegas and seven of his followers have surrendered at Cumanayagua, in the Province of Matanzas.

Some laborers who have been at work on the Santa Rosalina plantation have also joined the insurgents. In addition Adelfo Dias, proprietor of the Diaz Sierra in the Province of Santa Clara, has gone over to the enemy after previously burning his house. The Town of Palmira, not far from Los Abreus, where twenty men, as already stated, have gone over to the insurgents, was fired upon last night by a band of about 100 insurgents led by Manero.

Telegraph Line Destroyed.

The telegraph line between Ranchuelo and Santa Clara, the capital of the province of that name, has been cut by the insurgents, who have destroyed it for quite a distance.

Lino Amezaga, the insurgent leader, was executed yesterday. The two houses belonging to the Condi Lorsundi and the hacienda of Martin Lopez have been burned by the insurgents.

There have been a number of additional skirmishes between the government troops and the insurgents during the last few days. At the Chubasco plantation, province of Santa Clara, the troops commanded by Col. Hernandez had a brush with an insurgent force, which left one killed and one man wounded on the field, as well as one prisoner in the hands of the troops, before retiring with the rest of the insurgents' wounded. The troops had another skirmish with the enemy at San Juan de las Playas, as a result of which the latter left two killed on the field, and the troops captured thirty saddled horses.

At Maestrers the insurgents have burned twenty-five tobacco huts and at Salamanca they destroyed by fire the schoolhouse and the Santa Leocadia plantation.

At Camarones, Province of Santa Clara, the column of troops commanded by Maj. Trevino overtook a band of insurgents and in the fight which followed two of the latter were killed and two were wounded.

The troops under the command of Col. Santander have been engaged with the insurgent forces at Yobosi and Delicias, in the Santi Espiritus district of the Province of Santa Clara, the enemy leaving two killed and three wounded before retreating. On the government side one soldier was wounded.

The insurgents recently attacked a detachment of the Concojas garrison, consisting of civil guards and volunteers, but the enemy was repulsed with a loss of two killed and many wounded.

A large band of insurgents has been raised at Bermeja, in the Province of Matanzas. At the plantation of Espana the troops had a skirmish with the insurgents and killed one and wounded another of them. At Yabu two insurgents were wounded. The naval officer who was in charge of the pilotboat Volo Mercante, used by the Spanish as a dispatch boat, and which was captured at Aserradero, near Santiago de Cuba, has been court-martialed and is now under arrest on board the cruiser Reina Mercedes at Santiago de Cuba. No details have been obtained as to the penalty imposed upon him.

Important Battle at Linderos.

Madrid, Oct. 15.—Official dispatches received here from Havana today say that an important engagement has been fought at Linderos (Llanadas), in the Meneses district of the Province of Santa Clara, between a Spanish column commanded by Col. Milan and the combined insurgent forces led by Guerra, Garillo, and Rodriguez. The fighting is said to have lasted for seven hours, after which the enemy was dispersed, but afterwards reformed at the Sierra Colorado, where the insurgents were eventually routed, losing a number of killed and many wounded. On the Spanish side several soldiers were wounded.

IS NOT INFORMED OF THE THREAT.

Madrid Paper Has Not Learned of the Williams Affair in Cuba.

Madrid, Oct. 15.—El Nacional says that the Spanish Government has not received any threat from the Government of the United States respecting the reception or treatment of the United States Consul at Havana, Mr. Ramon O. Williams. El Nacional adds that the Government of Spain, in consequence of the friendly representations of the Government of the United States, has recognized the American Consul as a diplomatic agent.

CALLS FOR GOVERNMENT ACTION.

Arrival of the Alene, Fired On by a Spanish Gunboat.

New York, Oct. 15.—The Atlas line steamer Alene, which was fired on by a Spanish gunboat while passing Cape Maysi Sept. 26, arrived this afternoon. Capt. Seiders is at a loss to account for the conduct of the Spaniards, as his steamer was displaying its usual signals. He will make a report to his company, which may bring the incident to the attention of the State Department.

MAYOR SWIFT IS ASKED TO AID CUBA.

Deluged with Letters from Men Who Want to Free the Island.

Since Mayor Swift placed himself on record as favoring the Cuban movement for independence at the first public meeting at the Central Music Hall he has been overrun with letters from patriotic residents of this country who desire to raise help for the little island. Yesterday the Mayor received two letters, one from B. W. Darkee, private in Company D, Sixth Infantry, regulars, stationed at Fort Thomas, Ky., who desires information concerning the Cuban revolution and believes he can raise a company to help out the revolutionists, and one from Jerry Root of Fort Ripley, Minn. The latter says he can have a drilled company ready to start by the last of next month.

GOVERNORS AND CONGRESSMEN.

Expressions of Views Regarding the Struggling Patriots in Cuba.

With hardly an exception the Governors of American commonwealths and the Senators and Representatives of the Federal Congress speak in favor of the recognition of the Cuban patriots as belligerents.

"My sympathies are all with the Cuban patriots. I do not know just what the United States can do at this time to aid them, but American interests should be promptly and vigorously protected. I should be rejoiced to see the United States recognize the Cubans as a belligerent power. If the government at Washington should reach forth boldly and in the interest of humanity and commerce bring the war to a close, and thereby secure Cuban independence, I have no doubt public sentiment would sustain the act, and that, too, without being over-inquisitive as to the international aspects of the question.

W. J. STONE,
Governor of Missouri.

"I am not sufficiently informed to say whether this government should or should not recognize the patriots fighting for their freedom; but I am in favor of the earliest recognition possible without offense to our national position. My sympathies are strongly with those who are striving for liberty, no matter in what part of the world.

F. D. JACKSON,
Governor of Iowa.

"There are a great many Cubans who have made their homes in different parts of our State. They are an industrious, enterprising people, and good citizens, and many of them have built up large interests since they came to Florida. They are warmly interested in the struggle now going on in their native island. The general feeling of our people is in favor of the Cuban cause, and as a Senator of the State I shall be disposed to favor any judicious plan that may come before Congress that will aid the Cubans in securing their independence and obtaining a republican form of government.

S. PASCO,
Senator from Florida.

"I regard the commission proposition as an absurdity on its face, for I fail to see what shadow of right Congress would have to provide for the sending of a commission to investigate the condition of affairs in any possession of a foreign country which might be in a state of revolution. My opinion about the attitude that the United States should preserve with respect to Cuba is exactly the one that it now occupies.

W. H. CRAIN,
Eleventh Texas District.

"The surest and quickest as well as the most satisfactory way for the United States to discover the exact state of affairs in Cuba is to have Congress send a commission down there.

"I believe it would be the most accurate means of securing information. We should know the exact state of affairs there, and it is emphatic that American citizens and interests have absolute protection. It would hardly be proper for me or any other person to present such a matter to Congress, the proper source being the Committee on Foreign Affairs. But there would probably be little difficulty in getting even this busy committee to report a suitable resolution. Personally I am willing to appear before that committee in support of the proposition. There might be some attempt to deride such a commission, but I doubt much if it would be successful. A commission representing our government would have a great many avenues of knowledge open to it which would be closed in other cases.

LOREN FLETCHER,
Fifth Minnesota District.

SCIENTISTS IN SESSION IN MEXICO.

International Congress Opens with President Diaz as Patron.

City of Mexico, Oct. 15.—The International Congress of American Scientists has organized by the choice of Joaquin Barranda, Minister of Justice, as President, and First Vice-President and corps of secretaries. Gen. Diaz was elected patron. A silver medal has been struck in commemoration of the assembling of the congress here, and each member has been presented one.

Today's proceedings were destitute of scientific interest. President Diaz has directed that all possible courtesies be extended to visiting scientists. The banquet was a brilliant affair, and speeches were made in several languages, as the assembly is a polyglot one.

Editor Mata in the Home Journal alleges the coronation of the Virgin was entirely a political movement and engineered by an astute clergy as a monarchical and reactionary demonstration. The humble classes of society were expelled during the coronation ceremonies, whilst the aristocracy class, always allies of monarchy, were treated with every consideration. Much comment is excited in religious circles over these attacks. The charge is sustained also by Catholic editor Terrazas, who says the poorer class and the Indians were practically excluded from the church at Guadaloupe so as to give room to rich people. Terrazas himself admits that the Virgin of Guadaloupe is a political symbol, or, as he expressed it, an anti-Yankee flag, but Terrazas is snubbed by the higher clergy, and Archbishop Corrigan of New York expresses the hope that the Virgin of Guadaloupe will become the patroness of the entire American continent.

Slight shocks of earthquake have been felt at Acapulco.

A great anti-Guadaloupe manifestation occurred at Vera Cruz, where 2,000 people bearing banners and firing rockets paraded the streets, and, halting at the Launden cigar factory, listened to anti-clerical speeches. Reform laws were cheered and shouts of death to priests were frequently made and many arrests were made by the police.

Gregorio Lecea has broken the Mexican bicycle record by going a mile unpaced with a flying start in 2:09 4-5.

AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS.

Interesting Meeting to Be Held in the City of Mexico.

The eleventh International Congress of American Scientists and Students will be held in the City of Mexico Oct. 15 to 20. The last congress of this body was held in Stockholm August, 1894.

The purpose of these meetings is to create interest and promote progress in the investigation and study of the anthropology, ethnography, linguistics, and history of the two Americas and to unite more closely all those interested as students or writers on these topics. The range of subjects for discussion is wide, and embraces everything from pottery to political economy, from hieroglyphics to history, and from the Esquimaux to the Aztecs.

The congress is held under the patronage of the President of the Republic and the protectorate of the municipality of the City of Mexico. After congress adjourns the attending members will be invited to join excursions organized by a local committee to visit places that are interesting to students of the antiquities of America. The Mexican Consul will furnish further information to those who desire it.

DISPUTES HIS REPORT AS TO ARABS.

London Chronicle Does Not Credit the Letter from Dr. Sims.

London, Oct. 15.—The Brussels correspondent of the Chronicle says that the Independence Belge reproduces an extract from a letter received from Dr. Sims of the American Baptist mission at Leopoldville, Africa, declaring that the Arabs have been completely subdued and praising the Congo State and its administration.

The Chronicle says in an editorial:

"It is hardly possible to take Dr. Sims' statements seriously. If he really wrote the letter we can only say that his views are in direct conflict with those of every impartial person who has been in the Congo State."

AMERICAN GIRL MARRIES IN PARIS.

Miss Elise Richards Becomes Mme. Jusserand—All the Diplomats Present.

Paris, Oct. 15.—M. Jusserand, formerly Secretary of the French Embassy in London, was married today to Miss Elise Richards, an American. The ceremony was first performed at the American Church (Protestant Episcopal) and then at the English Cahilles (Roman Catholic). The witnesses of the ceremonies for the bride were her uncle, Mr. Edward Tuck, and Mr. George Monroe. M. Jusserand's witnesses were the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Hanotaux, and the Comte de Montebello. All the members of the diplomatic corps and Baron de Courcell, the French Ambassador at London, and Baroness de Courcell were present.

TO REDUCE THE RATE OF STEERAGE.

Report of a Pool of the Continental Steamship Lines.

Hamburg, Oct. 15.—The Boersenhalle reports that it has learned there has been a mutual agreement with the purpose to form a pool of the continental steamship lines. They have agreed to reduce the steerage rate to New York 20 marks ($5) from yesterday. The agreement has as its object to secure a more just division of the steerage passenger business between the British and continental steamship companies.

KOSCIUSKO'S HEART GOES TO POLAND

Deed of Gift Signed in Paris—To Be Placed in a Museum.

Paris, Oct. 15.—The deed making the gift of Kosciusko's heart to Poland was signed by the four daughters of Count Morosini at Vezia, near Lugano, yesterday, in the presence of Counts Morosini and Casati and the composer, Arrigo Boito. The Polish patriot's heart is destined for the Polish Museum in the Chateau Raperswijl, near Zurich.

Cable Brevities.

The United States gunboat Petrel has arrived at Chemulpo.

The arrival of the United States gunboat Machias at Shanghai is announced.

The cruiser Marblehead left Naples for Syria for the protection of the American missionaries there.

The Cunard steamer Sythia arrived at Queenstown after a voyage from New York of ten days. It was delayed by bad weather.

A striker shot and wounded M. Rassegulr, manager of the Carmaux glass works, at which a strike has been in progress for some time past.

President Zelaya has returned to Managua from a month's excursion in the interior. Lewis Baker, United States Minister, and Secretary of Legation Baker have arrived there and are both well.

COREA'S QUEEN IS DEAD.

DOUBT AS TO HER FATE REMOVED BY NEWS FROM TOKIO.

High Official of Japan Dispatched to Inquire Into the Circumstances of the Uprising in Which the Queen Was Murdered—Illustration of the Arbitrary Methods Employed by the Japanese Government in Times of Peace—Must Look to Russia for Relief.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Tokio, Japan, Oct. 15.—[Copyrighted, 1895, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The complicity of the Soshi in the attack upon the imperial palace at Corea and the murder of the Queen is confirmed, but the extent of the connivance is as yet unknown.

An imperial decree will be issued tomorrow forbidding all Japanese to visit Corea without special permission. A high officer of the Foreign Department has been dispatched to Corea to expedite the inquiry into the circumstances of the attack upon the palace.

Japan's Methods in Times of Peace.

New York, Oct. 15.—[Special.]—James Creelman, the World's correspondent with the Japanese army during the recent war, writes as follows:

"The cold-blooded murder of the Queen of Corea under Japanese auspices and the armed seizure of the Peninsular Government is an illustration of Japanese methods in peace. I have already borne witness to their methods in war.

"The King of Corea knew that this would happen, and out of the terror inspired by the Japanese he called to the United States for help. The Japanese attempted to overthrow the King's government in precisely the same manner eleven years ago. Then, as now, Japanese troops guarded the gates of the palace at Seoul while the assassins were at work. Then, as now, the friends of Japan assumed power.

"Pak-Young-Hyo, the Corean conspirator, planned the last attack upon the Queen and her supporters, in which the principal conservative leaders were beheaded in the darkness at the palace gates. This gentleman is now in Washington, and was one of the first to wait upon our government when the present outbreak was announced. He was recently expelled from Corea for plotting against the lives of the King and Queen, and is now living on terms of intimacy with the Japanese Minister in Washington.

Must Look to Russia for Relief.

"I was not in a position to report everything spoken by the King of Corea during my long interview with him last winter; but this bloody climax in the struggle between Japan and Russia for the control of Corea makes everything plain. The Japanese could not succeed by fair means so they fell back on their Asiatic methods. I happen to know personally that the State Department was fully warned, many months ago, of the danger threatening the King and Queen. The Coreans must now look to Russia for relief from this new despotism established by Japan."

Japanese Barred from Corea.

Yokohama, Oct. 15.—An imperial order has been issued prohibiting Japanese from visiting Corea without special permission from the Government of Japan. A dispatch from Seoul states that during the confusion which followed the recent attack on the royal palace there the rioters entered a bedroom and murdered three women, one of whom is supposed to have been the Queen of Corea.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 15.—There is still no official confirmation here of the reported assassination of the Queen of Corea, and although there may be political motives for a concealment for a time of such a tragedy officials here think it possible the Queen may be alive, as the dispatches are somewhat doubtful on this point.

It is recalled that a similar state of affairs existed in Corea in 1882, and that then the report was circulated that she was dead. At that time this same Tai Wen Kun, the father of the King, who is said to have led the last attempt upon the Queen's life, attacked the palace with a large band of adherents and captured the King and Queen. The Queen was condemned to be poisoned, but by the sublime devotion of one of her handmaidens she escaped. The maid took the poison and the Queen was secretly carried off by her friends and hidden in the mountains, while the report was sent out that she had been killed.

TO EXECUTE SEVENTEEN CHINESE.

Participants in the Missionary Massacres to Suffer the Death Penalty.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 15.—Minister Denby and the British Minister to China have succeeded in overcoming the obstacles which threatened to make the Ku Cheng commission a failure, as was evidenced by a cablegram received at the State Department today from Mr. Denby, which is substantially as follows:

Pekin, Oct. 11.—Seventeen criminals will be executed at Ku Cheng. The Yamen agrees that all leaders in the rioting shall be executed; all participants sentenced and all implicated shall be tried. The commission will probably be adjourned. An imperial decree has been issued which refers all of the Szechuan officials implicated to a board of punishment.

It is supposed that the adjournment of the commission referred to is based on the fact that it has concluded its work. It has been found impossible heretofore to induce the Chinese Government to take any steps to punish the officials whom the facts clearly showed to be in large measure responsible for the riots.

End of the Riots at Cadiz.

Cadiz, Oct. 15.—There were no further disturbances here today as a result of the stoning of a prelate yesterday by a number of workmen out of employment, who insisted that they wanted work and not sermons. Seven persons were slightly injured by the stones thrown.

ARRESTED ON CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY.

Warm Reception Given the Eight Underwriters at Chattanooga.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—Eight members of the Executive committee of the Kentucky-Tennessee Board of Underwriters, who arrived here this afternoon to arbitrate the long-standing differences between the board and the local agents, met with a warm reception. Capiases were served on them as they walked into the corridors of the Read House charging conspiracy against the Chattanooga public by means of a trust to control rates. They found bondsmen and marched in a body from the court-house to the appointed meeting place, where they found all the local agents except the three prosecutors awaiting them. The arrested officials were President J. A. Thomas and Charles Matthews of Nashville, W. H. Wheeler, J. C. Johnson, Frank Snyder, J. H. Curry, and C. D. Thompson of Covington. W. D. Dean of Atlanta and C. T. Baird of Louisville were given similar treatment on a former visit.

DURRANT TRIAL GOES OVER TO MONDAY.

Attorney Deuprey's Illness Makes a Postponement Necessary.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 15.—The trial of Theodore Durrant was today continued until Monday next on account of the illness of Attorney Deuprey, the leading counsel of the defense. While the prosecution made no objection to the motion to continue the trial Judge Murphy was reluctant about giving his consent, and announced that the trial would be resumed next Monday whether Mr. Deuprey should have recovered in the meantime or not. Mr. Deuprey is suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism which has made it impossible for him to attend the trial for several days, but his physicians believe he will be able to resume his duties next week.

Worse than a Prize-Fight.

Leave the Harvard and Yale football team alone on a vacant lot for a while and they wouldn't be long in arranging a line-up. It's these "old heads" and "graduate advisers" who tangle thing up so.—Springfield Republican.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Henry Symms, Annie Crenshaw	40-24
Robert Melville, Barbara Hall	23-21
Julius Reitelings, Carrie Elinger	23-23
John Verburg, Sarah Posthuma	24-22
William Meyer, Minnie Jaroncke	25-24
Martin Colby, Mary Peterson	31-20
Charles Erdmann, Josephine Steiner	31-19
Charles Anderson, Minnie Miller	26-24
Evan Evans, Isabella Finley	24-22
J. Sidney Baxter, Agnes Gross	21-23

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Earl Spencer, Jennie Watt	[illegible]
F. Vacker, Cleveland, O., Maggie Churan	[illegible]
Herman Rabe, Bertha Werner	[illegible]
John Doran, Hannah Mangen	[illegible]
Michael Hoffmann, Augusta Spichemann	[illegible]
Louis Erlandson, Anna Johnson	[illegible]
Isador Jarvis, May Casey	[illegible]
Martin Rafinski, Michalina Nowacka	[illegible]
Frank Heimerdinger, Sophie Fuenfe	[illegible]
John Wilson, Carrie Dugan	[illegible]
Edward Mullen, Annie Doyle	[illegible]
Charles Maas, Jennie Zilinske	[illegible]
Charles Nessel, Isabella Grocen	[illegible]
James Ryan, Mary Riordan	[illegible]
Wladyslow Gatebi, Maryanna Pakowska	[illegible]
Fred Engel, Kenosha, Wis., Mary Holly	[illegible]
Edward Elming, Minnie Foster	[illegible]
Fred Rowland, Mary Farr	[illegible]
Otto Larson, Jennie Jenson	[illegible]
Julius Juhnke, Augusta Gorecka	[illegible]
John Johnson, Amanda Englund	[illegible]
Robert Clark, Lura Dojsen	[illegible]
James Coxe, Eleanor Magaw	[illegible]
Charles Seyhaw, Lizzie De Long	[illegible]
Thomas Jackson, Toronto, Canada, Viola Pros	[illegible]
Lawrence Ofenloch, Lizzie Schade	[illegible]
Frederick Hoffman, Katharine Griffin	[illegible]
James Peterson, Dina Dehn	[illegible]
Hugh Carr, Mary Murphy	[illegible]
Hipolyt Jasiok, Maryanna Kreima	[illegible]
George Baker, Eveline Trickey	[illegible]
John Kostka, Lillie Martinek	[illegible]
Jay Smith, Margaret Hurley	[illegible]
Frederick Wienecke, Louise Brauckmann	[illegible]
Michael Adamek, Josefine Kendlarska	[illegible]
Jozef Franica, Clara Nowicka	[illegible]
Joseph Varty, Gertrude Beaubien	[illegible]
Patrick Sexton, Johanna Carrigg	[illegible]
Kazimer Chekanowski, Alane Janelunos	[illegible]
Jack Byrnes, Maggie Sanders	[illegible]
Fritz Thiede, Marengo, Ill., Lydia Subbert	[illegible]
August Mylander, Tillie Johnson	[illegible]
Andrew Miller, Mary Quinnert	[illegible]
David Rothrock, Harriet Hemmings	[illegible]
Henry Miller, Bertha Mundhenk	[illegible]
Arthur Ulbricht, Lizzie Mens	[illegible]
John O'Brien, Carrie Smith	[illegible]
William Biley, Caroline Streighling	[illegible]
Fred Stubbe, Bertha Bernett	[illegible]
William McCarthy, Mary Sullivan	[illegible]
Adam Kehl, Emma Anders	[illegible]
William Weber, Maggie Mallentor	[illegible]
Mathias Folschaidt, Wilhelmina Lappolt	[illegible]
Hugh McCulloch, Nellie Chase	[illegible]
Antony Albris, Josefine Loch	[illegible]
John Bradley, Rose Clark	[illegible]
Charles Zimmerman, Mae Amerson	[illegible]
Olof Pearson, Tillie Sollin	[illegible]
Ignaz Olszewski, Julijanna Piacke	21-19
Henry Bormann, Bertha Froelich	22-19

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Oct. 15.—Forecast for Wednesday:

For Illinois, Indiana, Lower and Upper Michigan, and Wisconsin—Fair and warmer; winds becoming southerly.

For Minnesota—Fair; warmer in eastern portion; southwesterly, shifting to northwesterly winds.

For Iowa—Fair; warmer in eastern portion; southwesterly winds.

For Nebraska—Fair; westerly winds; cooler Wednesday night.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Maximum temperature.	Direction of wind.	State of weather.	Precipitation 12 hours.
Abilene	29.94	44	48	S. W.	Clear	
Bismarck, N. D.	29.90	62	72	S. W.	Fair	
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.36	44	48	S. E.	Clear	.04
Boston, Mass.	30.14	44	52	N. E.	Rain	.06
Cairo, Ill.	30.06	60	68	N.	Clear	
Charleston, S. C.						
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.26	54	68	W.	Clear	
Chicago	30.04	48	50	S. W.	Clear	
Cincinnati, O.	30.12	46	50	S. E.	Clear	
Cleveland, O.	30.12	44	48	N. E.	Clear	
Davenport, Ia.	30.02	46	48	S. W.	Clear	Trace
Denver, Colo.						
Des Moines, Ia.	30.02	54	60	S. W.	Clear	
Detroit, Mich.	30.08	44	50	S. W.	Clear	
Dodge City, Kas	30.16	58	68	S. W.	Clear	
Duluth, Minn.	29.58	56	56	S. W.	Cl'udy	
El Paso, Tex.	30.20	66	78	S. W.	Clear	
Erie, Pa.						
Galveston, Tex.	30.14	72	78	S. W.	Clear	
Grand Haven	30.02	48	50	S. W.	Clear	
Green Bay, Wis.	29.90	48	50	S. W.	Cl'udy	
Helena, Mont.	30.24	56	68	S. E.	Fair	
Huron, S. D.	29.86	64	72	S. W.	Fair	
Indianapolis	30.10	54	64	N. W.	Clear	
Jacksonville	30.00	64	68	N. E.	Clear	.30
Kansas City, Mo	30.14	60	66	S. W.	Clear	
Knoxville						
La Crosse, Wis.						
Little Rock, Ark	30.08	70	80	S. W.	Clear	
Louisville						
Los Angeles	29.98	62	72	W.	Clear	
Marquette, Mch	29.86	48	52	W.	Cl'udy	
Memphis, Tenn	30.08	72	80	S. W.	Clear	
Miles City						
Minnedosa	29.64	56	70	S. W.	Clear	
Montreal	30.20	44	50	N. E.	Cl'udy	
Moorhead	29.76	60	64	N. W.	Clear	
New Orleans, La	30.12	74	78	S. E.	Cl'udy	
New York City	30.30	44	50	S. E.	Cl'udy	.04
Omaha	30.04	62	66	S. W.	Clear	
Oswego, N. Y.	30.36	44	44	N. E.	Clear	.06
Palestine	30.16	72	78	N.	Clear	
Pittsburg	30.12	56	62	S. E.	Clear	
Pueblo	30.20	64	74	S. W.	Clear	
Rapid City	30.08	66	74	W.	Clear	
San Francisco	30.06	56	62	W.	Fair	.04
St. Louis	30.12	60	68	N.	Clear	
St. Paul	29.74	56	66	S. W.	Clear	
Salt Lake City	30.14	54	74	N. W.	Clear	
Springfield, Ill.	30.12	54	60	S. W.	Clear	
Springfield, Mo.	30.10	62	70	N. W.	Clear	
Toledo	30.10	44	50	N. W.	Clear	
Washington	30.12	54	58	N.	Clear	

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 44°; 9 a. m., 45°; 10 a. m., 45°; 11 a. m., 46°; 12 m., 47°; 1 p. m., 47°; 3 p. m., 47°; 4 p. m., 51°. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.60; 6 p. m., 29.50.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

BREMEN—Arrived—Trave, New York, via Southampton.
HAMBURG—Arrived—Canadia, Montreal.
NEW YORK—Arrived—Cevic, Liverpool; Ethiopia, Glasgow.
BOSTON—Arrived—Catalania, Liverpool.
MOVILLE—Arrived—Anchoria, New York for Glasgow.
QUEENSTOWN—Arrived—Scythia, Boston for Liverpool.

DEATHS.

BUCHER—August, beloved husband of Minna Bucher, beloved father of Marie Ganer and Arnold Bucher, father-in-law to Thomas Ganer, died Oct. 15 at 5 a. m. Funeral from residence, No. 4956 State street, Thursday, at 2 p. m., to Oakwoods.

HACKETT—The funeral of the late Harry Hackett will be held from the residence of Mr. Eugene Briot, No. 4821 Champlain avenue, at 2:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. Interment at Oakwoods.

McNULTY—Martin A., at his residence, 1234 N. Clark-st., beloved husband of Bridget Kane. Funeral Wednesday, Oct. 16, at 10 a. m., by carriages to Calvary.

MORAST—Rosa T. (nee Cuneen). Funeral Thursday, at 11 a. m., from her late residence, No. 944 Kenwood avenue, Avondale. Carriages to Calvary.

RUBERRY—Oct. 14, at No. 3826 Lowe avenue, Margaret, beloved wife of Patrick Ruberry (nee Rowen), and mother of Annie, Maggie, Nora, Joseph, Agnes, Jessie, and the late Nellie Ruberry, aged 47 years. Funeral Thursday at 10 a. m. to Church of Nativity, where High Mass will be celebrated, thence by carriage to calvary.

McVICKER'S—Evenings at 8, Matinee at 2.
JULIA Marlowe-Taber AND Robert Taber.
Matinee Today & Sat. Eve. Romeo and Juliet. Tonight, Twelfth Night. Thursday & Friday Eve. Henry IV.
Oct. 20.—The Old Homestead.

McVICKER'S. SEATS SELLING FOR Sunday, Oct. 20. ...The Old Homestead...

South Side—HOPKINS—West Side.
HOPKINS
SOUTH SIDE LINA and VANI,
FLORRIE WEST; 4 EMPERORS OF MUSIC; &c.
HAZEL KIRKE | Steele Mackaye's Drama. HOPKINS' STOCK CO.
WEST SIDE CLIPPER QUARTETTE, NELSON TRIO.
LILLIE LAUREL, LEONARD & FULTON, ETC.
MY PARTNER | By Special Arrangement with Louis Aldrich.
FALL OR WINTER—10—20—30 cts.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—H. R. Jacobs, Mgr.
MATINEE TODAY. MURRAY & MACK in "FINNIGAN'S BALL."
20 "Hurrah" Specialties. The Big Funny Show!
Next Sunday—"RUSH CITY."
ALHAMBRA THEATER—H. R. Jacobs, Mgr.
MATINEE TODAY. "RUSH CITY"
Company including MATTHEWS and BULGER.
Next Sun.—STEVE BRODIE "On the Bowery."

TRACK AT FORSYTH, IND.
RACING.
THE FORSYTHE RACE TRACK FALL MEETING commences Wednesday, Oct. 16, to continue 15 days. Five or more races each day, rain or shine. Admission, 50c.
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Road—Special trains leave Union Depot, Canal-st., at 12:05, 12:25, 12:45, and 1:15 p. m., stopping at Archer-av., 41st-st., and Englewood. Regular train leaves at 2 p. m. Lake Shore Road—Special trains leave Van Buren-st. at 12:05, 12:25, and 1:00, stopping at 22d, 39th, and Englewood. Trains leave track immediately after the last race. Fare on specials, 25c round trip.

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn.
Matinee To-Day at 2 O'Clock. THE ENGLISH VERSION Of Sardou's Comedy Drama, Mme. Sans Gene.
KATHRYN KIDDER and Great Cast. The Most Sumptuous Production Ever Seen in Chicago.
Sunday Night, Oct. 20—ROBT. G. INGERSOLL in his new lecture, THE FOUNDATIONS OF FAITH. Seats in advance Thursday morning.

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
POPULAR PRICED MATINEE TO-DAY... KATIE EMMETT, Chat, an American Boy.
They All Turn Out to Greet Her.
Next Sunday—The new historical play, Capt. Paul.

KIRK'S
LATEST DISCOVERY
Meets with a Magnificent Reception in Chicago.
The Inter-Ocean Office Overrun with Applications for a Free Sample.
The Scenes of Monday Were Again Repeated Yesterday.

Yesterday at 5 p. m. the free distribution of James S. Kirk & Co.'s Eos [Elixir of Soap] closed at the Inter-Ocean office. The scenes of Monday were again repeated. A solid stream of humanity filed in and out of their office from 8 o'clock in the morning until the very last minute of the time allotted for the giving away of samples, and Messrs. James S. Kirk & Co. received hearty congratulations for the appreciation shown by the people of Chicago and vicinity for their new and grand discovery. The high character and well-known standing of the old-established firm of James S. Kirk & Co. was a sufficient guarantee in formally introducing Eos [Elixir of Soap] to the public.

KIRK'S EOS (Elixir of Soap)
The Many Purposes for Which It Was Designed.

Eos was designed to be a perfect washing compound, a preparation that would do the family washing better than it had ever been done before, with less labor and without the use of a particle of soap. To accomplish such wonderful results the best equipped laboratory in the United States has been bending every effort for years past.

The public of Chicago are fully aware that when a piece of goods passes the crucial test of the chemist in charge of this extensive laboratory and the preparation emerges from the factory bearing the name and trademark of James S. Kirk & Co. that it must be as near perfect as modern science can make it.

Among the other advantages Eos has over any washing powder on the world's market today are: That a little Eos in the water makes it soft and velvety. Any one putting their hands in water prepared with Eos will almost immediately exclaim: "My, this water feels like satin!"

In washing printed goods a preparation should be used that will prevent colors from running. Eos is guaranteed, if used according to directions, to accomplish this.

Eos is guaranteed to prevent flannels and woolens from shrinking a particle, and if you wash your flannels in water in which Eos is used they will come out of the wash soft, fleecy, and white. For all scouring and cleaning purposes Eos occupies a preeminently first position.

Use Eos in doing your family washing!
Use Eos to prevent the colors in your printed cotton goods from running!
Use Eos to wash your dishes and for general kitchen work!
Use Eos to scour your milk pans!
Use Eos to clean your paint!
Use Eos when you scrub your floor, and your work will be done better than it has ever been done heretofore at half the labor and expense.

Kirk's Eos is For Sale
BY ALL GROCERS.
Two sizes, 5 and 10 cents. Try a package and you will never be without it.

AUDITORIUM—Tonight.
TONIGHT AT 8:15. MELBA Saturday Matinee, Oct. 19.
BRILLIANT OPERATIC CONCERTS. [illegible] MELBA, assisted by SCALCHI, BAUERMEISTER, [illegible] L. BONALD, Conductor. [illegible] MELBA as MARGUERITE in 3d and 5th ACTS FAUST, [illegible] Seats 75c to $2.50 at Box Office and Branch Office, Inter-Ocean Building.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
HARRY L. HAMLIN ... Manager.
Matinee Today at 2. SEABROOKE in the Elixir of Fun.
A World of Trouble
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Next Sunday— Frank Daniels in The Wizard of the Nile.

BATTERY D AND ARMORY.
...LAST WEEK...
Food Exposition.
Take the Children to See the Cake.
Lectures at 3. Concerts at 2 and 8.
Admission, 25c. Children, 10c.

OLYMPIC.
OLYMPIC
BIG CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE CO. [illegible]

THE SCHILLER—Tel. Main Express 395.
LAST WEEK OF THE SPHINX.
SPECIAL— Political Night; Friday, Mystic Shrine Night.
Wood & Shepard's "TOWN TOPICS" SUNDAY, Oct. 20.

THE LINCOLN—Matinee Sunday, Thursday and Saturday.
ALL THIS WEEK. SHAFT NO. 2
Next Sunday Matinee—"LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN."

HAVLIN'S... J. J. Collins, Manager.
Every night and Wed. and Sat. Matinee.
The Gifted Comedian CHAS. H. HOPPER, In the Romantic Comedy Drama, THE VALE OF AVOCA.
Next Sunday—[illegible]

LYCEUM.
LYCEUM
[illegible]

PARISIAN Cor. Wabash-av. and Hubbard-court.
CIRCUS
[illegible]

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.
For Fair Virginia.
[illegible]

HOOLEY'S— [illegible]
TOO MUCH JOHNSON
WM. GILLETTE [illegible]

WILL MAKE A TEST CASE.

LATEST PLAN OF FIGHT MANAGERS TO BALK GOV. CLARKE.

Corbett to Be Arrested and the Matter Rushed Through the Courts at Once—Champion Arrives at Hot Springs—Brigadier-General of State Militia Also Arrives and Warns the People the Fight Will Not Come Off—The New Articles of Agreement Are Shown to Him.

Hot Springs, Ark., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—Champion Corbett and Brig.-Gen. of State Militia George P. Taylor arrived in Hot Springs tonight. With Corbett came his entire party. With Gen. Taylor came George Neeley, Captain of the Neeley Rifles. Taylor was received with expectant curiosity. Corbett was received with great enthusiasm and was accompanied to his hotel by a crowd composed of nearly all the inhabitants of Hot Springs. He said he was greeted by crowds all along the line of travel from San Antonio.

The coming of Gen. Taylor was heralded early in the day by a telegram from Little Rock that the Governor was sending him here to warn the citizens the Governor would stop the fight. He was asked shortly after his arrival why he came here.

"To see that there is no prize-fight takes place between Corbett and Fitzsimmons," he said.

"How will you proceed?"

"I have brought letters of instructions from Gov. Clarke to Sheriff Houpt, Judge Duffie, and State's-Attorney Teague. They will act under those instructions. I am invested with full power to stop this contest in its incipiency. As soon as Fitzsimmons appears in the State one of the men will be placed under arrest."

"Under what law or by what authority of law?"

Intended to See the Dallas Fight.

"I know nothing about the law; I am acting under instructions. I do not consult my own feeling in the matter. To indicate my personal preferences I will tell you I had obtained my ticket to the fight at Dallas and intended to go see it there myself."

"Under what law does the Governor act?"

"By the law of 1838. That law was passed in times of border terrorism and outlawry, when Sheriffs stood in with the outlaws, and the Governor was empowered with rights perhaps never before conferred on the civil head of any State."

"Suppose the matter is brought into the courts and the decision is against the Governor, will he still continue to assert the prerogative conferred by that law."

"I can only say I have orders to carry out and shall do so whatever the courts may decree."

Vendig Speaks His Piece.

A few moments later Joe Vendig approached Gen. Taylor and the two men exchanged cordial greetings. The General told Vendig his mission. Mr. Vendig replied: "The Governor seems to have been laboring under a misapprehension of our intentions. The Florida Athletic club did not come to Arkansas to make an invasion. Individually and collectively we all are law-abiding citizens and have had and have no intention to violate the laws of the State. We came to Hot Springs at the earnest invitation and solicitation of its chief executive officer and attorney with promises of protection and the understanding that no statute of the State law should be broken. When we discovered a finish contest was a misdemeanor under what we understood was the law we changed the articles of agreement from a finish contest to one of a limited number of rounds. Here are the new articles of agreement."

Here Vendig handed the General the new articles of agreement, which read as follows:

The Florida Athletic club, party of the first part and James J. Corbett and Robert Fitzsimmons, parties of the second part, hereby agree to abide by the conditions of this contract, which are as follows:

First—The parties to the second part agree to box twenty-five rounds under Marquis of Queensberry rules, with soft gloves, which shall weigh not less than five ounces, Oct. 31, 1895, at Hot Springs, Ark.

Second—The party of the first part, in consideration of such services, agrees to pay said parties of the second part the sum of $41,000.

Third—This money shall be deposited and shall be paid to the contestant who shall be declared the winner in scientific points of the above mentioned twenty-five rounds boxing contest. The party of the second part who is not named as the winner shall have no interest whatever in the aforesaid purse.

Fourth—The referee is hereby vested with full power to stop this contest whenever it, in his opinion, becomes brutal.

WILLIAM A. BRADY,
For James J. Corbett.
JOSEPH H. VENDIG,
Manager Florida Athletic Association

The General read the articles and returned them with the statement he had seen the substance of them at Little Rock.

To Use Corbett for a Test Case.

The General later on attended a conference with the Citizens' committee, the Prosecuting Attorney, Judge C. V. Teague, and Chancellor Judge Feathermore. In the committee-room was also called Judge J. D. Kimbell, who this evening returned from a conference with the Governor, to whom he submitted the new articles of agreement and with a view to a cessation of hostilities until the matter could be passed upon by the courts.

It was expected upon the arrival of Corbett he would be placed under arrest. When Corbett arrived he was driven to the Arlington Hotel. He was shown to a room and in a few minutes appeared in the hotel rotunda and was surrounded by a crowd. He was evidently awaiting the arrest, but it was not made. He finally walked away.

The conference has not yet finally adjourned, but Judge Kimbell says it is understood to be the program to arrest Corbett upon the charge of a threatened breach of the peace and require a peace bond. The bond will be refused and the case will come up before the Chancellor, Judge L. Feathermore. Then a writ of habeas corpus will be applied for to make a test case to determine whether the courts or the dictum of the Governor is superior. The Governor cannot go behind a writ of habeas corpus under the law, and to suspend the law requires an act of the Legislature in session assembled.

The only way this can be overcome would be by declaration of martial law, and people here do not believe the Governor will declare martial law to prevent a misdemeanor of the sort contemplated. The people here now seem to feel confident the contest under the revised agreement will take place.

State's-Attorney Against Clarke.

State's Attorney C. V. Tague this evening dictated the following to THE TRIBUNE correspondent:

"I intended to arrest Corbett as soon as he arrived here in order that a legal test might be made as to the law governing such contests, but under the advice of the Governor I will not do so at present. I consider a prize-fight would be a violation of the law which the authorities would have power to suppress, and have implicit confidence the Sheriff will do so. I consider it is unnecessary to call out militia for the purpose of suppressing a prize-fight. Prize-fighting is no more violation of the law than keeping a disreputable house or gambling, or selling cigars or boot-blacking on Sunday, and it is as much incumbent upon the Governor to call out his militia to suppress these evils as it is to suppress prize-fighting or boxing."

GETTING BETTER THAN COMIC OPERA

Arkansas' Governor Confers with His Brigadier-General at Little Rock.

Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—Gov. Clarke and Brig.-Gen. George P. Taylor of the Arkansas State Guards discussed for several hours today the prize-fight which threatens to take place at Hot Springs. Gen. Taylor made a report of the standing of the State's military. After the conference the Governor said Gen. Taylor would go to Hot Springs to view the situation. Gen. Taylor said: "The Governor has directed me to stop the fight, and I will do it if it takes every man in the State militia. I will return tomorrow night and report to the Governor. We have 800 men in our two regiments. There is one troop of cavalry, but it is not in good shape. We can count on them to do something. Our artillery company is in bad shape."

"Do you think the militia will be called out?"

"I can't answer that question now, but I feel assured the Governor will not let the fight take place in Arkansas."

Several Little-Rockers who were in Hot Springs yesterday returned today, and they say the people of Hot Springs are betting 5 to 1 the big fight will be pulled off there. Nearly every citizen in Hot Springs is confident of the fight taking place. Gen. Taylor left for Hot Springs this afternoon.

Information comes from a private source today that the Florida Athletic club is considering a plan by which it hopes to overcome the obstacles placed before it by Gov. Clarke. The scheme is to turn the whole affair over to the Hot Springs Athletic Association. That association was incorporated by the State of Arkansas Sept. 6, 1895, by William L. Babcock, John C. Lonsdale, and Charles H. Weaver, all of Hot Springs. According to its charter the Hot Springs Athletic Association was organized for the purpose of "carrying on the business of maintaining a park or place of recreation in or near the City of Hot Springs, where races, athletic exercises, and games may be practised and exhibited, and other amusements and means of entertainment may be furnished, either to the public, or such persons or associations as may from time to time be admitted thereto."

Under this charter the people interested believe they can conduct a boxing match limited to a specified number of rounds, with soft gloves, without violating any State law. When informed of this scheme Gov. Clarke said the State chartered corporations and associations for legal purposes only, and no violation of the law would be tolerated under the guise of amusement. He was not prepared, however, to state just what legal effect the proposed change would have.

Bets are being freely offered here tonight of 5 to 1 the fight will take place on schedule time at Hot Springs. These offers found few takers. Corbett was accorded a great reception by the people all along the line of the Iron Mountain road from Texarkana to this city.

In this city there are two companies of infantry, one company of artillery, and a gatling gun corps. In all there are seven cavalry companies, one artillery, and one gatling corps in this State. The best company in the State, and the one to be most relied upon in service, is the Lonoke Rangers of Lonoke, composed of brave countrymen, but which is in a bad state of disorganization. The McCarthy Light Guards of this city is composed of society young men, who have seen no active service, and the other Little Rock company is the Fletcher Zouaves, but recently organized. If the militia is called upon to serve at Hot Springs the county will have to bear the expense, as was the case when they were called upon to put down the riots here in connection with the railroad strike. The law allows privates about 20 cents a day, payable in county scrip. At present quotations Garland County scrip is selling at less than 50 per cent of its face value.

Texarkana, Ark., Oct. 15.—Corbett passed through Texarkana this afternoon en route to Hot Springs. About 300 people were at the depot to get a glimpse of the champion. They were disappointed, however, as Corbett remained closeted in the sleeper and did not show himself. Corbett's party consists of fourteen people, including his wife and Mrs. W. A. Brady.

Corpus Christi, Tex., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—Unless tomorrow's developments change his plans, Martin Julian will start Thursday morning for New Orleans, will spend Friday in the Crescent City and go thence to Hot Springs. He is still at sea in regard to the possibility of a fight and will not say whether he thinks it will come off.

CANNOT FIGHT ON MEXICAN SOIL.

President Diaz Is Unalterably Opposed to Prize Fighting.

Laredo, Tex., Oct. 14.—The dispute over the location of the Fitzsimmons-Corbett fight is attracting much attention in Mexico. With regard to propositions to have the fight take place in that country in case it is found impracticable to "pull it off" in the United States it is said if prize fighting is to be prohibited in the United States President Diaz certainly will not allow it in Mexico, and will take all necessary steps to prevent the fight taking place within his jurisdiction.

Guthrie, Ok., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—It is likely Oklahoma will secure the prize fight after all. Today seventy-six telegrams were sent to Dan Stuart of the Florida Athletic club requesting that the fight be pulled off in Oklahoma. The laws here are lax and the prize-fighting penalty is but a misdemeanor. Stuart responded tonight, saying he would send a committee here to look over the ground.

El Paso, Tex., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—A telegram was received this morning from Dan Stuart saying the Fitzsimmons-Corbett fight would be pulled off in El Paso, Mexico, if this city would pay for the Mexican concession. At a meeting of the business-men of this city tonight $15,000 was subscribed to pay for the concession.

No Law Against It in Tennessee.

Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—Regarding the report that the City of Memphis would make an effort to have the Fitzsimmons-Corbett prize-fight brought off there in case Hot Springs failed, Attorney-General Pickle said tonight: "There is no special law against prize-fighting in Tennessee. There may be some general law, such as an act to suppress riots, which would apply to the case." Gen. Pickle is, however, of the opinion the present laws are not sufficient to keep the fighters out of the State.

Want the Moore-Needham Fight.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 15.—M. Geraghty and Dan Campbell, representing the people of Port Angelies, Wash., have offered a purse of $5,000 for the Moore-Needham contest, the fight to take place within two months from date within twenty miles of Port Angelies, with protection guaranteed.

Good News for Joe Choynski.

London, Oct. 15.—It is announced Dan Creedon, who last night defeated Frank Craig, the "Harlem Coffee Cooler," will shortly meet "Joe" Choynski.

BIG BILLIARDISTS NOT IN HARMONY.

Slosson and Ives and Daly May Spoil the Proposed Tourneys.

There is trouble in the ranks of the Eastern professional billiardists which if not settled will probably cause a hitch in the proposed eighteen-inch balk line and cushion carrom tournaments. The promoters of the tourneys naturally expect Schaefer, Ives, Slosson, and Daly to enter, but as there is considerable ill-feeling between the latter three there will be some difficulty securing them. Slosson has no liking for Daly and Ives is taking up the Daly end of the fight. Should Slosson enter the probability is Ives and Daly will not and vice versa.

Both Daly and Slosson have good paying billiard rooms and are not particular whether they take part in the tournaments or not. Ives considers billiards too slow a game for money-making, and would undoubtedly want to do considerable dictating before he posts his entrance money. Slosson and Daly would not be missed to any extent, but with Ives out the tournament would fall flat, as interest centers principally on Frank and Jake and the new material.

Daly is a back number and does not class with either the "wizard" or the "Napoleon," and there is not enough life to Slosson's game to help any tournament. Spinks, one of the new men to take part in first-class tourneys, is playing a strong game, and is liable to make it interesting for the big guns at the new game. He is a sure starter and has already commenced practice at the eighteen-inch lines.

WINS IT IN EIGHTY-TWO INNINGS.

Schevenell Defeats Van Lewen at Three Cushion Carroms.

Players.	Won.	Lost.	High run.
F. H. White	2	0	4
A. O. Butler Jr.	2	0	4
N. Lederer	2	0	5
J. Van Lewen	2	2	6
G. A. Mitchell	2	2	5
M. Ascher	1	3	3
E. G. Schevenell	2	2	9
H. E. Sweezey	0	4	3

There was a large crowd present last evening at the Bensinger billiard hall to witness the three-cushion carrom contest between J. Van Lewen and E. G. Schevenell. The latter was declared the winner in the eighty-second inning, scoring 34 to Van Lewen's 27. Both players were in good form, and started off in grand style, being on even terms up to the fiftieth inning, when the call was Schevenell 21, Van Lewen 20. Schevenell maintained the lead, and scored his thirty-fourth and final point in the eighty-second inning. The score

Schevenell—1, 0, 1, 0, 3, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 3, 0, 2, 0, 2, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1—total 34; high run 3.

Van Lewen—1, 1, 6, 0, 1, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 6, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0—total, 27; high run, 6.

Tennee Beats Weinold.

The pool match Monday night between Charles Tennee and Bob Weinold, at the former's billiard hall on Chicago avenue, resulted as follows:

Weinold—8, 4, 11, 10, 0, 8, 6, 11, 6, 0, 0, 1, 4, 1, 8, 13, 0—1 scratch. Total, 92.

Tennee—7, 9, 4, 8, 15, 7, 4, 7, 18, 13, 14, 11, 14, 10, 7, 7—8 scratches. Total, 153.

High runs—Tennee, 44; Weinold, 13.

Tennee and the St. Paul Kid will play a game of continuous pool, 150 balls, for $25 a side.

TO ADJOURN ON TUESDAY.

HOUSE OF BISHOPS BACKS WATER ON ALASKAN BISHOP.

Interesting Debate by Deputies on the Provincial System — Considerable Opposition to It by Some Delegates, Who Saw a Terrible Hierarchy in the Future with Bishops Ruling as Sovereigns—Fund to Be Raised for Expenses of Bishops.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—The action of the House of Bishops yesterday in deciding not to elect a Bishop of Alaska at present stirred up feeling, and the Bishops caught it from all sides. The pressure brought to bear was sufficient to induce them today to reconsider their action, and this week nominations for a Bishop will be made if the House of Deputies concurs.

Both houses have agreed to adjourn next Tuesday afternoon, and it looks as if there would be little more general debate on constitutional amendments. An effort will probably be made to get a report from the commission on the canon on marriage and divorce, as many of the deputies are anxious to have the subject disposed of at this session.

The House of Deputies spent all of the afternoon on the provincial system. This morning it was voted to send everything connected with revision to a special committee with the exception of the article on the provinces, and this may be debated to a finish.

The debate was interesting. It was started by Dean Hoffman of New York, who said that the time had long since gone by when the church saw the necessity of adopting a provincial system, and now the question was what plan should be adopted.

Something Must Be Done.

The plan of allowing dioceses to organize at their own sweet will had failed and he believed it to be impracticable. He thought that the theory of provinces consisting of dioceses in each State was all right, but it was also impracticable, as there were so few States that had three dioceses. He favored adopting an article providing for the dividing up of the country into districts by the general convention and allowing the dioceses to come in or not as they saw fit. He believed that something must be done in this direction to remedy the existing state of things in connection with ecclesiastical trials.

Stephen P. Nash of New York made a radical speech against the entire provincial system and gave it as his opinion that the church would find itself being disintegrated in case it took the step. It was something connected with antiquity and should not be thought of. There was danger of the provinces becoming too independent. He did not see what authority the convention would like to delegate to the provincial synods and yet, if not given some authority, they would become nothing more than debating societies.

Dr. Huntington of New York proposed an amendment suggested by the House of Bishops. His idea was to organize according to States. He looked ahead fifty years and saw the States grown into empires and cut up into dioceses, and there would be such a large number of churches that it would be no unusual thing to see in some States a Bishop for each county. He favored giving the provincial synods some power, particularly that to make their own rules, and possibly to constitute courts of appeal.

Conservatives Like Old Women.

He believed the plan he proposed was the simplest, most practical, and the best in theory.

The Rev. Mr. Spaulding of Alabama said there were too many conservatives present, and he likened them to old women, afraid to take a step in the dark. Although he is aged, he declared they should listen to the voice of youth and progress, and do something. He believed in moving cautiously, but the church should move. He believed in the provincial system, and believed it meant the great expansion of the church.

Dr. Carey ridiculed the idea that adopting the provincial system and the term Archbishop would be returning to the days of antiquity. It would be a thoroughly American idea, and the safety of the church depended on it.

The hour of adjournment arrived before the question was settled.

There were many other speakers. Some pictured a terrible hierarchy, with Bishops deposing priests at will, and ruling over the church like so many sovereigns.

The House of Bishops has decided to refer back to the old commission all canons or parts of canons not acted on by this convention.

The House of Deputies this morning passed resolutions recommending that the Expense committee raise a fund to pay the traveling expenses of Bishops in Europe.

The House of Deputies today appointed the following to represent that body at the convention of the Canadian synod: Dr. T. E. Green, Iowa; the Rev. Charles F. Sweet, Maine; G. M. Woolworth, Nebraska; Peter White, Northern Michigan. In the House of Bishops the following were appointed on the Joint Commission on Ecclesiastical Relations: The Bishops of Western New York, of Long Island, of Central New York, of Iowa, of Springfield, of Delaware, of Fond du Lac, of Michigan, and the Bishop Coadjutor of Springfield. Those named as the trustees of the Prayer Book Distribution Society were the Bishops of Albany, of Pennsylvania, and of Delaware and the Coadjutor Bishops of Minnesota and Southern Ohio. Dr. Hart, Secretary of the House of Bishops; Dr. Langford, Dr. Lawrence of Massachusetts, Dr. Perry of Pennsylvania, Dr. Battershall of Albany, J. Pierpont Morgan of New York, F. W. Hunnewell of Massachusetts, G. S. Biddle of Pennsylvania, Joseph Wilmar of Virginia, and Robert I. Goddard of Rhode Island.

The event this evening was the reception of the House of Bishops at the residence of A. H. Linton. Only the Bishops were invited, and it was given in the name of Bishop Whipple of Minnesota.

PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD OF STATE.

One Thousand Delegates Will Attend It and the Missions Congress.

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—Preliminary to the annual meeting of the Presbyterian synod of the State and congress of missions, at which there will be more than a thousand delegates, there was a session of the Peoria Presbytery today.

Charges 12 and 4 against Elder Voorhees, alleging overt immorality were not sustained, the commission reporting that the circumstances, however, justified them in constituting an immorality. They recommended that Elder Voorhees be deposed from his position in the Canton Presbytery and that he be suspended from membership in the church until such time as in the judgement of the sessions his penitence shall be deemed sufficient. Mr. Voorhees announced an appeal to the State synod and the case will be heard tomorrow.

The first session of the State synod was held tonight. It was called to order by the Rev. A. J. Stolz of Streator, the retiring Moderator. W. A. Hunter of Bloomington, and Dr. James Lewis of Joliet were placed in nomination for Moderator, the former being successful by a vote of 61 to 52. Other officers elected were Temporary Clerks Charles E. Morris of Chicago and Joseph M. Ross of Schuyler; Permanent Clerk, Dr. S. H. Hyde of Schuyler; Stated Clerk, D. T. Johnson of Springfield.

The Women's ynodical Home Missionary Society will hold their thirteenth annual meeting tomorrow.

TO ADMIT LAYMEN TO CONFERENCES

Ratio of Representation Settled but No Action as to Method of Choice.

Elgin, Ill., Oct. 15.—Special.]—The Evangelical conference voted today to admit laymen to the annual and general conferences. It was decided to allow the laymen half as many delegates to the annual conferences as there are ministers in active service in the church. In the general conferences the laymen will be entitled to one delegate for 4,500 members and two delegates for 9,000 members. Annual conferences with a less number of members than 4,500 will be grouped into districts so that the number of members will be sufficient for the election of one lay delegate. This is the plan proposed by Bishop J. J. Esher of Chicago. As so much uncertainty existed as to the feasibility of the plans suggested for choosing the lay delegates the question was left undecided for the day.

This evening the conference held a meeting in the interest of the Young People's Alliance of the Evangelical Church. Addresses were made by the Revs. C. A. Thomas, S. P. Spreng, C. C. Hornberger, G. Heimiller, Bishops Horn and Esher. The conference will probably complete its work and adjourn Thursday.

Baptist State Convention.

Quincy, Ill. Oct. 15.—[Special.]—The sessions of the Baptist State convention were largely attended today. The pastorial union took up the forenoon and afternoon sessions. Addresses were made by Dr. Galusha Anderson of Chicago and the Rev. J. S. Wrightnour of Lincoln.

At the evening session the general association commenced its fifty-first annual convention, with H. R. Clissold of Chicago as Moderator. He stated that the growth of the Baptist Church in Illinois had more than kept pace with the growth of population. In 1850 the Baptists were one in seventy-seven, now they were one in thirty-nine. The annual sermon was then preached by the Rev. A. K. Debloid, President of Shurtleff College.

Bloomington's New Church.

Bloomington, Ill., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—The corner-stone of the new $80,000 Second Presbyterian Church was laid this afternoon. It occupies the site of the old church. The Rev. Frost Craft, pastor of the First Methodist Church, delivered the invocation. An historical statement was read by Frank Y. Hamilton, and the Rev. Dr. Richard Edwards, formerly State Superintendent of Public Instruction, delivered the address. The Rev. Dr. Kane, pastor of the new church, handled the trowel.

Religious Notes.

At Winona the convention of United Catholic societies of the State opened with a parade and public demonstration, in which more than 2,000 persons participated.

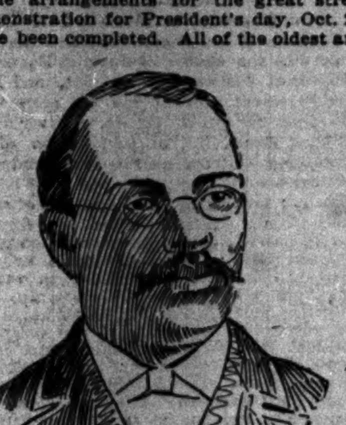
At Quincy, Ill., the General Association of Baptist Churches of Illinois is presided over by the Rev. Dr. C. H. Moserip of Alton, the new President of the Pastoral Union.

MAKING PLANS FOR CHICAGO DAY.

Col. H. L. Turner at Atlanta Perfecting the Arrangements.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 15.—Col. Henry L. Turner of the First Regiment Illinois National Guard is here today perfecting arrangements for the visit of 15,000 Chicagoans to Atlanta. His regiment will act as an escort to the crowd. He says Chicago people will fill Atlanta on Chicago day.

The arrangements for the great street demonstration for President's day, Oct. 22, have been completed. All of the oldest and most important military companies in the South will participate and Govs. O'Ferrall of Virginia and Coffin of Connecticut, with their staffs, will be in line.



J. W. E. BOWEN.
[Who is to be the orator at the formal opening of the negro building.]

Prof. F. B. Raymond of the Wesleyan University of Middletown, Conn., has been selected as the orator for Oct. 21, Connecticut day. Speeches will also be made by Gov. Coffin and prominent citizens of Connecticut. The two companies of the Governor's foot guard will accompany Gov. Coffin to Atlanta.

Temporary excitement was created on the exposition grounds this afternoon by a fire on the Midway. The explosion of a gasoline stove in the old plantation at the eastern extremity of the Midway set the frame structure on fire, and the smoke and flames shot up, drawing everybody on the grounds to the scene. The fire department quickly responded. Lines were laid and the chemical engines quickly put to work. There was a panic among the freaks on the Midway. The fire was soon under control, but the old plantation exhibit was destroyed. The phantoscope, next door, suffered $50 damage, and Hagenback's wild beast arena suffered to the extent of $500.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 15.—The members of the jury of awards of the Atlanta exposition left here this afternoon on the Southern railway company's "exposition flyer" for Atlanta.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 15.—The Cleveland Chamber of Commerce will visit the Atlanta exposition in a body Nov. 20-23.

CHICAGO LOSES A CHAMPION YACHT.

E. P. Warner's Phantom to Sail Out of Manitowoc Next Season.

The sloop yacht Phantom, acknowledged to be the champion of its class on Lake Michigan for the last two seasons, has been sold by her owner, E. P. Warner, to Albert B. Schuette of Manitowoc. Mr. Warner will sail the boat to Manitowoc this fall and deliver it to the new owners. The sale of Phantom takes from the Chicago fleet one of the most noted yachts on the lakes. For eleven years it has taken part in the races off the city and has been remarkably successful. The modern style Valiant was built to down Phantom and in 1894 honors were about even, but this year Phantom has carried off the first prize in every race except one. It has nearly a bushel of cups, pennants, and other prizes.

ANOTHER NEGRO BRUTALLY BUTCHERED

Fingers, Nose, and Toes Cut Off Before Hanging.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 16.—The mob with Jeff Ellis, a negro charged with assault, reached Braden at 1:30 this morning. It numbered 200 or 300 men, who had gathered from Galloway, Braden, Mason, Summit, and neighboring towns. Upon reaching the scene of the crime the torture of the negro was begun. His fingers, his toes, and his nose were cut off. He was then butchered further and hanged to the nearest telegraph pole, after which his body was riddled with bullets.

Kentucky's Banner Applejack Year.

Louisville Courier-Journal: The apple crop in Kentucky was never so great as this year. In some of the mountain counties they are being retailed at from two to 10 cents a bushel. In consequence of this abundance apple-brandy distilleries are springing up like mushrooms throughout that section of the State. There are now nearly 300 of these plants in operation in this (the Eighth) internal revenue district. Some of the counties which are more heavily engaged in this enterprise are Rockcastle, Breathitt, Estill, Floyd, Lee, Magoffin, Pike, Wolfe, Bell, Clay, Harlan, Knox, Letcher, Leslie, Laurel, Owsley, Perry, Pulaski, Whitley, and Wayne. Collector Charles H. Rhodes has prepared for the increase in brandy production by sending five of his best gaugers to handle the business there.

Husbandry in Sweden.

The number of farms in Sweden amounts to 258,650—under five acres, 65,000; between five and fifty acres, 165,000; between fifty and 250 acres, 26,000; over 250 acres, 2,650. The numbers of domestic animals are: Horses, 455,900; cattle, 2,181,400; sheep, 1,695,400; goats, 121,800; swine, 421,800. There is a farm for every seventeen inhabitants, a head of cattle for every two, and one horse for every ten persons. Large and small tracts of cultivated land or fruitful glens and valleys bounded by woods or rocks, with farm houses and cottages, round which fair-haired children play, present a striking picture of contentment.

Roadmasters Award Prizes.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 15.—One hundred and fifty delegates were present today at the thirteenth annual session of the Roadmasters' Association of America. Reports of committees were received and prizes were awarded to H. G. Hetzeler and H. W. Church of Chicago for papers on "Economy in Selection, Use, and Renewal of Cross-Ties." The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Charles E. Jones, Beardstown, Ill.; First Vice-President, J. A. Kerwin, Madison, Wis.; Second Vice-President, F. R. Doty, La Salle, Ill.

America's Winter Season Opens.

The America Cycling club opened its winter season last night at its rooms, No. 40 Dearborn street, with an athletic stag. The feature of the evening was the winning of the wrestling championship of the fire insurance patrol by L. McCahill of Patrol No. 2, who scored two successive falls against his opponent, Lieut. George Feyton of Patrol No. 1.

Another International Chess Contest.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 15.—Henry N. Pillsbury, the chess champion, was given a complimentary dinner this evening. A cablegram from Sir George Newnes, President of the British Chess club, was read proposing an international contest and soliciting correspondence to that end.

Not "One Long, Sweet Song."

Marriage in the Pabst family seems to have been one long, lively scrap.—Washington Post.

DRAKE ON STATE ISSUES.

CLEAR STATEMENT BY THE IOWA REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE.

The People Are the Sovereigns and the Officers Are the Servants, He Says—Republican Party Does Not Stand Alone for One Idea—Democratic Meeting at Davenport Addressed by C. A. Ficke on the Liquor Question—His Argument for Local Option.

Waterloo, Ia., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—In spite of a severe cold which caused his physicians to advise him to stop speaking for a few days, Gen. Drake addressed an audience here this afternoon and another at Cedar Falls tonight. He has been talking twice a day, but for the next few days will make but one speech a day until he regains his health.

In his speech today he said the Democrats were anxious to discuss only State issues, but the only State issue he could find this fall was the question whether the management of the State should be turned over to the Democrats or not, and as the people had regularly indorsed the Republican party every year he thought there was nothing left in that issue to discuss. On the temperance question he said the Republican party, believing people may differ on this matter and yet be honest, had decided to relegate it to the people. He said:

I am satisfied with this relegation to the Senatorial and Representative districts, and I have seen no reason why the will of the people, expressed by their chosen representatives, should be set aside. I have been taught and have always believed the people are the sovereigns and the officers are the servants. I have supposed the representatives of the people, the lawmakers, are higher than the other portion of the government.

I do not think any candidate should undertake to dictate to the people who they should elect to make their laws or what policy they should follow. My opponent is standing 200 miles away and shaking his fists at me and calling me a coward, but I want to know what the people want and then I will help them to obtain it. I have full confidence in the people. I don't think I am bigger than two-thirds of the people of Iowa or bigger than one-half the people. I consider myself simply and only a humble citizen. I don't want to dictate to you as to what you shall do in the way of the expression of your will through your representatives and I believe the man who does wish to so dictate does not have confidence in the people.

The Republican party does not stand alone for one idea. Its corner-stones are based upon temperance, morality, Christianity, and whatever is best for the people. I believe in the party and in its principles as thus expressed.

He then referred briefly to the money question and the tariff, saying the Republican party believed in good money and plenty of it, and every dollar, be it gold, silver, or paper, should be the equal of every other dollar in value and purchasing power.

Congressman Hull followed Gen. Drake.

IOWA LIQUOR QUESTION DISCUSSED.

C. A. Ficke Addresses a Democratic Gathering at Davenport.

Davenport, Ia., Oct. 15.—The Democratic rally tonight was well attended. C. A. Ficke made the chief speech.

"We are to choose State officials and members of the Legislature," said C. A. Ficke of Davenport, "and these are to concern themselves exclusively with State matters."

Therefore, he argued, it was folly to refer to national matters. By forcing the tariff question to the front Republican leaders either admitted their inability to win on State issues or admitted they were still tools of Eastern manufacturers, who, to save a vote for protection, "now controlled through the Senator from this State," force them to cling to an issue which has become entitled to a back seat.

With this brief preface to his attitude Mr. Ficke confined himself to the liquor question.

"Shall Iowa adopt constitutional prohibition or license?" he demanded. "Shall the present law, which after a trial of thirteen years has proved a dismal failure, be repealed? Shall a local option license law be enacted in place of it?"

Upon these questions he said the Democratic party took an honorable stand. It was conservative. It invited criticism of the proposed new law. Its platform was plain, and every voter could know from perusal of it where the Democratic party stood. The Republican, on the other hand, was silent, as a criminal was. It could not serve both the prohibition and anti-prohibition wings of its party, and it did not intend to.

It should be remembered, the speaker alleged, that no party nor any faction of any party demanded absolute prohibition. For what purpose then should it be sold, and under what restrictions? Then he praised the laws due to compromise. They endured the longest. They were the laws of moderation, which the prohibitory law was not. It breathed the tyranny of past ages. It was obeyed under protest or not at all.

The question must be settled on a middle ground, and that ground had been found by the Democratic party in 1889 and 1891. The Democratic party had demanded a carefully guarded license law, which the people should make, which, in substance, was local option. The people accepted it and were ready to accept it now. But its Legislature treacherously refused to repeal the prohibitory laws.

Mr. Ficke then spoke of the advantages of the local option license law proposed by the Democratic party. It was home rule. It would countenance no saloon where public sentiment opposed it. By it breweries and distilleries would employ thousands and home markets be created for Iowa barley and corn. Prohibition had neither reduced crime, nor advanced temperance, nor reduced the consumption of liquor.

Prohibition had not made Iowa more prosperous. In 1882 Iowa possessed 117 breweries and distilleries, which used millions of bushels of Iowa barley and Iowa corn for liquor and beer, for which there was even a greater demand abroad than at home. Then fanaticism became rampant. Prohibitionists gained control of the Republican party. Owners of distilleries and breweries were beggared, men were forced into idleness, crops rotted in the fields.

Mr. Ficke estimated the total loss to the State, due to prohibition, since 1882, as more than $33,000,000. Iowa's wealth per capita in ten years had increased less than 2 per cent, while that of other States had increased 10, 20, and 40 times that amount.

After further consideration of local option as opposed to constitutional prohibition and accusations against Republican legislators, Mr. Ficke concluded:

"King Caucus still rules supreme in the Republican party. No Republican, whatever his ante-election promises, dares to disobey its dictates. He is forced to stand with his party on all questions. Let no voter be deceived by any ante-election promises. Let him support no man who is not a Democrat, unless he wants constitutional prohibition fastened upon our State. Let the next Legislature be composed of men who will repeal the present infamous law, shelve submission, and give us a local option license law such as the Democratic party demands in the interest of true temperance."

SAYS HE IS NOT A CANDIDATE.

Gov. Altgeld Mildly Asserts That He Will Not Run Again.

Gov. Altgeld declined to talk freely on politics while in the city yesterday, but said he was not a candidate for the Democratic nomination next year. The way in which he spoke, however, seemed to leave an impression upon those who heard him that if urged and the nomination is thrust upon him he would not decline it.

In a sort of humorous vein the Governor took unto himself the credit and the responsibility of John R. Tanner's candidacy.

"I have had Mr. Tanner in training," he continued, "down at Springfield. He is a good fellow, and I hope he will sustain the honor conferred upon him in a dignified and worthy manner."

RAILROADS INFLUENCE FOOD SUPPLIES.

Particularly Noticeable in the Distribution of Fish Products.

New York Sun: The influence of railways upon food supplies may best be understood by a comparison of the conditions now and those in existence previous to their advent. Fred Mather, in a paper read before the American Fisheries Society, gives interesting facts in relation to this subject. Forty years ago the Hudson River furnished all the shad consumed in the City of New York and the country within thirty miles of its shores as far north as Troy. Today rapid transportation enables shad to reach Northern and Western markets within two or three days of their first appearance in the rivers of Florida early in January. These fish sell for from $1 to $1.50 each. Those formerly taken in the Hudson River cost from $3 to $5 a hundred and at Albany two sold for 25 cents. Before the building of the Boston and Albany railroad sleighs brought fresh cod, pollock, and kegs of opened oysters from Boston to Albany in winter. It was only during the winter that these fish were obtainable at interior markets. Now they may be procured throughout the year a few hours after being landed from fishing smacks. Oysters, either in the shell or canned, are now procurable even in the mining camps of the West, whereas formerly their use was restricted to the immediate neighborhood of the waters from which they were taken. The same is true of clams and lobsters and all sorts of marine food. Before the advent of railways salmon, trout, and whitefish from the great lakes were not procurable on the seaboard, but now they are as common there as any of the salt water fishes. Fresh salmon also comes to us from the Pacific coast in as good condition as when at first taken from the water, and is, moreover, carried across the Atlantic, reaching English markets without any deterioration in quality. For this rapid interchange of fish food between all portions of the Union generations to come will pay heavily. In fact, if some more efficient method of making good the drain upon our fisheries is not discovered both fresh and salt fishes may be known to them only through tradition.

Barnett Captured at New Orleans.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 15.—J. H. Barnett, one of the Terre Haute, Ind., men who robbed the Adams Express company of $16,000, was captured here tonight. He had been in hiding here several weeks, and was located in an obscure boarding-house across the river. He expressed satisfaction at his capture, being tired of flight. Only $150 was found on his person.

Thirty-Cent Convict Gets Away.

George S. Jenks, who escaped from the Arkansas penitentiary last November, was arrested yesterday. Jenks is a printer, and in 1893 was employed on the Rector (Ark.) Advance. One day the editor left his vest containing 30 cents hanging on a chair in the office and when he returned the money was gone. Jenks pleaded guilty and was given four years in the penitentiary. Prominent citizens have made repeated efforts to secure his pardon and would have succeeded had Jenks remained in prison.

NAGGING HABIT NOT A VICE.

Simply Nervous Weakness--Use Paine's Celery Compound.

Nagging is a disease, says an eminent physician in the last North American Review. "It is often," says Dr. Edson, "the result of a diseased condition or strains on the strength."

It is the nervous men and women who most readily fall into that unfortunate class, and anything that does away with nervous weakness will cure the depression, irritability, and the nagging habit that so often accompanies a run-down nervous condition.

Persons who lead an active life need something to invigorate their nerves and to give them fresh, ruddy blood. It is the rebellious nerves overtaxed by domestic duties, added to the constant living in the vitiated atmosphere of in-doors that reduces the nervous strength of so many women.

Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL. D., presented to his profession the results of accurate investigations in the medical laboratory. His formula for recruiting worn-out nervous tissues and building up the nerve-centers when exhausted, this remarkable formula now known the world over as Paine's celery compound, has become familiar to every medical practitioner and family physician.

"Break-down and nervous prostration come," say these physicians, "unless the great nerve-centers are promptly fed upon proper nutritive material."

Paine's celery compound is the one great nerve-feeder and nerve restorative. By its means all the functions of the body receive a fresh supply of nerve food. It encourages the body to manufacture an abundant supply of this indispensable vital force, without which there can be no health, strength, or happiness in living. From the lack of nerve force men and women are driven to despondency, melancholia, insanity, and suicide.

Thousands of letters like the following from Mrs. Lizzie Arnott of Mansfield, Ohio, are received by the proprietors of Paine's celery compound every month in the year:

"I have used two bottles of Paine's celery compound for nervousness, and have found great relief from its use. It is a truly wonderful remedy. I am better and am using no more medicine now."

World's Parliament of Critics
ASSIGN PRIORITY OF MERIT TO THE
KIMBALL PIANO.

The following partial list of celebrities, constituting the highest court of criticism that has ever pronounced upon the relative merit of modern key instruments, have assigned the laurel of highest comparative excellence to the Kimball Piano; the original and authorized language of the opinion so rendered being thus abbreviated:

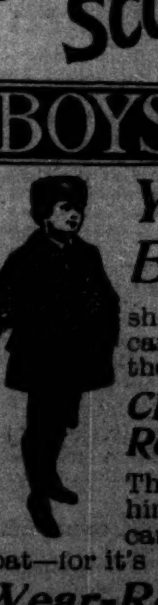
After ample and careful examination of all the instruments now prominently before the world, we find a preponderance of artistic and mechanical excellence in favor of the Kimball Piano. In the exacting requirements of perfect construction and in the deeper matter of tone in the service of the highest art, we find the Kimball to be the masterpiece of the human race to the present time.

Adelina Patti
Sig. Tamagno
Lili'n Nordica
Lilli Lehmann
Minnie Hauk
Luigi Arditi
Jno. P. Sousa
Emil Liebling
Emma Eames
Max Alvary
Emma Calve
Sop'ia Scalchi
Emma Albani
L. Mancinelli
P. S. Gilmore
Chas Kunkel
Jean de R'szke
Ed de Reszke
Victor Maurel
Cesar Thoms'n
Jean Lasalle
E. Bevignani
He'ri Marteau
R. Goldbeck

And many other prominent artists of Europe and America.

The piano thus indorsed by the collective genius and authorities of the world may be found in large variety, together with the Kimball Pipe Organs and Kimball Reed Organs, at the salesrooms of

W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Wabash Avenue, near Jackson Street.



CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co.

BOYS'

Your Boy should be clad with care and one of these Chinchilla Reefers—The coat will keep him warm, and the care will keep the coat—for it's one of our Wear-Resisters!

The cloth has stood the acid test and has earned the right to wear our name in every garment as being all wool and unfadable—navy blues, with light plaid linings—velvet collar—form-fitting as all our clothing—the usual $7.00 kind everywhere—the real $8.00 kind here—sizes 6 to 15 years—$5.00

OUTFITTING DEPT

MUNYON'S Dyspepsia Cure.

Mr. J. Hurdley, 61st and State-sts., receiver for City R. R. Co., states: "I have had dyspepsia for eighteen months. One bottle of Munyon's Dyspepsia Remedy cured me, and I shall be pleased to relate my experience to any sufferer from this disease."

E. K. Cochran, 347 North Clark-st., suffered with dyspepsia and heart trouble, both himself and wife having rheumatism also. Munyon's cures cured them both in a short time.

Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure is guaranteed to cure all forms of indigestion and stomach troubles. Price 25c.

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure seldom fails to relieve in one to three hours, and cures in a few days. Price 25c.

Munyon's Headache Cure stops headache in three minutes. Price 25c.

Blood affections, no matter how serious, we guarantee to cure.

Kidney and Bladder troubles yield quickly to our remedies.

Nervous complaints, such as sleeplessness, irritability, and general debility, are speedily cured with Munyon's Nerve Cure.

Munyon's Improved Homoeopathic Remedies can be had of all druggists, mostly at 25c a vial.

If you have Catarrh or any Throat or Lung Complaint call and receive a free trial local treatment.

Medical examinations and advice for all diseases absolutely free to those who are in doubt as to the nature of their complaint.

Prof. Munyon's Office Open All Day.
95 Washington-st.

ORIENT DE POTTER'S Oriental Excursion to the Mediterranean, Egypt, Palestine, Turkey, Greece, etc., will sail Jan. 15, 1896, under Dr. De Potter's personal escort. Established 1879. Programs free. Also has excursions to Europe for spring and summer, 1896.
A. DE POTTER, 1122 Broadway, N.Y.

BARON DILLON IN FRONT.

REPRESENTATIVE STAKES FOR 4-YEAR-OLDS TO HIS CREDIT.

Five Heats Required to Determine the Winner, Four of Which Are Fought from Wire to Wire—Judges Make a Possible Mistake in Changing Drivers for the Fifth Heat—Winner Lowers His Record—B. B. P.'s Driver Gives Up His Colors Under Protest.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—The Stallion Representative Stake for 4-year-old trotters today proved to be one of the best races of the meeting. It was for $5,000, and was distributed as follows: $3,500 to George A. Fuller, who controls Baron Dillon, the winner of first money; $750 to L. Brill & Co., owners of B. B. P., winner of second money; $250 to Douglas Thomas, who controls Dentine, winner of third money; $350 to Col. R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky., as nominator of sire of winner; $100 to Walter Clark, Battle Creek, Mich., as nominator of sire of second horse; $50 to James Clay of Paris, Ky., as nominator of sire of third horse. Five heats were required to determine the winner, four of which were fought from wire to wire, and but for a mistake on the part of the judges in making a change of drivers on the favorite in the fifth heat, the final one would have certainly been a repetition of the preceding four. B. B. P. on form was supposed to outclass the field and sold in the betting for $200, while the field brought $180. B. B. P. forced Baron Dillon to reduce his record in the first heat and beat the Baron Wilkes colt to the wire by a neck in the next two heats in a whipping finish. Baron Dillon, in a drive, had his nose in front at the wire in the fourth heat. When the horses came out for the fifth heat Mr. Garrity, driver of B. B. P., and who by the way is one of the best reinsmen in the Northwest, was asked to retire and deliver his colors over to Billy Andrews. Gerrity surrendered his colors under protest, for the reason that he believed he could drive the Pilot Medium horse better than any one else and that a loss of the heat made a difference of $2,800 to L. Brill & Co., the owners. Mr. Brill was also present and protested against a change of drivers. In this heat B. B. P. went to pacing in the stretch, followed by a break, which lost him all opportunities he might have had to win the heat. The Conqueror was the favorite for the 2:16 trot, and after losing the first two heats set sail in earnest and easily beat the field in straight heats. Only one heat was paced in the 2:20 class, and that went to Madge in hollow style.

Stallion representative for 4-year-old class trotting, purse $5,000:

Baron Dillon, c. h., by Baron Wilkes, dam Mattie Nutwood by Nutwood [G. A. Fuller]	1	2	2	1	1
B. B. P., b. h., by Pilot Medium, dam Sally Colfax, by Schuyler Colfax [Gerrity and Andrews]	2	1	1	2	3
Dentine, b. g. [Thomas]	3	3	3	3	2
Limonero, b. h. [Hills]	4	ds.			

Time—2:12; 2:13¾; 2:12½; 2:12¾; 2:13.

2:16 class, trotting, purse $1,000:

The Conqueror, ch. h., by Egotist, dam Ariotta, by Harold [Fullager and Hussey]	2	11	1	1	1
Roetta Soap, b. m., by Patchen Wilkes, dam Rosa [Geers]	1	2	12	12	3
Lyric, b. m., by Launcelot, dam Lyre, by Arthurton [Hazelton]	4	1	6	10	7
Isabelle, br. m. [Burnett]	10	3	4	2	2
Judge Rice, blk. g. [Hudson]	11	10	2	9	11
Luzelle, b. h. [Fuller]	5	12	3	3	6
Scranton Belle, br. m. [Kinney]	3	4	5	5	5
Snowden, b. g. [Starr]	7	6	9	5	4
Julia Coulter, br. m. [Hays]	9	9	10	4	8
Sunland Clay, br. c. [Critchfield]	8	5	8	11	10
Lodina, b. m. [Hall]	6	7	7	8	9
Prince, b. h. [Maddox]	12	8	11	7	12

Time—2:14¼; 2:14¼; 2:13¼; 2:14¾; 2:15.

2:20 class, pacing, purse $500, unfinished:

Madge, blk. m., by Whitecloud [Campbell]	1
Red, ch. g. [Patterson]	2
Harry Victor, blk. h. [Lyons]	3
The Jewess, b. m. [Phelps]	4
Edgarbert, blk. h. [Searce]	5
Tom Shirley, b. g. [Young]	6
Russie Clay, b. m. [Curtis]	7
Rose Mary, rn. m. [Brown]	8

Time—2:16.

Pools sold as follows on the free-for-all race and the 2:11 class trotting: Joe Patchen, $110; Robert J., $100; John R. Gentry, $40; Frank Agan, $25.

In the 2:11 class, trotting, Lynnebel sold for $100, while the field brought $60.

HOW THEY WENT ON TWO TRACKS.

Mystic Park Races Are Finished and Saugus Begins.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—The two unfinished races of Saturday at the Mystic Park were decided today, Brown Jim and Alcinta being the winners. In the 2:21 class Gen. Towner made his annual collection by taking in first money with Brown Jim, and all except the select few had to walk home. The summaries:

2:21 class, trotting, purse $600:

Brown Jim, b. g., by Conn, dam by Honest John [Demarest]	9	9	10	8	10	1	1	1
Wag, blk. g. [McCoy]	6	2	1	3	1	3	7	4
Alpha, br. g. [Cleveland]	1	1	7	6	9	10	6	5
Much Ado, b. h. [Cook]	8	7	2	1	2	2	2	3
Chance, ch. g. [Carmichael]	2	3	3	10	7	9	8	6
Nut Baker, b. m. [Greene]	5	8	5	9	3	5	4	2
Young Wildidle, b. h. [Peree]	3	10	4	4	5	6	3	7
Number Seven, b. g. [Titer]	11	6	9	5	4	8	5	8
Eldora, b. m. [Isabel]	4	5	6	2	6	4	dr	
Tilly Wilkes, b. m. [Dodge]	7	4	8	7	8	7	dr	
Adell, b. g. [Blanchard]	10	10	11	dr				

Time—2:20¼; 2:18¼; 2:19¼; 2:23¼; 2:23; 2:24; 2:20; 2:20.

2:14 class, pacing, purse $600:

Alcinta, b. m., by Alcaytara, dam by Electioneer [Golden]	8	9	1	1	1
Wauco, br. s. [Reynolds]	5	1	2	3	3
Jimmy B., b. g. [Moser]	1	7	7	6	4
Tony Wilcox, ch. g. [Shanger]	7	2	3	2	2
Halo, br. m. [Coville]	4	3	5	4	6
Smith, b. s. [Metcalf]	3	5	4	5	7
Touch Me Not, ch. m. [Brooks]	10	6	6	7	5
Bayard Wilkes, b. s. [Woodbury]	2	4	8	dr	
B. H. D., br. s. [Demarest]	6	10	9	dr	
Klick Klock, b. m. [Snow]	9	8	ds		

Time—2:14¾; 2:15¼; 2:14¾; 2:14¼; 2:14¼.

Only two races were started on the opening day at the Saugus track, and only one was finished, rain putting a stop to the racing early in the afternoon. The summaries:

2:15 class, trotting, purse $600:

Seylax, b. g., by Alban, dam Woodflower by Ansel [Kerwick]	1	1	1
Yankee Luck, b. g. [Bowen]	3	2	3
Fred B., br. g. [Whitney]	4	3	2
Miss Fullerton, b. m. [Ramsey]	2	5	5
Vega, blk. s. [Marsh]	5	4	4
Honeywood, b. m. [Gallagher]	ds		

Time—2:19¼; 2:18¾; 2:17.

2:22 class, pacing (unfinished), purse $600:

Robert R., br. g., by Banner Boy, dam by Sir Edward Knox [Gatcomb]	1	1	4	2
Daisy B., ro. m. [Snow]	7	4	1	1
Slavonic, gr. s. [Bowen]	2	2	2	3
George Wallace, b. s. [Walker]	3	6	3	4
Frank Clay, blk. g. [Cunningham]	4	3	5	7
Fred S., b. g. [Brigham]	5	5	6	5
Chronides, b. g. [Newcomb]	6	8	7	6
The Duke, ch. g. [Harris]	8	7	ds	

Time—2:16¼; 2:16¼; 2:17½; 2:20¼.

COMMERCIAL AND COSSACK WIN.

Nellie Smith and Queen Bess Fall by the Wayside at Sheffield.

The fifteen days' fall meeting closed at Sheffield yesterday and today the gates of the Forsyth track will be thrown open for the same number of days. A large crowd was in attendence and unloaded their wallets on Nellie Smith and Queen Bess, both of whom looked like sure winners. Commercial at 30 to 1, however, disposed of Nellie, and Cossack, at 15 to 1 and better, beat out Queen Bess. Freddie L. T. and Newhouse, both heavily backed, were the only winning favorites of the day.

The summaries:

First race, 5½ furlongs, selling—Ulster, 105 pounds [Hyle], 8 to 1, won; Margaret Ann, 105 [Magnusson], 12 to 1, second; Meteor, 105 [Roy], 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:15. Hercules, Nemaha, Harold, Maggie Sutton, Morse, Woodruff, Tom Johnson, Austral, Ben Hur, and Sprite also ran.

Second race, 5 furlongs, selling—Newhouse, 93 pounds [Caywood], 9 to 10, won; Samson, 100 [Wilson], 8 to 1, second; Minnie Mackin, 105 [Magnusson], 50 to 1, third. Time, 1:07. Glenfield, Estelle F., Alva, Little Phil, Dr. Garnet, and Teeta May also ran.

Third race, 5½ furlongs—Commercial, 98 pounds [Magnusson], 30 to 1, won; Nellie Smith, 107 [Garner], 6 to 5, second; Joan, 102 [E. Cochran], 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:15. Legion, Sixty, Gemsbok, and May Gallop also ran.

Fourth race, 6 furlongs, selling—Cossack, 104 [Burrell], 15 to 1, won; Queen Bess, 104 [Caywood], 8 to 5, second; Our Maggie, 98 [Garner], 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:22. Frankie D., Imp. Remedy, Lettie, Proverb, and Haroldine also ran.

Fifth race, 1 mile, selling—Freddie L. T., 105 pounds [Caywood], 3 to 5, won; Liberty Bell, 112 [Hyle], 20 to 1, second; Gascon, 105 [Irving], 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:53. Salvador, Ada May, London Smoke, and Orbit also ran.

The following are today's entries:

First race, 6 furlongs, purse $250, for non-winners, allowances—Cerita, Samson, Jack Gore, 97 pounds; The Distiller, Miriam R., Corduroy, Louisa, Tamerlane, 102; Hannigan, Bansach, Maj. Tom, 105.

Second race, 5½ furlongs, for 3-year-olds and upward, selling, allowances—Minerva, 82 pounds; Jos Mancini, 85; May Galop, Gemsbok, 92; Baldur, Jennie June, 95; Verdi, 98; Anna Mayes, 100; Jim Flood, 108; Hi Henry, 113.

Third race, 6 furlongs, selling, allowances—Bodegau, Buzzo, 93 pounds; Glenoid, Semele, Character, 98; Lulu T., Simrock, 101; Cossack, Marie Woodlands, 104.

Fourth race, 7 furlongs, selling—Ingomar, 102 pounds; Charlie McDonald, Evanatus, 103; Wolsey, 107; Eagle Bird, 110.

Fifth race, 1 mile, over hurdles—Cyantha, 125 pounds; Scamp, 125; Tom Johnson, 132; Jim Norvell, Hercules, Roeder, 135.

WHERE THE HORSES WIN AND LOSE.

Results That Interest the Lovers of the Flying Hoofs.

The results of the races yesterday can be found below:

At Latonia.

First race, 1 mile—Buckwa, 106 pounds [Clay], 2 to 10, won; Egbert, 109 [Thorpe], 6 to 5, second; Fayette Belle, 98 [Bergen], 40 to 1, third. Time, 1:41¾. Overella and Hannon also ran.

Second race, 5½ furlongs—Bracegirdle, 110 pounds [Clayton], 3 to 1, won; Kate Le Grand, 107 [R. Isom], 3 to 1, second; Mobalasko, 118 [Bergen], 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:09. Motilla, Dare Dollar, Belle of Fordham, and Irish Lady also ran.

Third race, selling, 1⅛ miles—Semper Lex, 110 pounds [Bergen], 3 to 5, won; Basso, 97 [W. Hicks], 2 to 1, second; Bessie Bisland, 97 [Clay], 12 to 1, third. Time, 2:08. Peabody, Leaflet, George Beck, and Partner also ran.

Fourth race, the Newport Stakes, value to winner $1,170, 1 1-16 miles—Buck Massie, 109 pounds [J. Hill], 7 to 5, won; Ace, 96 [W. Jones], 8 to 5, second; Handsome, 106 [Bergen], 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:48. Blue and Gray and Queen May also ran.

Fifth race, 5 furlongs—Judge Denny, 104 pounds [Bergen], 4 to 1, won; Blue Ribbon, 104 [R. Isom], 3 to 1, second; Mazarine, 101 [Thorpe], 5 to 2, third. Time, 1:03. Equinox, Evidence, Tartar, Presidio, Tin Horn, Clarence B. Hood, Taylor Banks, Martin, St. Shivelier, Young Tom, Hoffman, and Letcher also ran. Eunuch left at post.

The following are today's entries:

First race, 6 furlongs—Evalon, Ruth V., 102 pounds; Dow Koneta, Lady Courtwright, Pepper Rye, Strathreel, Pat Hanley, Richmond, 104; Landlord, 105; Algiers, Junius, Cadetta, 107.

Second race, selling, 1 mile—Black Silk, Relict, 92; Hinton, Porthos, Islin, 93; La Creole, Wildfire, 95; Mote, Master Fred, 96; Lakota, Miss Dad, 98; Sligo, Little Walter, 101; Mad. Dripps, Springvale, Carrie Lyle, 104; Rightmore, San Blas, 105; Strathrol, 110; Ashland, 116.

Third race, selling, 5 furlongs—Strabertha, Pert, Blanche Kern, Imp. Belle Brummell, Fanny Hunt, Mike Kelly, Lucania, 96 pounds; Elwyn, Burley Leaf, 98; Umbrella, 99; Ban Johnson, 99; Loyal Princess, 100; Vexlesong, 102.

Fourth race, selling, 1 1-16 miles—Staffa, 90 pounds; Aimee Goodwin, 92; Susie B., 101; Jane, 102; Prince Carl, 106.

Fifth race, 5½ furlongs—Fidette, Mamie G., Evanesca, Julie, Camelia, Hannah, First Purchase, Inverlike, Shenmamere, 100 pounds; Nannie, Kittie B., Twit Lark, 106; Ida Wagner, 109; Amerique, Miss S., Helen H. Gardner, 112.

Sixth race, selling, 5 furlongs—Feast, Cherub, 96 pounds; Squire G., Maid of Honor, 100; Cochise, 101; Pete, Fasig, Marquise, Helen Mar, 102; Joe Clark, 103; Lucille H., 104; Oracle, 105; Viceregal, 106; Sir Vassar, 114.

Louisville Pooling on Latonia Races.

First race—Landlord, $10; Junius, $5; Algiers, Pepper Rye [W. S.], $4 each; Richmond, Koneta, $3 each; field, $5.

Second race—Strathrol, $15; Sligo, $10; Wildfire, $6; La Creole, Carrie Lyle, Master Fred, $4 each; Porthos, $3; Ashland, San Blas, Springvale, Little Walter, Black Silk, $2 each; field, $4.

Third race—No pooling.

Fourth race—Prince Carl, $15; Aimee Goodwin, $8; Jane, Staffa, $4 each; Susie B., $3.

Fifth race—Hannah, $10; Miss S., Ida Wagner, $5 each; Helen H. Gardner, $4; Kitty B., Nannie D., Evanesca, $2 each; field, $5.

Sixth race—Fasig, $10; Squire G., $8; Helen Mar, $6; Vice Regal, Joe Clark, Marquise, Pete, $4 each; Sir Vassar, Feast, $3 each; Lucille H., Maid of Honor, $2 each; field, $5.

At Alexander Island.

First race, 4-year-olds and upwards, selling, ½ mile—Senator, 102 pounds [Nelson], 3 to 1, won driving by a head; Owen Golden II., 102 [Seller], 2 to 1, second by a head; Keime, 110 [Washburn], 4 to 1, third. Time, :50¼. Trumpeter, Little Charlie, Argyle III., and Salisbury also ran.

Second race, maiden 2-year-olds, 4½ furlongs—Little Ralph, 105 pounds [Carter], 9 to 10, won by two lengths; M. R., 110 [Nelson], 10 to 1, second by four lengths; Hands Off, 102 [Dorsey], 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:24¼. Topochico, Irish H., Sorosa, Hawk, and Miss Lewis also ran.

Third race, selling, 7 furlongs—Harry M., 102 pounds [Narvaez], 7 to 1, won easily by three lengths; Contest, 105 [McDermott], 7 to 5, second by a length; Lento, 105 [Taylor], 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:32. Hippona, Quartermaster, Maj. McNulty, Irish Pat, Selah, Red Star, and Duke of Fief also ran.

Fourth race, 3-year-olds, selling, 6¼ furlongs—Siva, 112 pounds [Washburn], 3 to 5, won driving by a length; Renaissance, 104 [A. Moore], 16 to 5, second by two lengths; O'Hearn, 104 [Clare], 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:21. Jarley, Forager, Drumstick, and Quilla also ran.

Fifth race, selling, 5 furlongs—Forest, 119 pounds [Young], 6 to 5, won by half a length; Con Lucy, 118 [Narvaez], 9 to 5, second by a length and a half; Miss Elizabeth, 95 [Hayes], 30 to 1, third. Time, 1:01¼. Lottie F., Avon, and Bob also ran.

Sixth race, selling, 6½ furlongs—Foundling, 105 pounds [McDermott], even money, won driving by three parts of a length; Brooklyn, 111 [Washburn], 2 to 1, second by a length; Busirus, 95 [Barrett], 50 to 1, third. Time, 1:24¾. Pattie, Hazel, La Prentis, and Trojan also ran.

The following are today's entries:

First race, selling, 5 furlongs—Pathway, Pope, Beckton, 100 pounds; Brightwood, Mary B., Westover, Zamacraw, Duke of Gloucester, Repetition, Lady May, Psyche, 97.

Second race, selling, 5 furlongs—Jersey, 102 pounds; Minnie S., Edwin, Herndon, Tartar, 99.

Third race, selling, 4½ furlongs—Harris, 107 pounds; Ballancoise, Juliet, Arundel, 101; Countess, Jilson, 98; Granger, Stanley M., Cashmere, Nobby, Prosper, 95.

Fourth race, selling, 7 furlongs—Lotion, Fidget, Devisee, 102 pounds; Gaiety, Nemo, Samaritan, Fassett, Irish Pat, Harry M., 99.

Fifth race, selling ½ mile—Vanity, Cy Cooper, Surprise, Criterion, Lucille, Mullet, Red Elm, Ronald, Alva, 100 pounds.

Sixth race, selling—Carnalite, 102 pounds; Johnny Weber, Luke Richards, Some More, Ninety-seven, 99; Electro, 97; Velvet Rose, Syde, Flakewood, Mohawk, 94.

At Morris Park.

First race, 6 furlongs—Beldemere, 111 pounds [Perkins], 8 to 1, won; Helen Nichols, 119 [Reiff], 9 to 5, second; Wernberg, 115 [Taral], 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:14¾. Waltzer, Sir Francis, Stonenellie, and Bellicose also ran.

Second race, the Withers Stakes, 1 mile—Doggett, 113 pounds [Doggett], 10 to 1, won; Brandywine, 109 [Griffin], 5 to 2, second; Connoisseur, 117 [Simms], 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:43½. Gotham and The Sage also ran.

Third race, 5 furlongs—Wishard, 109 pounds [Reiff], 6 to 1, won; Patrol, 109 [Griffin], 8 to 5, second; Sapelo, 112 [Simms], 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:00¼. My Nettie, Laureiton, Golf, Sagamore, Wild Violet, Superstitious, and Boisterous also ran.

Fourth race, the Nursery Stakes, 6 furlongs—Ben Brush, 127 pounds [Simms], even, won; Hazlet, 111 [Griffin], 3 to 1, second; Woodvine, 104 [Perkins], 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:11¾. Silver II., Crescendo and Palmerstone also ran.

Fifth race, Manhattan Handicap, 1¼ miles—Henry of Navarre, 127 pounds [Griffin], 6 to 5, won; Counter Tenor, 100 [O'Leary], 15 to 1, second; Sir Walter, 107 [Doggett], 3 to 1, third. Time, 2:07. Galilee also ran.

Sixth race, one mile, selling—Adelbert, 108 pounds [Simms], 4 to 5, won; Bloomer, 78 [Donnelly], 9 to 5, second; The Swain, 88 [Hirsch], 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:43. The Coon also ran.

The following are entries at Morris Park today:

First race, selling, 2 miles, over eight hurdles—Kilkenny, The Duffer, 163 pounds; Bickie, 157; May Blossom, 156; Caracas, 155; Fugitive, Poteen, 130; Maretti, 135.

Second race, steeplechase, 2 miles—Powerful, 172 pounds; San Joaquin, 160; Sun Lock, 159; Lotus, 150; Daybreak, Marsian, 147; Scud, Olinda, Escape, 135.

Third race, handicap steeplechase, about 3 miles—Lady Raymond, 166 pounds; The Peer, 157; Woodford, 148; My Luck, 147; Lion Heart, 145; St. Luke, 149; Hesperian, 144; Lafayette, 139; Duke of Abercorn, Eldorado, 138; Olindo, 136.

Fourth race, selling, 6½ furlongs—Irish Reel, 114; Buckrene, 112; Halton, 109; Sufficient, 106.

Fifth race, 1 mile—Solitaire, 150 pounds; My Luck, Sun Lock, Chesapeake, 147; Deerslayer, 141; Richards, 138.

At St. Louis.

First race, selling, 6 furlongs—Little Annie, 101 pounds [L. Soden], 3 to 5, won; Livingston, 104 [M. Crowe], 7 to 1, second; Diamond Dick, 104 [C. Combs], 7 to 2, third. Time, 1:19. Fair Knight and Rancocas also ran.

Second race, for 2-year-olds, 4½ furlongs—Outaway, 112 pounds [L. Soden], 4 to 5, won; Lufra, 100 [Riley], 6 to 1, second; Canfield, 109 [Welsh], 5 to 2, third. Time, :59½. On Dit, Dollie Tucker, and Woodlake also ran.

Third race, selling, 6 furlongs—Republic, 110 pounds [Pansy], 7 to 5, won; McDonald, 107 [Welsh], 2 to 1, second; May Blossom, 105 [M. Dunn], 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:18. Isabella, Blue and White, and Nellie K. also ran.

Fourth race, purse, 5 furlongs—Charley Wilson, 116 pounds [Mosby], 3 to 1, won; Lollie Eastin, 107 [Welsh], 5 to 1, second; Pat Tucker, 113 [L. Soden], 1 to 2, third. Time, 1:04¼. Emma Patton and I'll Do also ran.

Fifth race, selling, 6 furlongs—Shadrach, 104 pounds [Kerin], 10 to 1, won; Bettie Broeck, 111 [Mosier], 3 to 1, second; Belle of Springfield, 101 [L. Soden], 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:19. Mackey also ran.

The following are the fair grounds entries for today:

First race, selling, 6 furlongs—Service, 112 pounds; Hush, Cave Spring, Miss Rowett, Fra Diavolo, Charles P., First Chance, 109; Imp. Thorn, 107; Storekeeper, Linette, Collins, Flush, 104.

Second race, 2-year-olds, selling, 6 furlongs—Canfield, 103 pounds; Sir Archer, 102; Sumatra, 100; Carrie C., 99; Albert S., Outaway, 98; Becky Sharpe, 97; Midland, Mermaid, Star Beam, Bertha, Ardelle, 95.

Third race, selling, 1 mile—Sumo, 110 pounds; Miniver, 106; Lilly of the West, 103; Pelleas, 99; King Elm, King Gold, 98; Miss Norma, 97; Rossmore, 95.

Fourth race, 1⅛ miles—Figaro, Crevasse, Janus, Assignee, 110.

Fifth race, 5 furlongs—O'Connell, 129 pounds; Pat Tucker, Cora T., Whitewings, Lottie Mills, Little Grove, Miss Young, Gold Coin, 99; Roxey, 89; Lady Inez, 81; Sound Sense, Willie Shannon, 81.

At Kansas City.

First race, selling, six furlongs—Elmo, 107 [Lynch], 4 to 1, won; Harpoon, 99 [Rebo], 8 to 1, second; Corncrib, 99 [Davis], 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:20. Serilda, Louie Young, Lady Wright, and May Not also ran.

Second race, 4½ furlongs—Little Ell, 113 [Williams], 3 to 2, won; Barney Aaron Jr., 115 [McIntyre], 3 to 1, second; Mount Belle, 112 [Green], 12 to 1, third. Time, :57. Nellie B., Importance, Nevada Boy, Limber Jim, George G. also ran.

Third race, 5 furlongs—Little Dick, 95 [Pughley], even, won; Sam Brown, 109 [McIntyre], 6 to 5, second; Davy Crockett, 103 [Dorsey], 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:03¾. Effie Wilson, Lucy Clark, Night Latch, and Cloe also ran.

Fourth race, 5½ furlongs—Victor B., 105 [Davis], 6 to 1, won; Bill Arp, 109 [Williams], 10 to 1, second; Miss Pearl, 113 [Gorman], 3 to 5, third. Time, 1:11¼. E. A. Ray, Adelina, Wilight, also ran.

Fifth race, 6½ furlongs—Maid of Ansel, 107 [McIntyre], 6 to 5, won; Senator Morrill, 112 [Credle], 1 to 2, second; Bob Clampett, 95 [Mason], 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:25. Montelia, Richard T., Berwin also ran.

The following are today's entries:

First race, 6 furlongs—Vick, 114 pounds; Red Buck, 104; Imp. Elmo, 109; Whittle, 75; Earl, 114; My Pearl, Lank, 114; Mercury, 109; Jess Matthews, 109.

Second race, 5 furlongs—Gray Baffle, 110 pounds; Victor B., Montelia, Little Chap, Lunch Day, Bluestone, 107; Sam Farmer, 110.

Third race, 5½ furlongs—Carrie Anderson, Viletta, Southernest, E. A. Ray, Miss Mayma, 104 pounds; Gertrude B., Louie Young, 99.

Fourth race, 6½ furlongs—Schuylkill, 114 pounds; Artless, 104; Joe Courtney, Ancille, 107; Invercauld, Black Satin, 99.

Fifth race, 5 furlongs—Napoleon, 99 pounds; Thurman, 101; Jerold, 98; Fannie D., 104; Callie Rue, 92; Little Dick, 107; Erase, 110; Barney Aaron Jr., 104; Moloch, 107.

Thoroughbreds Sold at Auction.

New York, Oct. 15.—A drove of horses in training and yearlings, the property of James E. Kittson, was sold at auction at Morris Park today, those bringing $500 or over being as follows:

Remnant II., b. g., 2, by Onondaga—Glenola; B. McClelland, $650.

Pennbrook, br. c., 2, by Wagner—Miss Barnes; T. Healy, $950.

Mr. Reel, ch. c., 2, by Strathmore—Madame Reel; J. Reed, $2,000.

Whileaway, b. c., 1, by Strathmore—Spinaway; T. Healy, $900.

"Garland" stoves and ranges are no higher in price than the worthless imitations. Ask to see them.

SAYS IT IS AMES' FAULT.

YALE PUBLISHES ITS HARVARD FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENCE.

Declares the Chairman of the Harvard Athletic Committee Is Responsible for the Crimson and Blue Not Meeting on the Gridiron This Fall—Capt. Brewer, Dr. Brooks, Dr. Conant, and Capt. Thorne Were in Harmony—Harvard and Princeton Will Meet.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—The management of the Yale football eleven made public today the entire official correspondence between it and the Harvard management relative to the annual Yale-Harvard football game this fall. It states there were three conferences between Yale and Harvard representativs, and that three times an agreement was reached to play a game this fall, but on all of the occasions the agreements were arbitrarily revoked by Prof. Ames, Chairman of the Harvard Athletic committee. The letters which were drawn up at the conference in August between ex-Capt. Stewart of the Yale nine, Dr. Conant of Harvard, and other prominent Harvard graduates are announced thus:

Capt. Thorne to Capt. Brewer—It has been repeatedly intimated to me of late that Harvard men have been in doubt as to the meaning of a letter sent by me to you last spring in reference to football. I wish Yale's position to be clearly understood. This means to it clean, honorable, forebearing rivalry of every field. It was led to doubt whether Harvard still extended that confidence in it. If Harvard did not—if there was danger that these old struggles would lead to constant disagreement—it believed they should cease. It was to settle this question that my letter was written. If Harvard's position has been misinterpreted I see no reason why we should not meet and arrange a football game, and I am ready to do so.

Capt. Brewer to Capt. Thorne—It would seem Yale and Harvard have been unnecessarily held apart by reason of a failure on the part of each to clearly understand the position taken by the other. Permit me to assure you, speaking for myself, and, I believe, for Harvard supporters, we have not questioned and do not question the genuine sportmanship and the sportsmanike spirit of Yale teams. Dr. W. A. Brooks and Dr. W. M. Conant authorize me to speak for them as I have spoken above for myself. I shall be happy to meet you and arrange for a football game this fall.

Prof. Ames was given these letters and he asked to be allowed to consider the matter. He retained them until a week ago, according to the statements of the Yale management, and then refused to allow the compromise.

TIGERS AND HARVARD WILL MEET.

Concessions Made on Both Sides, While Michigan Gives Up Its Date.

Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—A telegram was received at Harvard College from Michigan University this morning saying the latter had given up the game which it had scheduled with Oberlin Nov. 9, and would play Harvard on that date. This was done in order to give Harvard a chance to play Princeton Nov. 2, when Harvard was to have played Michigan. This insures a game between Harvard and Princeton. Final arrangements made for that game will be made by Capt. Brewer of Harvard and Capt. Lea of Princeton, Thursday, in New Haven or Hartford.

The two colleges have, through their representatives, already agreed upon the vital points of play, which are governed by widely differing rules. Princeton has agreed that Harvard should have more than three players behind the line when the ball is put in play, but Harvard on its part has agreed that only one of them shall start before the ball is snapped. This is the vital point of difference between the rules adopted by Princeton and Yale, and those under which Harvard, University of Pennsylvania, and Cornell have been practicing.

Ann Arbor Mich., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—Football Manager Baird has granted Harvard's request for a chance in schedule, putting the Harvard-Michigan game back to Nov. 9 instead of Nov. 2. Michigan will make other arrangements as to the propsed game with Oberlin Nov. 9.

Michigan's football squad had two important additions today in the persons of "Big Jim" Hooper, 'Varsity guard in '93, and late of the Butte, Mont., Athletic club team, and F. M. Hall, the 'Varsity shot putter last spring, guard on Princeton in '92 and '93. Each man is about six feet three inches and Hall weighs 225, while Hooper's weight is over 200. A new candidate for center is Denby, weighing 245.

SEVERAL PRINCETON MEN ARE HURT

Tigers Have a Sharp and Snappy Game with the Lawrenceville "Preps."

Princeton, N. J., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—Princeton defeated the Lawrenceville School team this afternoon on the Lawrenceville grounds by 38 to 0. The playing on both sides was sharp and quick, but Princeton's heavy team was too much for the lighter "prep." school eleven. The biggest gains were made through the center. Several of Princeton's players were injured during the game. Riggs turned his ankle, Armstrong hurt his knee, and Rhodes also had to leave the game on account of injuries. The Princeton interference was strong, but the backs were slow in following it, and for this reason many long runs were stopped. Pope was played for a part of the first half, but put up a wretched game and was replaced by Kelly.

All Lawrenceville's gains were made around Knight's end, but he balanced this by breaking through three times and blocking Noble's kicks. Poe played in his first game of the season today and showed up well. He made two fine runs, mainly by his good dodging. The only long run for Lawrenceville was made by Dibble, who caught a kick and dodged through the Princeton men for twenty-five yards. Lawrenceville only gained its five yards three times during the game, and the score would have been considerably larger had it not been for offside playing on the part of the Tigers. The line-up:

Princeton.	Position.	Lawrenceville.
Cochran	Right end	Eddy
Lea [Captain]	Right tackle	Simones, Emerson
Rhodes, Dickey	Right guard	Edwards
Gayley	Center	Kafer
Riggs, Wentz	Left guard	Cadwallader
Church	Left tackle	Richards
Knight	Left end	Righter
Brokaw	Quarter back	Powell
Poe, Armstrong	Right half back	Davis
Fulton	Left half back	Dibble
Pope, Kelly	Full back	Noble.

Score—Princeton, 38; Lawrenceville, 0.

Place and date—Lawrenceville, N. J., Oct. 15, 1895.

Touchdowns—Armstrong [2], Church [2], Lea, Kelly [2].

Goals kicked on touchdowns—Lea [5].

Injured—Riggs, Armstrong, Rhodes.

Referee—King. Umpire—Ward. Linesmen—Poe and Argesinger.

LAKE FOREST IS GOING IN TO WIN.

Absorption of Rush Beginning of Attempts to Build Up a Strong Eleven.

The action of the Football committee of the Lake Forest University in forming an association of the teams of Rush Medical College, the medical department of Lake Forest University, and the team of the university at Lake Forest meets with general approbation at Lake Forest, with the exception of a few players who have been forced off the regular team by the change. The university seems to be inclined to follow out the policy of association of the professional with the academic department even farther and a canvass of the Chicago Law School, the law department of Lake Forest, will be made this week for football material. Cragin will be replaced by McNary, an experienced player, and Lucas of the law school will join the team. A number of other old players have signified their intention of coming out. A second team will be formed so that the regular team may not need for practice. The remaining games will be played under the Lake Forest schedule with those of Rush where practicable.

Lake Forest gives as a reason for the consolidation that it is done in order to keep pace with Michigan, Wisconsin, Northwestern, Chicago, and other institutions which draw from their professional schools for players.

At Rush Medical College some doubts are expressed as to the wisdom of the plan on account of the difficulty of practicing together. It will be difficult for the Rush players to go out to Lake Forest, and equally as inexpedient for the Lake Forest players to come to Rush, and the suggestion that some middle ground be selected for practice seemed to meet with favor, although the Rush students are unable to leave the college until late in the afternoon. If the scheme is practicable, it meets with favor among the doctors, as a strong team will be the result.

THEY MAY KICK FOR A NEW OFFICIAL

High School Football League Transacts Some Important Business.

A meeting of the Cook County High School League was held at the Great Northern Hotel yesterday afternoon. A motion was made by Mr. Goldsmith of Oak Park, providing if the Captain of either team objects to any official the opposing team must replace him with another, provided the complaint is made before the game begins. The motion was carried. The Chicago Manual Training School entered a protest that unfair decisions had been made in its game with Englewood last Saturday.

An amendment to the constitution was filed, to be considered at the next meeting, permitting a player to participate in a game if he were a member of that school ten days before the game. The constitution at present makes the time ten days before the opening term. A. G. Spalding & Bro. offered a silver cup for the championship, to become the property of the team winning the pennant two out of three years. The offer was accepted.

C. A. A. Team Going to Indianapolis.

Arrangements were made yesterday whereby the game to have been played by Lake Forest and the Chicago Athletic Association elevens at C. A. A. Field Saturday of this week has been postponed to next Tuesday. The C. A. A. team will go to Indianapolis to play the Indiana Light Artillery eleven of that city. This team is one of the best in the West, as it met but with one defeat last season, that by Purdue, 6 to 4, and defeated such teams as University of Illinois, Butler, and De Pauw. In the game with Lake Forest next Tuesday C. A. A. will line up the men who will represent the association in the East during the trip. The C. A. A. team will be accompanied by a number of club supporters on the trip to Indianapolis, leaving here Friday night.

Armours Somewhat Disfigured.

The Armour Institute and Chicago Athletic Association game scheduled for today has been declared off on account of the disability of the Armours. The hard games of last week have disabled the Armours, who were weakened for the game with Northwestern last Saturday. Neeves, the Armour center, has been ill, but will soon be on the field again. Mosely, the end rush, was injured in practice and unable to play Saturday, but will be out soon. Capt. Kendall injured his knee in Saturday's game and has not been out for practice since. The Armour second team will play the Lake Forest team tomorrow and go to Rockford next Tuesday.

Cadets to Play at Winnetka.

The second team of the Northwestern Military Academy will play this afternoon with the Winnetka High School team. The cadets will line up as follows: Right end, Isaac; right tackle, Dean; right guard, Coach; center, Case; left guard, Lomax; left tackle, Zoop; left end, McDougal; left half back, Williams; right half back, Campbell; full back, Plummer; quarter back, Ruggles.

HAMMONDITES STRONG AGAINST IT.

Unexpected Opposition to Projected Race Track in Heart of the Town.

The scheme for building a race track inside the old corporate limits of Hammond, Ind., is meeting with considerable opposition from unexpected quarters. As first outlined in THE TRIBUNE it was looked upon with favor, but the fact that it is to be located within a stone's throw of the best residence property has brought some strong remonstrances. Among the projectors of the Hammond track are State Senator William H. Gostlin, ex-Mayor Marcus M. Towle, President of the First National Bank; and A. Murray-Turner, General Manager of the Hammond, Whiting and East Chicago Street Car line. Negotiations are being made for the lease of the Erie track, owned by the Chicago and Erie railroad company. The property comprises eighty acres and is nearly in the heart of the town.

Senator Gostlin, who is the chief mover of the new project, recently sent a lengthy communication to W. O. Johnson, solicitor for the railway company, in which he made a proposition to obtain a free lease of the land for a period of ten years. He received a reply in which Mr. Johnson said the letter had been forwarded to the President with a favorable note, Mr. Johnson, like Mr. Gostlin, being of the opinion it would increase the traffic receipts of the company. The enterprise will to a great degree determine the fate of racing in Northern Indiana. Proposals will be, or have been, made to racing men from Illinois to take an interest in the scheme or to buy it outright. Many look upon it as a cudgel to force the foreign racing people into purchasing the property at an enormous price.

Mayor Fred R. Mott now says all kinds of proposals have been made to him for the use of his name in connection with the ownership, but since he has found out where the track is to be located he is unwilling to have anything to do with it. "I am much opposed to having a race track in that part of Hammond," he said yesterday, "and will do all I can to prevent its being built. I am confident if the plans, as I understand them, are carried out there will not only be a race war, but there will also be interference from the Governor and the courts."

MAY WEAKEN CORRIGAN'S POWER.

Turf Congress to Have a Lively Time—Questions to Be Discussed.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—The Turf Congress will open here tomorrow morning. It is said an effort will be made to overthrow the power of Ed Corrigan of Chicago, who has exerted considerable influence over actions of the congress during the last year. The business to be disposed of includes the question of outlawed tracks. About 300 owners and 1,000 horses were outlawed by the Turf Congress and the New York Jockey club last year for winter racing. At its spring meeting the congress refused to reinstate any of the offenders under its jurisdiction.

Recently the Jockey club allowed those of the outlaws who desire to return to the fold to do so. It is this action that may lead the congress to change the policy originally outlined. The question as to whether reinstatement in the East means reinstatement in the West will be settled, as most of the former Eastern outlaws want to race at New Orleans and San Francisco this winter.

The Queen City Jockey club, which has built the track at Newport, will apply for membership. As the track is not fully equipped for racing its application will probably be laid over until the spring meeting, as was done in the case of Harlem.

A revision of the claiming clause is imperative. The clause must be made effective, as it is in the East and England. Under the present construction it fails to accomplish its intended purpose. The congress, it is said, intends to visit the extreme penalty on the man who makes a bogus claim or who has a bogus claim made. The owners want a number of changes. They want a starting judge and a Board of Stewards, and the Jockey club will consider these requests. The annual election of officers will also be held.

TROTTERS BRING CHEAP PRICES.

Beuzetta's Sister Goes to Nebraska for a Small Price.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—At the W. R. Brasfield combination sale of trotters, which opened here this morning, thirty-two head were disposed of for a total of $6,835. Among the audience in attendance were David Bonner, George A. Singerly, William Russell Allen, and other noted horsemen. H. J. Rose of Nebraska paid the highest price for a bay filly by Onward—Roberta, a sister to Beuzetta, 2:08¾. Best sales:

Roberta A., b. f., yearling, by Onward, dam by Harrold; H. J. Rose, Omaha, Neb.	$1,600
Zuletta, 2:10, ch. m., 4, by Onward, dam by Harrold; Charles Noland, Philadelphia	1,300
Violetta, b. f., yearling, by Hinter Wilkes, dam by King Rene; Charles Noland	530
Koh I Noor, b. f., 3, by Red Wilkes, dam by Almont; Andrew Price, Nashville, Tenn.	255
Belle Simmons, 2:24, blk. m., 6, by Simmons, dam by Sultan; H. H. Longstreet, Matawan, N. J.	300
Willis Phelps, b. g., 4, by Amrath, dam by Zero; George S. Singerly, Philadelphia	310

COLUMBUS' NEW TRACK IS OPENED.

Charley G. and Gath Win the Initial Events in Fair Time.

Columbus, Ind., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—F. T. Crump's new driving park, which has just been completed at a cost of $25,000, was opened today with a four days' race meeting. The track is a half-mile one, and is pronounced by horsemen to be superior to any in the State. The summaries:

3-year-old 2:30 trot, purse $150:

Charley G., by Almont Brunswick [Gosnell]	1	1	1
Barmonti, by Barional [Clark]	2	2	2
Gypsy Felix, by Don Felix [Zigler]	3	3	4
Belle Annis, by Electrotype [Wilboyt]	4	4	3

Time—2:34½; 2:30; 2:29¼.

2:38 trot, purse $150:

Gath, by Barth Wilkes [Clark]	3	1	1	1
Billy Simmons, by Young Jim [Zigler]	1	2	2	3
Money Maker [Law]	2	3	3	2

Time—2:29¼; 2:30; 2:27½; 2:30½; 2:29¾.

To Meet at Indoor Baseball.

The Internationals will cross bats with the Lobdell-Farwell Cos. on Friday evening at Klare's Hall. This is the first game of the season for indoor baseball, and, as neither team met defeat the last season, it will no doubt be an interesting game. The teams:

Internationals.	Position.	L. F. Cos.
Cawthorne	Pitcher	Warren
Bangart	Catcher	Hollis
Seifert	Left field	Richard
Seng, L.	Second base	Wolf
Seng, Joseph	Short stop	Carter
Johnson	First base	Hodges
Biehl	Right field	Holway
Arado	[illegible]	Carder
Long	Third base	Emerson

Cheapness in price without cheap quality—that's Andrews' office furniture. 215 Wabash.

SETTING THEM UP AGAIN.

CHICAGO BOWLERS PREPARING FOR THE WINTER'S CAMPAIGN.

Challenges Flying Thick and Fast Between the Different Knights of the Alley—Many Clubs Arranging Tournaments and Champions Rolling Themselves Into Shape for Hot Struggles Later On—The Sheridans Practicing New Style of Play.

Now that early dusk is making the nights longer and the low temperature is keeping people indoors Chicago's bowling clubs are beginning to make preparations for one of the most interesting seasons ever known in Chicago. Bowlers all over the city are getting themselves into shape for the winter's campaign and challenges are already being flashed back and forth between the knights of the alley. The North Side of the city boasts of a greater number of bowling clubs and alleys than both the West and South Sides and the rumble of the spheres and the "plunk" of the impact of the balls and the pins as they collide are again becoming familiar sounds along the North Side avenues and streets.

The North End Bowling club's alleys are among the most popular with the bowling community. On Monday nights the Limits Bowling club occupies them; on Tuesday night, the Sheridans; on Wednesday nights, the Standards; on Thursday nights, the Lafayettes; on Friday nights, the Hudsons; and on Saturday nights, the North Ends. Saturday afternoons are devoted to women's bowling clubs. The building is devoted to bowling exclusively and the alleys are in fine condition. The Sheridan club, which bowls on Tuesday nights, has a membership of sixteen and has never been defeated in a match. It has been organized but a short time and draws its membership from the young men of the neighborhood. Each month a medal is put up for the best individual average during the month.

The club has adopted the new style of spare-strike two ball game and is practicing it diligently. The question of joining the league is under discussion and it is probable the Sheridans will be one of the league clubs. M. Walsh is making the best showing for the medal this month. A. M. Seifert is a new member, formerly of the Keystone Bowling club, who is making a good record and the contest between the two men will be interesting. The club has a number of fine bowlers and since its organization last year has defeated a number of clubs but has never met defeat. William Senn and Henry Palm are two of the crack bowlers of the club. The officers of the club are: President, Charles J. Senn; Secretary, Henry Palm; Captains, Henry Palm, Charles Fernow.

Bowling Tourney for North-Siders.

The North Chicago Bowling club, No. 399 Webster avenue, will give a bowling tournament for North Side clubs, beginning Sunday, Nov. 24, and lasting until Sunday, Dec. 1. This Thanksgiving week contest has been an annual affair with the club, and many interesting contests have been bowled. This year the interest in bowling being so much greater than it has been in other seasons gives promise of making the contest a hot one. All North Side clubs are eligible, and a large number of them intend participating. The prizes offered are: First prize, $100; second prize, $50; third prize, $25; fourth prize, $15; and fifth prize, $10. Besides the cash prizes a medal will be given for the player making the most nines in the contest, as the game is to be nine pins. Thirty other prizes will be given.

At Halsted street and Garfield avenue Perthel's bowling alley attracts a number of clubs. Last night the Badger Bowling club was in possession. The Badgers have been organized this fall with fifteen members. C. Leo Mayer is President and N. Whitty Secretary. John Boland is captaining the team and expects to turn out some good bowlers before the season is over. The club was organized two years ago by a number of Milwaukee people who have since left Chicago and it has been neccessary to reorganize. The contests of the Badgers, with the North Shore bowlers last winter were interesting. Each club won one series. At this alley, besides the Badgers, the Fremonts and Mondscheins bowl. A new club is also organizing for the alley.

Annex Club and Its Name.

The Annex Bowling club held its regular weekly practice at the North Chicago Bowling club's alleys last night, No. 399 Webster avenue. The Annex Bowling club is one of the oldest in Chicago, having been organized in 1887. There is an interesting story connected with the naming of the club. All the members of the club lived in Lake View north of Fullerton avenue and were hearty supporters of the movement in favor of the annexation of Lake View, and took an active part in the agitation which finally resulted in Lake View becoming a part of Chicago. In commemoration of the event they named their bowling club the Annex, and such it has remained. The President of the club is E. G. Fiedler and the Secretary O. F. Greifenhagen. The club at present numbers eighteen members.

The wives and women friends of the members also enjoy the privileges of the club whenever there happen to be five Tuesdays in the month. This month is one of the odd months and on the last Tuesday the women will have full possession. The club saves all fines and assessments which are in excess during the month and devotes them to the purchase of prizes for the women's contests. The alleys are some of the best in the city and attract several clubs. On Monday nights the Frosch club bowls, on Tuesday nights the Annex, on Wednesday nights the Bachelors' club, and on Thursday nights the Alle Zehn. The club is making active preparations for the winter campaign and hopes to enter all tournaments and contests. The club members are an older class of men than in many of the clubs and the science of the game is more actively cultivated.

The Frosch Bowling club will hold a bowling tournament for women one week from Saturday night.

PROGRESS OF KENWOOD TOURNEY.

Samuel Sherman Defeats Halsey and Takes One Set from Turner.

The final round in the Kenwood Country club's tennis tournament is progressing steadily, although the shortness of the afternoons necessitates frequent postponement of the matches. The match between S. Sherman and C. D. W. Halsey was finished yesterday, Sherman proving the winner. The first two sets of this contest proved extremely close, the score going to 5—all in each before either player could secure a decisive advantage, Sherman finally winning both. The third set, however, Halsey seemed to lose control of the balls and to suffer from a run of extremely hard luck, many of his strokes being ruined by bad bounces. He never struck his usual gait throughout the set and lost to love, thus losing the match.

After this contest Hamilton Turner began his match with the winner. Owing to the early darkness last evening but one set was played. In it Turner started by playing the better tennis and soon had the score 3—1 in his favor. Here Sherman improved for a time and brought the score to 3—all. But Turner had apparently been resting and began to play so well he ran the score up to 5—3 and looked a sure winner. The next game went to Sherman. With the games 5—4 in his favor Turner gradually worked the score up to 40—15 and was twice within a point of the set, losing the second time by placing the balls out less than two inches. Sherman, however, finally won the next three games, taking the set 7—5. The match will be finished today. The score of the game between R. W. Condee and H. Turner is two sets in Condee's favor and 5—all on the third. The summary to date is as follows:

R. W. Condee vs. H. Turner, 6—3, 10—8, 5—5.

S. Sherman beat C. D. W. Halsey, 7—5, 7—5, 6—0.

S. Sherman vs. H. Turner, 7—5.

THEY ALL START WELL AT ALEDO.

Marshall and Powers Carry Off the First Day's Honors.

Aledo, Ill., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—The second annual tournament of the Aledo Gun club began this morning and will continue three days. The attendance was large and fifty-two entries were made. Among those from abroad are: Werhle of Pittsburg, Budd of Des Moines, Powers of Decatur, and Marshall of Keithsburg. A straight run of 75 was made by Deterline and 62 by Marshall. Powers won first money in the live bird shoot, killing 28 straight. Marshall made best day average, breaking 162 in a possible 168.

Hotel Pays for His Bicycle.

H. E. Hurlbut rode his bicycle on Saturday to the Michigan avenue entrance of the Hotel Metropole, where he resides, and gave the wheel to one of the bell boys to take to the storeroom. On Monday evening when he asked for his bicycle the porter told him it could not be found. Suit was instituted against the Metropole by Mr. Hurlbut for the value of the lost wheel and he got judgment yesterday for $100 and costs. An interesting piece of evidence introduced by plaintiff was a bill of the Metropole charging 50 cents per week for care of bicycle.

For a Cross-Country Running Club.

The proposal to form a cross-country running club has met with a gratifying response, so much so that the promoters have called a general meeting at Room K 38, the Great Northern Hotel next Friday at 8 p. m. Arrangements will be made to form a cross-country running club. Those wishing to join such a club are requested to communicate with Maxwell Edgar, No. 172 Ontario street, who will gladly give any information required.

General Sporting Notes.

De Kalb defeated Plano at baseball yesterday at De Kalb by a score of 17 to 2.

Walter Wilmot and his team of ball-tossers left Chicago for Fort Wayne, Ind., last night.

Semper Lex is said to be a better horse now than in the spring. Buck Massie is on the improving list.

The Englewood wheelmen indoor ball team will play the Keneitha ball team a match game tonight.

The Cornell freshmen nine won the first underclass contest at Ithaca yesterday by the score of 32 to 13.

Ben Brush showed that he was a good colt yesterday by winning the Nursery Stakes at Morris Park from a good field.

Buck Massie ran a good race in the Newport selling stakes at Latonia yesterday. Giving away weight he won from wire to wire.

Fred Foster's apology for a race track at St. Louis closed yesterday and today racing will be resumed at the Fair Grounds track.

Bernard J. Wefers, the crack sprinter, and his brother James have entered Georgetown College, Washington, D. C., and hereafter will run in its colors.

The Englewood wheelmen will give their first reception and dance of the season Friday, Oct. 18, at their club-house, Sixty-fifth street and Wentworth avenue.

Gotham proved himself a counterfeit in the second race at Morris Park yesterady, and did not finish one-two-three. Connoisseur was not much better, and the Withers went to a "dog."

Ben Falk, the bookmaker who bought Santa Cruz out of a selling race recently, won him out at Highland Park yesterday after backing him down from 3 to 1 to 3 to 2 in the last race.

F. W. S.: The result of the final in a heat race determines the winner and the positions of the other contestants. Your man should have started in the final to obtain any place in the race.

The glove contest scheduled to take place at the Eureka Athletic club, Washington, D. C., last night between George Godfrey and Billy Woods was not pulled off, owing to the slim attendance.

The Manhattan Handicap was the fifth event on the card at Morris Park yesterday and Henry of Navarre was favorite. Counter Tenor led the way up over the hill, with Galilee close behind and the others trailing. As they came to the finish they got together on even terms, and then in the last furlong Henry of Navarre drew out and won without urging. Counter Tenor got second, with Sir Walter flogged out in third place.

It wouldn't be a bad ad. to have the pyramids of Egypt—painted up with clothing announcements of The Hub—even if it could be of no other good than to keep some soapmaker from doing it. The point we wish to make, however, is that we have now ready for your inspection pyramids of

Men's Stylish Winter Suits and Winter Overcoats

unlike anything in this market. We know that there are plenty of "*others*"—but none so stylish—none so perfect fitting—none so thoroughly well made—none so beautifully trimmed—and what is more—*none so low in price*—considering all these important points—than the Suits and Overcoats sold by The Hub.

Men's Suits—

At $10.00 Fine imported 17-oz. Black Clay Worsted Suits that others sell for $12.50 to $15.

At $13.75 Cassimere, Cheviot and Fancy Worsted Suits of exquisite design and workmanship—equal to the $18 sort at other stores.

At $17.50 Some of the finest most beautiful import'd, and domestic Worsted, Cheviot and Cassimere Suits ever shown—suits that you could not get elsewhere for less than $25.

Men's Overcoats—

A finer grade of Kersey and Beaver Overcoats—all wool—fast colors—substantially trimmed—$12.50 anywhere else—here for **$9.75**

The famous Campbell Kersey Winter Overcoats, lined with Clay worsted throughout—$15 to $18 at other stores—at The Hub for **$12.00**

The genuine Metcalf Patent Beaver Overcoats—made and trimmed equal to $35 made-to-order garments—such coats you pay $25 to $35 elsewhere—The Hub sells now for **$16.00**

At $20, $25 and $30— up to the finest triple milled silk lined Carr's Melton, French Montagnac and Kersey Overcoats at $35 and $40. The Hub has Overcoats good enough for a millionaire to wear. Perhaps you can afford to pay double the prices for garments elsewhere—but you won't find any better fitting nor any finer—any richer looking—nor any better fitting than ours.

Swift's Cotosuet

Healthful vegetable oil, made to be used like lard.

Who wouldn't prefer it?

It makes food good—that's a great point.

It makes food digestible—that's greater.

Sold everywhere—in pails

SWIFT AND COMPANY, CHICAGO

SLEEPLESSNESS is a symptom of sick kidneys. Cure it with Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills. A few doses will relieve. A few boxes will cure. At all druggists, or mailed for 50c. a box. Book free. HOBB'S MEDICINE CO., Chicago. San Francisco.

Nerve Weakness. [illegible] Dr. A. T. Sanden [illegible]

DR. PARKER'S CURE FOR RUPTURE [illegible]

"BALL BEARING" Bicycle Shoes [illegible] CYCLE SHOE CO.

RAMBLER $100—BICYCLES—$100 GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO. [illegible]

STUDEBAKER CARRIAGES [illegible] STUDEBAKER BROTHERS MFG CO. Michigan Avenue

"ANTI-TRUST GAS CO."

NEW CONCERN HAS ITS ORDINANCE READY TO PRESENT.

Will Ask for a Franchise as Soon as It Is Settled the Ogden Deal Is Completed—Plenty of Capital Claimed to Be Available Immediately—Gas to Be Made and Sold at 90 Cents—What Aldermen Say of the Situation.

If the Chicago gas trust carries out its much advertised but still mysterious plan of reorganization and the seven companies become one a strong and energetic competitor in the gas business will be encountered immediately.

An ordinance for a new company has been already drawn up and is pigeon-holed waiting the proper time for its presentation to the City Council. Moreover, the money necessary to finance the company has been secured, it was said yesterday on the strongest authority, and the title of the new company is to be the Anti-Trust Gas company.

According to the information concerning it, which, as said, is from first hands, local capitalists several months ago made a close examination of the Chicago gas field and the prospects for a new company. The plans for the latter were based upon the use of a gas process now employed by one of the illuminating companies in London. By means of it gas can be made and sold at 90 cents, showing at that figure, so it is said, a handsome profit on the admittedly large investment that is necessary in a plant designed to supply a large territory.

The result of the inquiry and the experiments which it is supposed were made was apparently satisfactory to the promoters of the enterprise, for they not only agreed to put in their money, it is stated, but interested capitalists outside of town. One of the latter is a lumberman operating heavily in Wisconsin and is said to be worth several millions of dollars.

He, it is stated, agreed without hesitation to put $500,000 into the enterprise. An Ohio capitalist and a rich citizen of St. Louis followed his example, with the result that taking all together the funds commanded by the local men and the three outsiders referred to a capital sufficient to put the company on a strong basis was secured. The selection of a name followed and the title Anti-Trust Gas company was fixed upon. A lawyer skilled and experienced in drafting municipal grants was employed to draw an ordinance. He has completed an instrument which is said to be very broad with respect to the rights it confers upon the company, while at the same time securing to the public gas at a lower price than that sold by the trust.

It was at first intended to present the ordinance to the City Council without delay. Some inkling of that intention seems to have got in circulation, for a week or more ago a story was told that a new ordinance was to go in providing for 90-cent gas. The origin of the rumor could not be found, although active search was made for it at the time. It appears now that the promoters for some reason decided to postpone the date of their application to the Council.

In the story told of the enterprise yesterday no time was named for the attack upon the Council chamber. It was intimated, however, that it might be deferred until after the Chicago gas trust had made public its plan of reorganization and the legality of the same had been tested. But information proceeding from a source which is authoritative was to the effect that the ordinance would certainly be presented, and it was hinted there would be no great difficulty in rushing it through the Council.

Dispatches from New York stated that 141,600 shares of Chicago gas trust had been deposited in assent to the reorganization plan. Although numerous dispatches were received over private wires not one contained a glimmer of light as to the plan. W. J. Campbell and several other of the local magnates are in New York, it is supposed in connection with the reorganization. Attorney-General Moloney arrived in town at noon. He said he had not seen the plan, did not know when he would, and was as densely ignorant of it as ever.

WATCHING FOR A NEW ORDINANCE.

Aldermen Expect to Be Asked to Give Another Gas Franchise.

There is a strong suspicion among the Aldermen that they will be asked to pass another gas ordinance in the near future and that it will be so drawn that the existing companies can be swallowed up by the new concern. A sharp watch has been kept for this measure for several weeks and it is said that had there not been a hitch in the program it would have been introduced in the Council Monday night. Owing to the publication of the story that an attempt was being made to sell out to the Ogden Gas company or that the Ogden company was to be captured by the trust companies the people over at the City Hall do not expect to see the "ship come around the bend" for some time.

There was more or less speculation about the City Hall yesterday as to whether the Ogden Gas company would sell out to the trust. The sympathy of the local statesmen seems to be with the Ogden company and Aldermen on friendly terms with the management declared they did not believe John W. Lanehart would sell. They said it was his intention to keep faith and build the plant. The friends of ex-Mayor Hopkins were persistent in their denials that he had or has any connection with the Ogden company. Several of his friends in a position to know what they are talking about said they spoke with authority when they said Hopkins was in no way associated with the concern. There is no doubt, however, but several of the ex-Mayor's friends are back of the concern.

Levy Mayer, the counsel for the Ogden company, said:

> It is not true that any arrangement or any trade of any kind has been made between the Ogden Gas company and the gas trust companies or any of their officers or committees. The owners of the Ogden Gas company are not and never have been willing to sell or buy or entertain any proposition for a sale or purchase or amalgamation whether that proposition came from authorized or unauthorized representatives of the gas trust. The Ogden Gas company will build and operate a plant. I know this is Mr. Lanehart's intention and I know he has no idea of selling out.
>
> As to ex-Mayor Hopkins' name being connected with the Ogden company I know he has nothing to do with it. It is keenly unjust as well as recklessly untrue to associate Mr. Hopkins' name with the Ogden franchise.
>
> To hold public office, it would seem, at the present time is to run the gantlet of the poisonous attacks of financial or political vipers who stand always ready to smirch and destroy character and reputation in order to subserve some disreputable personal end. Let me therefore repeat, and I hope that there may be no necessity for its repetition, that Mr. Hopkins, in my opinion, is a stranger to the Ogden company, its property, its rights, and its interests, reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

THEY SEEK TO ENJOIN OFFICIALS

Citizens Object to Issuing Permits After Ogden Franchise Is Signed.

Soon after Mayor Hopkins had signed the Ogden ordinance an action was brought by citizens to enjoin the city officials from issuing a permit under the provisions of the measure requiring that the Commissioner of Public Works issue a permit when it is properly applied for.

Seth F. Crews appeared for the public-spirited citizens, and the action was brought before Judge Payne. After it had been started the Civic Federation joined in the proceedings, and was represented by Sigmund Zeisler. Moran, Kraus & Mayer appeared for the Ogden company.

After a spirited argument lasting several days the court rendered a decision it did not have jurisdiction, but held that certain provisions of the old charter of the city were in force and that an ordinance could not be passed the same evening it was introduced. The Commissioner of Public Works then issued the permit. Judge Adams in the Ferris Wheel case decided directly opposite to the finding of Judge Payne, holding that an ordinance passed the same evening it was introduced was legal.

NEW FAST TRAIN TO TEXAS.

Burlington Route "Katy Flyer."

Commencing Oct. 6 a new vestibuled express train will leave Chicago daily at 1 p. m. and run via Hannibal and the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railway to Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston, Galveston, San Antonio, and other points in Texas. This train will be equipped with the finest modern sleeping cars and reclining chair cars, running through to principal points. For tickets and sleeping car reservations apply at office, No. 211 Clark street.

FUNERAL OF MRS. CLARA DOTY BATES.

Impressive Ceremonies at the Residence of Mrs. John C. Coonley.

The funeral of Mrs. Clara Doty Bates was held yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Coonley, Division street and Lake Shore Drive. The casket, covered with flowers, was given a place in the music room near the windows overlooking the lake. The flowers were so placed as to leave an unobstructed view of Lake Michigan, as one of the chief delights of Mrs. Bates had been to watch the waters from the windows near which her casket stood.

Members of the Woman's club, the Fortnightly, and many other organizations were present, and Mrs. John C. Coonley, President of the Woman's club, and Mrs. H. M. Wilmarth, President of the Fortnightly, both spoke in memory of Mrs. Bates. In addition to the words of the two club representatives Dr. Bedell, who had been Mrs. Bates' physician during her illness, and the Rev. Dr. Mercer of the Swedenborgian Church paid their tributes of respect.

After the ceremonies the remains were taken to Ann Arbor, where Mrs. Bates' mother and father and other members of the family are buried. Accompanying them were the husband and daughter.

Gen. Erasmus Darwin Keyes.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 15.—News has reached this city of the death of Gen. Erasmus Darwin Keyes in Nice, France, Oct. 11. Gen. Keyes was born in Brimfield, Mass., May 29, 1810. He graduated from West Point in 1832. At the breaking out of the rebellion he was given command of the Eleventh Regular Infantry with a Colonel's commission. He took part in the battle of Bull Run and was appointed by Congress a Brigadier-General of volunteers. Under Gen. McClellan during the winter of 1861-'62 he commanded a division and gained distinction in contests along the Chickahominy in the Seven Days' battles and a Brevet of Bregadier-General of the regular army from May 31, 1862. June, 1864, he removed to California and with capitalists established the Humboldt Savings and Loan Society and became its Vice-President.

Funeral of Anson A. Bigelow.

The funeral of Anson A. Bigelow was held yesterday afternoon from the late residence, No. 2026 Michigan avenue. The ceremony was conducted by the Rev. John Rouse of Trinity Episcopal Church. Anthems were sung by a quartet composed of Mrs. Farwell, Mrs. O. K. Johnson, Charles Root, and Mr. Richards. The family was present with the exception of Miss Emilie, the daughter who is in Europe. The pallbearers were:

Charles A. Chapman,
J. Russell Jones,
Augustus R. Gray,
W. C. D. Grannis,
William G. Hibbard,
Charles B. Farwell,
William Blanchard,
J. H. Swan.

The interment took place at Graceland Cemetery, only members of the family attending.

Richard Dewhurst.

Richard Dewhurst of Neillsville, Wis., died suddenly on Sunday morning in Atlanta, Ga., of apoplexy. He was on his way to his winter home in Mount Dora, Fla., at the time of his death. Richard Dewhurst was 70 years old. He was born in England and was brought by his parents to America when 2 years of age. Since 1844 he had lived in Neillsville, Wis., being engaged in the banking and lumber business. He was President of the Neillsville bank and of the German-American bank of Marshfield, Wis. For nine terms Mr. Dewhurst represented his district in the State Legislature. He leaves a widow and one child, Mrs. Wallace Hemphill. The remains of Mr. Dewhurst passed through Chicago yesterday on the way to Neillsville.

Henry Olney Billings.

Alton, Ill., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—Henry Olney Billings died at Elgin today. He was a native of this city and son of the late Judge H. W. Billings. He practiced law here, was prominent in politics on the Democratic side, and served two terms in the Lower House of the Legislature. After Cleveland's first election he became chief of a department in Washington, but resigned to take charge of a government land office. Returning from the West he resided in turn in Chicago, Minneapolis, and St. Louis, and located in Chicago last summer. He leaves a wife, who was Miss Comstock of St. Louis, a sister of Mrs. Eugene Field of Chicago. He was a man of brilliant abilities and had a host of friends.

Richard O'Donnell.

Janesville, Wis., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—Richard O'Donnell, Coroner of Rock County and prominent Republican, died this afternoon. He was born in County Clare, Ireland, and had lived in Janesville thirty years. He was a Methodist. When Simon O'Donnell, his cousin, was Chief of Police of Chicago Richard was on the force for a short time.

Obituary Notes.

At Adrian, Mich., Dewitt C. Clark died yesterday. He was wealthy.

The Chicago Law Institute has adopted resolutions of regret at the death of Caleb J. Richardson, assistant librarian.

At Zeeland, Mich., Gilles Wabeke, one of the town's earliest settlers and its wealthiest citizen, is dead. He was 74 years old. He came from Holland in 1848.

At Chesterton, Ind., where for years he had been agent for the Lake Shore road and assessor of Westchester Township, John G. Coulter died Monday night.

At Fort Scott, Kas., Col. T. L. Wilson, who, in 1866, conceived the idea of a railroad from St. Louis to Denison, Tex., which resulted in the construction of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, is dead.

At Clifton, a suburb of Cincinnati, Thomas Sherlock died. He was 78 years old. He was one of the promoters of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad and was wealthy. His son John is President of the Latonia Jockey club.

RATE OF MORTALITY IN CHICAGO.

Interesting Table Prepared by Register Heckard of the Health Department.

The following table, made by Register O. M. Heckard for September, shows that in the best residence wards the mortality is far below that of the tenement districts:

Ward.	Population.	Deaths, all causes.	Deaths, per 1,000.
First	36,274	27	0.75
Second	34,918	19	0.56
Third	40,018	29	0.72
Fourth	38,270	28	0.73
Fifth	52,875	53	1.02
Sixth	62,290	103	1.66
Seventh	45,130	51	1.13
Eighth	42,900	44	1.03
Ninth	50,657	61	1.22
Tenth	73,620	99	1.36
Eleventh	44,570	30	0.68
Twelfth	66,650	77	1.16
Thirteenth	49,365	54	1.11
Fourteenth	59,130	78	1.32
Fifteenth	69,325	97	1.40
Sixteenth	68,129	131	1.93
Seventeenth	30,318	35	1.17
Eighteenth	37,510	21	0.57
Ninteenth	54,830	78	1.44
Twentieth	37,205	45	1.22
Twenty-first	38,540	29	0.76
Twenty-second	41,483	33	0.80
Twenty-third	50,756	49	0.98
Twenty-fourth	41,272	20	0.49
Twenty-fifth	36,707	34	0.94
Twenty-sixth	48,305	65	1.35
Twenty-seventh	20,070	34	1.70
Twenty-eighth	18,661	17	0.94
Twenty-ninth	41,882	54	1.32
Thirtieth	86,397	86	1.00
Thirty-first	40,690	35	0.87
Thirty-second	46,800	50	1.04
Thirty-third	35,225	67	1.91
Thirty-fourth	58,638	63	1.09
Public institutions	....	219	....
Totals	1,600,000	2,015	1.26

TO EXTEND FOREIGN TRADE IN FLOUR.

Executive Committee of Millers' National Association Holds a Meeting.

The Executive committee of the Millers' National Association held an important meeting at the Auditorium yesterday. The organization was formed last winter and has for its principal object the extension of the foreign trade in flour. The meeting yesterday was for the purpose of formulating a plan of work through Congress.

The chief thing aimed at by the millers is to secure the recognition of flour in all treaties and trade agreements made between the United States and other nations. Yesterday morning's session was given to an exchange of opinions and the appointment of a subcommittee to report plans at the afternoon session.

The committee is:

C. A. Pillsbury, C. J. Martin, Minneapolis; J. D. Madeberg, Milwaukee; W. A. Coons, Coldwater, Mich.; A. R. James and George Urbane Jr., Buffalo; Charles T. Ballard, Louisville; and M. H. Davis, Shelby, O.

Attacked by Highwaymen.

Conrad Schensel of No. 173 West Kinzie street was assaulted and robbed of a small sum of money by two men who stopped him last night at Division and Halsted streets. They beat him with revolvers over the head, but did not seriously injure him.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

Best work, one price only, 15 cabinet photos, 3 styles, $3. Stevens', McVicker's Theater.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E. & W. A Deep-Banded Collar. Madawaska. E. & W.

TELLS OF LINCOLN'S LIFE

LECTURE BY PROF. WATT AT THE PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE.

Secrets of the Great President's Success Said to Be His Integrity, Devotion to Principle, and Happy Power of Illustration by Means of Homely Anecdote—Charming Story of His Letter to a Little Girl Who Wrote About His Homeliness.

Principal W. E. Watt of the Graham School delivered his illustrated stereopticon lecture on Abraham Lincoln last night at the People's Institute to a large and deeply interested audience.

While sixty-five pictures of Lincoln's life and times were thrown on the screen the speaker gave a graphic and sometimes highly humorous sketch of the great President, beginning with the scenes of his youth and ending with his assassination.

As the secrets of Lincoln's success the lecturer enumerated his integrity, his devotion to principle, and the power of illustration by means of anecdotes, drawn chiefly from homely scenes and frequently involving farm animals.

As an evidence of Lincoln's gentleness and strength Mr. Watt dwelt on two incidents. Lincoln's personal homeliness was such that on one occasion a little girl, with perfect simplicity and kindliness, addressed to him a sympathizing letter on the subject and advised him to wear whiskers as a partial alleviation. To this Lincoln wrote the kindest of answers, and from that time let his whiskers grow. On the other hand, when he had delivered his speech in the Legislature which cost him a seat in the United States Senate, and when asked if he did not regret it, he said it was the one thing in his life that he would never consent to blot out.

Both the lectures and the views were applauded in the most appreciative manner.

The lecture was the first of a series of Tuesday night lectures on American patriots. The subjects for the next three Tuesday nights respectively will be Jefferson, Grant, and Washington.

YACHT GRACIE M. LOST IN THE LAKE.

Founders in a Heavy Sea and Its Two Occupants Nearly Drown.

East Tawas, Mich., Oct. 15.—The yacht Gracie M., while crossing from this port to the point today, foundered in the heavy sea and its two occupants, Capt. Albert Ash, owner of the yacht, and Frank Harris, who was with him, had a narrow escape from drowning. They were rescued by the life saving crew after they had been in the water over half an hour. Surfman Ferris of the life saving crew, who was on lookout, saw the foundering of the yacht and turned in the alarm. Capt. Oches summoned the crew and launched the surfboat. They pulled for the spot and arrived none too soon as Capt. Ash was so chilled as to be unconscious. It was not until the surfboat reached the shore that he regained consciousness.

BOOM FOR THE EXPOSITION IN TEXAS.

Offer of $250,000 Subscription if Held in Aransas Pass.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 15.—The Aransas Pass Harbor company, which is principally owned by Baltimoreans, and which is backed by Messrs. Alexander Brown & Sons of this city, has offered a $250,000 subscription to an inter-American exposition fund, if the exposition is held at Aransas Pass, Tex. It is the desire to hold the exposition in 1898, and a committee has been appointed to treat with the South American countries. The object of the exposition is to celebrate the establishment of a deep-water harbor on the Texas coast.

WIFE A DOCTOR, HUSBAND A COOK.

New Woman Asks for a Divorce After Her Ideal Is Shattered.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 15.—Dr. Nannie A. Stevens, a local physician, today brought suit for divorce from Ralph Stevens, a well-to-do Wichita farmer, charging, among other things, that he "laid around and would not help her get the meals." The complainant was formerly a prominent member of the Women's Federation in Kansas.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Cut glass..

An event of intense interest to close, correct buyers. Two days of the most brilliant bargaining known to Chicago merchandising. High-class American cut glasswares as you *never* bought them before.

50 of these extra heavy, extra deep, brilliant cut glass fruit or salad bowls, with cut star bottom—the new "Broadway" shape—this is not the cheap article so frequently quoted, but a special *new* cutting, to be had only at Mandel's—
7 in. size, worth $7.00, at 3.80
8 in. size, worth $10.00, at 4.75

Cut glass mustard or horseradish pots—with silver-plated tops and handles—fine, deep, clear cutting—worth easily 75c—at 33c

100 of these extra clear and brilliant Handled Cut-Glass Olive, Pickle or Relish Dishes—Heart shape—6-inch size—extra fine double cut star bottom—a rich new cutting, bought to sell for $2.95—at 1.35

Canoe-shape celery tray—12¼ inches long—same cutting as above—never before offered at less than $8.50—at 4.30

250 of these fine extra deep diamond cut finger bowls—with 10 rows of cutting and cut star bottom—never offered before at less than $15 per doz.—each 75c

200 fine cut glass handled sherbet or lemonade cups—cut star bottom—5 rows cutting—never sold below $8.50 per dozen—each 30c

Cut glass individual salt or celery dips—6 shapes—6 cuttings—worth 35c, 25c and 20c—at 17c, 15c and 10c

Real cut glass individual butter or almond plates—3 cuttings—2 shapes—none worth less than 50c—at 25c

No seconds of any kind—at any price—at any time. None but wares of the first quality find representation here.

TRELEAVEN OPTICAL CO.,
82 STATE-ST.,
Opp. Marshall Field's.
Spectacles adjusted to all defects of vision.
Opera and Field Glasses.
Photographic Goods.
EYES EXAMINED FREE.

Fall Hyacinths, Tulips, &c. Bulbs
Vaughan's Seed Store,
84 AND 86 RANDOLPH-ST.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co
STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

Good Morning!

This is Wednesday and bids fair to be the sort of a day to render a trip down-town a positive pleasure. We'll add to the pleasures of your trip with some displays of New Fall and Winter Goods, which cannot fail to delight the eye and which you'll find equally as delightful to an economical purse.

Dress Fabrics. Your delight at our display may exceed but cannot fall beneath your expectations, for praises continue to flow from every quarter at the completeness of our gathering. We're offering:

Dress Patterns—high art novelties, just received in dress patterns, not two alike. These are in Crepons, Mohair and wool, Silk and Wool, and All Wool Fancies. This line embraces all the new weaves and color combinations, values $18.00 to $60.00. Prices........ 12.00 to 45.00

New line Mohair and Wool Sicilians in green and black, red and black, blue and black, brown and black, also glaces in solid colors and two-toned effects. Prices..... 1.00 to 2.00

Great sale of All-Wool and Silk and Wool Plaids, 40 to 46 inches; values 85c to $1.75. Prices........ 50c to 1.25

Special line of wide Wale Diagonal Cheviots, 52-inch Boucle Novelties in all the new color effects, 50-inch Novelty Suitings, 50-inch Covert Cloth, 50-inch Scotch Mixtures, 50-inch Boucle Checks, and a large assortment of German Cheviots, values $1.25 to $1.50. Our sale price........ 75c to 95c

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co.

Silks. Whether black or color be your fancy—and you'll be distinctly in the fashion with either—our ability to supply far outstrips your needs. As "from the four corners of the world they come to seek fair Portia," so from all quarters come these silks seeking an outlet through the C., P., S. & Co. selling power.

24-inch Black Taffeta Gros Grains, fine finish, delightful, and a perfect dress silk—good value at $1.00, and selling here at........ 68c

22-inch Heavy Quality Brocade Gros Grains, in the new, large designs—$1.25 value, high grade dress weave, at........ 98c

Printed Warp, Cannale Stripe, Fancy Taffeta Silks—a new purchase offered by us at 25c a yard under real value—at........ $1.25 and 98c

Chamelion Taffeta Silks, in figures and stripe effects, entirely new designs, changeable in various effects—at........ $1.00, 88c, and 75c

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co.

Black Dress Fabrics

Being "the style" will of course attract your attention. They have attracted ours and we have devoted to them an energy that has resulted in giving us a distinct leadership in their display and disposal. Whatever is new and desirable in plain and fancy black conceptions you'll find here, with the prices eminently satisfactory.

46-inch All Wool French Serge and all wool Germam Henrietta 44-inch all wool English Crepon fabrics that ought to be sold for a dollar a yard........ 50c

45-inch all wool Alligator Weave Crepon, 50-inch all wool Canvas Cloth, and 46-inch all wool Coating Serge, that should sell for $1.25, are going at........ 75c

46-inch Mohair Sicilian and all wool French Diagonal Cheviot, 42-inch Mohair and Wool Figured Novelties, easily recognized as $1.50 values, for........ 1.00

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co.

Fine Furs. Let us emphasize the fact that this is no side issue. You'll find here a complete fur store and fur factory, where you can get your furs repaired, get new furs made to order, or buy ready-made fur wear of every description at prices that demonstrate great saving power over the usual charges of fur stores. You get the very best—but pay no fancy price for it.

In High-Grade Sealskin and Otter Coats and Capes the style of workmanship and excellence of skins are easily demonstrable. It's really to your advantage to examine our product and get acquainted with our facilities for meeting your every demand.

Wool Seal, Canadian Seal, Astrakhan, and other Capes, correct length and sweep, finely made and high grades—at........ 20.00 to 40.00

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co.

Cloaks. We're only going to mention two values today, which are high grade wraps from a comprehensive assortment. Whatever we have is at your service for inspection and we're glad to show them—for in so doing we can make it clear to you that there's no old stock here to be disposed of and that each of the hundreds of jackets, capes, and coats is an article of merit which, at our prices, need no further laudation—tho' the prices range from $5.00 to $60.00.

26-in. English Boucle Box Front Reefer Coat, regular $18.00 value, the new draped sleeves, coat back, double stitched seams, lined throughout, except sleeves, with satin rhadame, handsome large pearl buttons, black and navy,..... 12.50

28-in. Silk Velour Military Cape, 178-in. sweep, beautifully embroidered with cut jet, high storm collar, fronts and collar trimmed with black thibet lamb fur, elegant black satin lining........ 30.00

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co.

Under Woolens. Remember that we alone in this big city sell the "Portage, Knit to Fit," Underwear for Ladies, Men, and Children. The most satisfactory undergarments from the standpoints of sanitary correctness and comfort ever devised. We'd also like to have you see our—

Ladies' Full Regular-Made Pure Wool Union Suits—natural gray, long sleeves, full sizes—former values $4.50, now........ 3.00

Ladies' Winter-Weight Ribbed Balbriggan Suits, made from finest long fiber cotton, flat seams, best made—at........ 1.25

Ladies' Imported Double-Breasted Vests—sanitary wool—drawers to match—night robes also and at much lower prices than inferior goods are quoted at.

Ladies' Pure Wool Tights—knee or ankle lengths—closed or open—in very fine quality—not as usual $2.00, but........ 1.50

Children's and Misses' Vests and Pa[illegible] in white, natural, and tan—suits in grey and black—at the closest prices ever offered for such quality.

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.
111 STATE-ST.,
HEADQUARTERS FOR SILKS.

We open this morning an Exceptional ... Sale of ...

Fine Silk Waists and Skirts.

A perfect festival of magnificent ready-to-wear merchandise, the grandest assortment we have ever shown, and every style exclusive and totally different to those shown by any other house, every garment made in our own workrooms from our exclusive styles of silks and after our own original designs. To forcibly attract attention to this unequaled dept. we place on sale today:

100 Extra Fine Silk Dress Skirts, from richest Brocade Satins, finest Satin Duchesse, and elegant Satin Figured Gros Grain, full seven yards sweep, with that set and style which has made our Dress Skirts famed the United States over—Skirts worth $37.50 to $60.00 go at $25.00, $22.50, and.. 18.50

300 Extra fine Silk Dress Skirts, extra full, beautifully made from fine Satin Figured Gros Grains and Satin Duchesse, worth $18.00 and $22.50, at only........ 9.50

500 Black Silk and Wool and fine Wool Dress Skirts, in silk-finished boucles, brilliantines, crepons, diagonals, serges, etc., worth up to $20.00, at only $8.50, $7.50, and........ 6.50

200 Fancy Figured Taffeta Silk Waists, in the very latest designs and fall colorings, well worth $9.50 each, at only........ 5.00

800 of the most beautiful Waists, in new styles, we have ever shown at $15.00, $12.50, $10.50, $9.50, and........ 7.50

SWISS SILK SHAWLS—"2-3 Prices."
A manufacturer's entire stock! Only the vastness of the purchase permits prices. Swiss Knitted Lace Shawls for Opera, Ball, Party, and general Evening Wear—*at fully a third under regular prices.* All colors and cream and black; widest variety of the most desirable styles. $12.50, $10.50, $7.50, $3.50, $2.75, $1.75, $1.50, $1.25, $1.00, and........ 75c EACH.

Silk Underwear. The greatest bargains in Men's and Women's Fine Silk Underwear ever shown in Chicago and a $45,000 stock to select from.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!
A Life-Size, Perfect
Crayon or Pastel
Portrait of Yourself
Given Free with Every Pair of Shoes Sold for $2 or Over . . .

Made from any photograph which you may furnish. Just as good a likeness is given as you could ordinarily get from a regular artist for $10 to $20.

Florsheim's own make—the most complete and most reasonable line of Shoes for Men, Women, and Children ever offered in Chicago

146 State-st. Florsheim's, 146 State-st.

MARSHALL FIELD & Co.

Ribbons.

An EXTRAORDINARY Sale.—We have recently succeeded in securing another exceptionally choice lot of ALL-SILK Fancy Ribbons, and place the same on sale today in the Main Dept. (1st floor).

3 to 5 in. Colored Satin and Taffeta
3 to 5 in. Colored Double-Faced Satin.
4 to 5 in. Colored and Black Satin and Gros Grain
3 to 5 in. Fancies in Cashmeres, Persians, Brocades, Chameleons, Stripes, Checks, Dresdens, etc.—
Various widths and qualities in black,
20c a yard.

This is one of our occasional offerings in *choice novelties* at *low prices*, and as such merits the consideration of all contemplating the purchase of ribbons in the near future.

The Ribbon Section has won for itself *first place* among retail ribbon departments of America.—Its always enormous stock—its almost endless variety—its thorough completeness and its lowest (*always the lowest*) prices have done much toward winning for us this position.

JOHN T. SHAYNE & Co.
191 and 193 State-st.,
Importers and Manufacturers,
Wholesale and Retail.
CHICAGO.
Everything in...
FURS
(HIGHEST AWARDS WORLD'S FAIR.)
Retailing at Wholesale Prices.

Sealskin, Otter, Mink, Beaver, Persian Lamb, Black Marten, Electric Seal, and Astrakhan Capes, Mantillas, and Garments.

☞ Remodeling and making over Furs correctly.

Catalogue Free. Mail Orders Wanted.

WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY
SAMUEL GANS, MANAGER.
TOMORROW AT 10 A. M.,
We will sell at Public Auction,
FOR ACCOUNT OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS,
At Salvage Salerooms, 128 to 132 Market-st., Chicago,
Part Salvage of
M. Donnerstag & Co., City,
Importers and Jobbers of Tailors' Trimmings,
Consisting principally of
Linings, Serges, Braids, Thread, Binding, Buttons, Etc.
ALSO,
For Account of an Importer,
300 pieces Clay Worsteds and Woolens,
300 pieces Italians and Serges,
And a large quantity of Short Lengths Woolens, especially adapted for the merchant tailoring trade.
Goods now on exhibition.
SAMUEL GANS, Manager,
Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION
At 10 o'Clock This Morning. Our Regular Sale.
Fine Parlor Furniture, Chamber Sets, and General Household Goods, Carpets, Stoves, Bedding, and General Merchandise.
FLERSHEIM, BARKER & SEVERN,
186 Wabash-av.

UNCLAIMED BAGGAGE.
At our Store this Afternoon at 2 o'clock
For account Chicago G. W. Ry. 200 Packages.
Trunks, Chests, Boxes, Bundles, Satchels, Etc.
FLERSHEIM, BARKER & SEVERN,
186 Wabash Avenue.

BRASS BEDS
AND IRON BEDS
At Manufacturers' Prices.
H. E. SCHOLLE & CO.,
222 Wabash-av., between Adams and Jackson-sts.

J. A. BISHOP & CO.,
207-209 State-st., S. E. Cor. Adams,
MOURNING OUTFITS.

HATS
Fall Styles.
POPULAR PRICES.
Absolutely the best Hats in the market for the price,
$3.00 and $4.00.
Youmans' Celebrated Hats.
A. BISHOP & CO.,
156 STATE-ST.

Gunther's
FINE CONFECTIONS. Send $1.25, $2.10, or $3.50 for a superb box of candy by express, prepaid, east of Denver or west of New York. Suitable for presents. Sample orders solicited. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 212 State-st., Chicago.

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LAR PRICES.
and $4.00.
Celebrated Hats.
HOP & CO.,
STATE-ST.

Editorial Sheet.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.
Pages 9 to 16.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1895—SIXTEEN PAGES.

CITY LIGHT IS DEAR

Chicago Pays Too Much for Electric Illumination.

CHEAP IN OTHER TOWNS.

Reliable Figures Showing the Difference in Cost.

COMPARISONS ARE STRIKING

What Has Been Done Toward Providing a Remedy.

SOME GOOD EXAMPLES TO FOLLOW

According to expert testimony, backed with reliable statistics, Chicago's municipal electric light plants cost the people more a light than those of any city in the country.

This city is the one notable exception to the rule that it pays a municipality to maintain its own electric light plants. Other cities, both large and small, have effected a saving of from 25 to 50 per cent over the price of street lighting when paid for under the contract system from private corporations.

Taking the official reports from other cities and comparing them with the reports furnished by City Electrician Barrett the result is anything but gratifying. His figures show that the average cost for each arc light a year is more than $97. This does not include the interest on the money invested and no allowance is made for the sinking fund or taxes. This will bring the total up to something like $150. This is considerably more than the city pays for the lights maintained under the contract system. Several companies have bid under $100 a light for contracts and there is little doubt that the profit would be large at that figure.

For some unaccountable reason the cost of Chicago's street lights has not decreased in the last two or three years, in spite of the fact that all material, machinery, and everything used in the manufacture of light, including labor and coal, has decreased in cost from 10 to 25 per cent.

Light Dear in Chicago.

There are plenty of towns and cities lighted for less than one-half the cost a light the taxpayers of Chicago pay and there is not a town or city in the United States, as far as can be discovered, with the exception of Chicago, that pays more than $100 a year for its arc lights under the municipal ownership system.

Within the last year a large number of cities have installed or are now engaged in putting in their own electric light plants. Detroit bought out the private corporation which sold it light for years and the city is now engaged in enlarging the plant and extending the service until, within a few weeks, it will have in operation 1,200 arc lights, or nearly 100 more than Chicago, and it is expected that the town will manufacture its own light for less than $100 a light, including the interest on the investment and the allowance for the sinking fund.

Much has been said and written both for and against the municipal ownership of electric light plants and the figures furnished by Chicago have always been held up as a bad example. Other cities, however, can furnish just as good arguments in favor of the plan. The cost of maintaining the underground system in use in Chicago is undoubtedly greater than that of the overhead system employed in smaller cities, but the difference should scarcely be as great as shown by the comparative figures.

Another thing which makes the cost greater in Chicago is the fact that much of the machinery and apparatus is old and defective.

Prices from Other Cities.

In the investigation of the electric street lighting problem by the City of Springfield, Ill., prior to the purchase of a municipal plant, the following data was received from other cities. The table is compiled from the official reports, from the cities named, sent in answer to inquiry by Springfield officials.

Name of city.	Original cost of plant.	No lamps.	Yearly cost per lamps.
Bloomington, Ill.	$73,000	220	$51
Bay City, Mich	30,000	180	46
Jamestown, N. Y.	28,000	137	44
Aurora, Ill	41,800	162	58
Marietta, O.	18,000	110	60
Elgin, Ill	....	100	62
Alexandria, Va	16,000	92	55
Ashtabula, O.	25,000	120	77
Chambersburg, Pa	20,000	72	78
Galion, O.	30,000	72	65
Coldwater, Mich	....	70	59
South Norwalk, Conn.	22,500	90	....
Santa Cruz, Cal.	....	74	50
West Troy, N. Y.	22,000	90	60

There was no data given to show whether interest had been added to yearly cost, but Bay City, with an investment of $30,000, with 180 lamps burning, 6 per cent interest would add $10 a lamp to the yearly cost, making a sum total of $56 a lamp a year. Add 7 per cent a year for a sinking fund and the cost is increased but $11 for each lamp, or a total of $67 a lamp per annum.

In the case of Springfield, Ill., the city has been paying $137 a lamp per annum on moonlight schedule. Sixty citizens offered to assist the city by contributing $1,000 each—$60,000 in all, to build a plant having a capacity of 325 arc lamps. The plant was completed and placed in operation June 1, 1895, and immediately leased to two electrical men who operate the plant, paying all expenses for $60 a lamp per annum. The city, however, appropriates at the rate of $113 a lamp; the difference between $60 and $113 becoming a sinking fund to repay the citizens for the first cost of the plant. The city was unable to raise money for the plant, being already beyond the legal bond limit. Thus, the city will own in five years a complete plant for municipal lighting, and with a large capacity which can be partially devoted to commercial lighting, providing the present law is changed to enable cities of the State to furnish the inhabitants with light in their dwellings as well as on the streets.

When the old company lost its contract with the city one of its officers secured a temporary injunction from Judge Shirley of the Circuit Court to prevent the city from making further payments to the new company. Judge Shirley rendered his decision yesterday dissolving the injunction and sustaining the new company and the city officials on every point. He held that the carrying out of the agreement made by the City Council was not a misappropriation of the funds of the city, as charged.

Comparative Cost of Arc Lights.

Here is a comparative table of the cost of street lighting by arc lamps before and after municipal ownership of the plants as prepared by Prof. Frank Parsons. In every case the municipal service was equal to or better than the contract:

Name of city.	Under contract system.	Under municipal ownership.
Bangor, Me.	$150	$48
Lewiston, Me.	182	55
Peabody, Mass	185	62
Bay City, Mich	110	58
Huntington, Ind	146	50
Goshen, Ind	156	77
Bloomington, Ill	111	51

There is nothing in the data to indicate whether interest was considered in the prices given for municipal cost, but even should be add $20 a lamp for interest and sinking fund the prices for municipal operation would be small as compared to contract system.

The following table gives the cost a lamp in some of the large cities where streets are lighted on the contract system:

Name of city.	Population in 1890.	Number of lights.	Price per light.
Cincinnati	296,000	1,200	$84.00
St. Louis	451,000	2,000	75.00
Cleveland	261,000	......	88.60
Louisville	161,000	......	84.00
Milwaukee	204,000	......	110.00
Boston	448,000	......	146.00
Detroit	205,000	......	129.00
Baltimore	434,000	......	127.75
Indianapolis	105,000	800	85.00
Chicago	1,094,000	......	137.00
Toledo	81,000	......	100.00
Columbus	88,000	850	75.00

GIRLS FOR NEW YORK SLUM WORK.

Salvation Army Men in Emporia, Kas., Successful in Recruiting.

Emporia, Kas., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—The Salvation Army has done a successful work here in spite of obstacles. It has been made to pay for an amusement license by the city authorities, and the older girls of the Kansas State Normal School have been asked by President Taylor not to exhibit quite so much sympathy for the work, though he admits none of them neglected her studies.

A former pupil, Miss Hattie Bacon, was married to Capt. E. J. Cromwell, a Salvationist of Guthrie, Ok., at a "hallelujah wedding" in the Whiteley Opera-House Sunday night, 35 cents admission being charged.

Capt. Cromwell, had charge of the meetings here until a short time ago, when he was forced to take a furlough on account of his health. His successor was Capt. James E. Steele, formerly of Chicago, assisted by Lieut. Archie Gaylord, whose mother is at No. 48 Hoyne avenue, Chicago. Capt. Steele's eloquence, assisted by the singing of the Lieutenant, made many converts. So deep sank the lessons taught by the young evangelist, that two young women students of the Normal have left the school, joined the army, and have devoted their lives to slum work in New York.

Miss Cora Ruttinger of Olathe, Kas., starts for the camp of instruction at No. 655 Cherry street, New York, next Saturday. Miss Mary Maurier of Emporia, Kas., will start Jan. 1 for the same place. Both will, after serving the required time in the school of instruction, enter upon duty in the New York slums.

By the opponents of the Salvation Army hope is entertained that its race is about run in this city. Brig.-Gen. Sulley and Adjutant-General Walter of Kansas City arrived this evening to make arrangements for the future conduct of the campaign at this place owing, as they claim, to poor health and overwork and refusal of superior officers to either grant a lengthy furlough or lessen the labor. Capts. Steele, Cromwell, and Harkley and Lieuts. Archie Gaylord and W. A. Cromwell, with Cadets Maude Houghton and Mrs. Cromwell, were forced to resign, and have made arrangements to enter evangelical work. They left here this morning for Galveston, Tex., where they will work in the interest of some of the churches of that city.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION TO MEET.

Pedagogues of Northern Illinois Are to Assemble at Elgin.

The Northern Illinois Teachers' Association will meet at Elgin on Friday and Saturday, Oct. 25 and 26. Reduced rates have been announced by the railroads. The general subject to be discussed is "The Relation of the School Work to the Life Work." The program of the general meetings is as follows:

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—FRIDAY.
Address, Col. Francis W. Parker. Subject: "Education Into Citizenship."
Discussion of Col. Parker's address.
W. H. Hatch, Oak Park.
H. H. Kingsley, Evanston.
Discussion of Dr. Carter's paper.
William O. Krohn, Champaign, Ill.
Charles Kroh, Cook County Normal.
Prayer, the Rev. Mr. Walker.
Address of welcome, Mayor C. H. Wayne.
Response, President George B. Harrington.
Lecture by the Rev. Caspar Wistar Hiatt. Subject: "The Preacher's View of the Teacher's Situation."

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—SATURDAY.
Discussion of the Rev. Fawcett's paper.
Paper, Dr. R. H. Belfield. Subject: "European and American Schools."
Report of the Chairman of the Executive committee.
Discussion of the general subject.
Election of officers and miscellaneous business.
Paper, Dr. John Dewey. Subject: "The Psychology of Attention."
Discussion of Dr. Dewey's paper.

HARD COAL GOES A NOTCH HIGHER.

Shortage of Transportation Facilities Stands for an Excuse.

Hard coal was advanced 25 cents a ton yesterday, making the retail price for stove sizes $6.25 and for grate $6. In the residence districts dealers asked even more. One man on Thirty-ninth street made his figures $6.50. The fact was significant as indicative of the rather excited views many dealers take of the future of the retail market. The reports current in the trade are that fewer coal cargoes by far than usual are likely to arrive before the close of navigation.

Two circumstances contribute to make this condition of affairs: One the extraordinary demand for vessel room by Lake Superior ore shippers, which has resulted in many vessels ordinarily otherwise engaged being pressed into that trade; the other a shortage of cars at the mines. There are reports that a large shortage of anthracite is a probability as a consequence and predictions that prices will rise to $7.

"The advance is being well maintained today," said Dealer George T. Getz. "It will take two or three days, however, to determine whether the market will remain stiff. Probably it will, because there is an undoubted shortage of transportation facilities. Coal sold in Chicago during the summer at the lowest prices reached in many years, but people wouldn't lay in their winter supplies. Now they are doing so all at once."

CLOSES TRANSOM AND TURNS ON GAS.

A. L. Bowen, a Real Estate Man, Tries to Kill Himself.

Two attempts to commit suicide were made yesterday by A. L. Bowen, a boarder at the Palmer House and a real estate dealer, with offices at No. 149 La Salle street.

Shortly after 8 o'clock a bell-boy noticed the odor of escaping gas. Bowen's room was unlocked and the boy went in and turned off the gas. He notified the hotel clerks, who concluded that the gas had been turned on accidentally. At noon, however, the same bell-boy again smelled gas. He went to Bowen's room again, but the door was locked.

Assistant Manager Forbes entered the room in which Bowen lay by climbing through the window of the apartment. He found the gas turned on and Bowen lying upon his bed in an unconscious condition. He immediately summoned Drs. Wile and Evans. After working for a long time over the unconscious man he revived sufficiently to reply to questions. He said his family and friends lived in Big Rapids, Mich. Financial troubles are supposed to be the cause. He will recover.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO MUSICALE.

First of a Series of Entertainments to Be Given in Kent Theater.

The first musicale at the University of Chicago for this year will be given in Kent Theater this afternoon at 5 o'clock. A piano recital will be given by Otto Pfefferkorn. The program is as follows:

March, op. 39, No. 1, Hollaender.
La Gondola, op. 13, No. 2, Henselt.
Polka de Concert, in G flat, Bartlett.
Nocturne, op. 32, No. 1, Chopin.
Barcarole in G, Rubinstein.
Valse Caprice, Otto Pfefferkorn.
"Man Lebt Nur Einmal," Tausig.

The Mandolin and Glee clubs have been organized this week and will begin active practice at once.

Live Stock Commissioners' Report.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—The State Board of Live Stock Commissioners has received the report of inspection of cattle had during the last week at the Union Stock-Yards, Chicago, as follows: Number inspected, 156; passed in the yards, 96; held for post-mortem examination, 80; passed on post-mortem examination, 50; condemned as being unfit for food and ordered tanked, 30. No disease was found during the week and no new cases are reported by the State Veterinarian from other portions of the State.

Plumbers Will Not Strike.

No strike was declared by the journeymen plumbers yesterday nor will there be any strike. They have no grievance against the boss plumbers. President Murphy of the Journeymen Plumbers' Union denied yesterday that any such determination had been reached at the meeting Monday night. No such action was contemplated, he said.

MUST WATCH THE MONEY.

COUNTY FINANCES WILL NEED CLOSE FIGURING NEXT YEAR.

Board of Equalization Has Fixed a Rate That Will Give the County $45,000 Less than Was Derived from the Taxes This Year—Election Expenses Will Be Heavy—What Must Be Done—Commissioner Kerr's Plans to Lower the City's Death Rate.

Some good financial steering will have to be done next year by the County Board, or Cook County will go against a rock or two. The finances of the county have run along so smoothly for several years that the public has had reason to give them little concern, but the State Board of Equalization has fixed a rate that will give this county $45,000 less than was derived from the taxes this year. This would be a small matter in itself, but the Presidential election next year will cost the county from $75,000 to $100,000, and the County Board may find some difficulty in squeezing in this item, and unless it is careful it will have to issue bonds. There are some members of the board who are fearful that the county may have to issue $500,000 in bonds, but a careful canvass of the situation seems to indicate that there will be no necessity for borrowing so large an amount.

The board this year appropriated $73,000 for election and contingent purposes. This will be entirely exhausted as the board will have to transfer $30,000 from this fund to the building fund and provide for the special election this fall not contemplated when the appropriation bill was passed. The building fund amounted to $150,000. The work on the jail will take $30,000 more than this amount, and it is said to complete the work planned $150,000 will have to be appropriated next year.

Figuring that all the departments will require an appropriation equal to that of this year, it will be seen that nothing will be left for the contingent fund and that the Presidential election expenses will exceed the $73,000 appropriated this year for contingent purposes and elections. There is no reason to expect that any of the departments can get along with less money next year than this year. The tendency is rather in the other direction. Facing this is the fact that the revenue will be $45,000 less. Assuming that the election will not cost to exceed $73,000, this amount added to the $45,000 will make a deficiency of $118,000, with a contingency fund not taken into consideration.

The State Board of Equalization fixed the rate on lots at 17 per cent for this year, while last year it was 18. The rate on personal property is 19 per cent. Last year it was 43. The per cent on lands this year is fixed at 20, while last year it was 39. Taking these figures as a basis, the result obtained is $45,000 less than last year. Had the County Board a couple of weeks ago raised the valuation in some of the towns, the trouble could have been obviated to a considerable degree; but this was not done, and it is now too late. The county will have sufficient money to come out even at the end of this year, and it is said there will not be a deficiency.

The Finance committee of the County Board yesterday commenced the cancellation of county warrants and the coupons of bonds. The work is supposed to be done annually by the members of the committee, but since 1893 none of the warrants nor coupons have been compared with the reports of the County Treasurer, and in consequence a tremendous amount of labor is before the Commissioners. At least $6,000,000 worth of warrants and coupons have to be canceled.

PLAN TO LOWER CITY'S DEATH RATE

Health Commissioner Kerr Preparing a New Sanitary Code.

Health Commissioner Kerr and his assistants are preparing a "Sanitary Code of the Board of Health of the Health Department of Chicago." This means a reorganization of the whole Health Department and the placing of it more completely upon business principles and methods. The chief result sought by the changes is the lessening of the city's death rate. New York City's Health Department is managed under such a code, and it is believed by the Chicago officials the work of the department here will be far more efficient under a similar organization than it ever has been before. Commissioner Kerr said yesterday:

"No new legislation is needed to accomplish the results sought, because ordinances have been passed by the Council in former years which have never been enforced. Practically, the department has unlimited authority to do everything the New York Health Department accomplishes. The management of the health service on purely business principles is what I have been aiming at from the first. That alone can improve and place the department where it ought to stand. So far as I can understand, the great trouble heretofore has been that the health officials did not look into the laws already in existence for health regulation, did not know exactly what powers they had. Inspectors of various bureaus would report when they felt so inclined. They were not required to report regularly.

"I am insisting upon daily reports from every bureau and every inspector. I want the work done well and done systematically. That, I believe, will reduce the death rate and greatly help the thousands of poor in our city. Only last week one of these poor families was stricken with diphtheria. Six members of the family took the disease, one from another. The first child was given up by a physician in that quarter. The case was reported to the Health Department and I sent a competent physician out there to administer anti-toxin. The result was the child recovered and is well today and the other members of the family also will live."

To Prevent Diphtheria.

The death rate in some of the wards last month caused the Health Commissioner to begin work on his new plan at once. He is now having a thorough inspection made of the districts infected. For the purpose of so far as possible preventing the spread of diphtheria Commissioner Kerr is circulating a pamphlet of information concerning the use of antitoxin, prepared by Dr. F. W. Reilly, Assistant Commissioner. This pamphlet contains the following statement of the provision of antitoxin by the Health Department:

Antitoxin will be supplied under the following conditions: First—The Health Department will send a medical inspector to administer antitoxin upon the request of any attending physician. According to the wishes of the attending physician the inspector will either follow his directions or will use his own judgment in the injection of the antitoxin. When physicians wish to have the department inspector administer the remedy they should telephone the request to the department (Main 447, Laboratory) as early in the day as possible.

Second—The Health Department will furnish antitoxine free to any physician for treatment of a case of diphtheria on a certificate that payment for the remedy would be a hardship, and on condition that he will furnish a specimen of the exudate for bacteriologic investigation and will, on the completion of his attendance on the case, fill out and send to the department, on blanks furnished for the purpose, a clinical report of the case. These blanks and the culture outfit for the bacteriologic examination will be found at the stations where the antitoxine is to be obtained.

Third—The Health Department will sell antitoxine to those who can afford to purchase it. The prices are now fixed as follows, per 10 c. c. vial: No. 1, 600 antitoxine units, 50 cents; No. 2, 1,000 units, $1; No. 3, 1,500 units, $1.50.

The department antitoxine can be obtained at the following stations of the department:

Druggists and locations.	Telephones.
Dyche, 68 Randolph street	Main 2358
Mathison, 2126 Indiana avenue	South 172
Zahn, 1801 Wabash avenue	South 202
Kreyssler, 2614 Cottage Grove avenue	South 524
Hermann, 31st and Indiana avenue	South 108
Werkmeister, 3459 State street	South 66
Mares, 2876 Archer avenue	South 274
Weise, 729 South Halsted street	Canal 21
Goll, 661 West Twelfth street	West 653
Thayer, 572 West Madison street	West 102
Brunn, 283 Grand avenue	West 522
Wells, 527 West Van Buren street	West 58
Brown, 1249 West Madison street	West 7
Knowles, 475 Ogden avenue	West 152
Crain, 785 West Madison street	West 235
Livesey, 849 Grand avenue	West 194
Bearcroft, 1510 West Lake street	West 390
Armbrecht, 723 West Lake street	West 972
Quales & Populorum, 1080 Milwaukee	West 1014
Stangohr, 643 Division street	West 417
Hartwig, 1570 Milwaukee avenue	West 141
Bukiewicz, 581 Milwaukee avenue	West 899
Miller & Co., 204 Milwaukee avenue	West 4612
Winholt, 208 Grand avenue	West 537
Wisshack, 186 West Madison street	Main 4152
Krzeminski, 161 North avenue	North 340
Miller, Lincoln and Garfield avenues	North 534
Zindt, 277 Larrabee street	North 588
Rhode, 504 North Clark street	North 27
Hesselroth, 107 East Chicago avenue	North 214
Holm & Rasmussen, 296 E. Division-st.	North 1056
Kormeinski, 161 North avenue	North 240
Tanke, 117 North Wells street	North 624
Weber, 445 North Clark street	North 312
Burbank, Rogers Park	
Wilson, Evanston and Oakley avenues	
Argyle Pharmacy, Argyle Park	
Welhe, 1402 Wrightwood avenue	Lake View 35
Lowell, Jefferson Park	West 1047
Brown, Irving Park	
Fenne, N. Kedzie and Belmont-avs.	West 320
Abrahamson & Co., 39 West Forty-eighth avenue	
Ritter, Forty-fourth and Halsted streets	Yards 550
Nikolasek, 1832 West Forty-seventh-st.	Yards 820
Barnes, 43d st and Emerald avenue	Yards 451
Berger, 4729 Ashland avenue	
Ackerman & Hitchcock, 5501 Halsted st.	Yards 523
Kennedy, 5500 State street	Wentworth 504
Lowenthal, 1405 103d street	
Binz & Co., 69th and Wright sts.	Wentworth 522
McVay, 558 70th street	Englewood 88
Foster, 8665 Vincennes road	
Knothe, 6300 S. Halsted street	Wentworth 516
Moss & Co., Cottage Grove and 43d	Oakland 913
Grubb, Lake ave., cor. 53d st.	Oakland 810
Schmidt, Lake ave., corner 43d st.	Oakland 20
Dietz, 4446 State street	Oakland 880
Bodemann, 50th st. and Lake ave.	Oakland 972
Jones Bros., Coles avenue corner 75th street	
Pearson, Commercial avenue, corner 92d st.	
Schmid, Michigan ave., corner 111th st.	Roseland
James & Dewey, Woodlawn cor. 63d st.	Oak. 483
Rounds, 734 120th street	
Robinson, Dobson avenue, corner 75th street	
Wocher, Jefferson ave., corner 55th st.	Oakland 206

Actual Needs Found Out.

Careful investigation was made and the actual needs of the city ascertained before the officials determined to go ahead with the improvements. In the first place, more money must be had. A small amount will be asked for to help out the rest of this year. Something like $100,000 will be requested as an additional appropriation for the next fiscal year. The total cost of maintaining the New York Health Department one year is $325,000. In Chicago it costs $109,000. The Commissioner believes Chicago, with over four times the area of New York and an equal population, can run its Health Department on the same plan as New York for $100,000 less money. This, however, will require an appropriation of $225,000 a year instead of $109,000.

Chicago's most urgent need is for better sanitary supervision of those districts where the poor and uneducated classes live in tenements and shanties. These people need to be watched and taught by the Health Department. They must be prevented from allowing refuse and filth to collect in and around their homes. The health officials are specially desirous of enlarging and bettering the bureau having the work of this kind in charge.

Ald. Coughlin's order, passed by the Council Monday night, caused no end of gossip about the City Hall yesterday. The order called for an investigation of the sanitary condition of the County Building by Commissioner of Health Kerr. Concerning it Ald. Coughlin said:

"It is a retaliatory measure. There has been considerable talk about ousting the city departments from the City Hall of late, and if a man has a club over your shoulder the only way is to strike back. That's self-protection. Then, again, I think the sanitary condition of the building is bad and should be improved."

Commissioner Kerr said he would have the order of the Council complied with at once, and that a report to that body would be coming forthwith.

WILL TAKE CITY TAX WARRANTS.

Banks Are Willing to Accept $1,500,000 Worth of the Paper.

When Controller Wetherell left his office in the City Hall last evening to go home the weight of anxiety over money matters under which he has been laboring for several weeks had been lifted and he felt greatly relieved. The agreement whereby the bankers obligate themselves to take $1,500,000 of the city tax warrants was completed yesterday so that its terms satisfied every man who is listed to sign it, and they are expected to attach their signatures to the document today. Mr. Wetherell refused to make public the terms of the agreement before it had been properly signed and the transfer made.

Nearly every bank in the city will take its share of the warrants. "It is a great bit of good luck for the city," said both Mayor Swift and the Controller, "that we are going to get this money. Otherwise we would be compelled to shut up shop."

"Why," exclaimed the Mayor, "do you know it takes $193,000 a year more than the entire municipal tax levy to support the Police and Fire Departments? Our tax levy is $4,800,000, the appropriation for the Police Department is $3,366,000, and for the Fire Department $1,597,000, a total of $4,993,000."

NO MONEY TO PAY FOR CREMATING.

City Will Wait Awhile Before It Burns Up the Garbage.

Unless the Mayor and the Finance committee can scrape up some money for the purpose it may be some time before the cremation of garbage will be taken up. The Council authorized the Mayor and Finance committee to make such arrangements with the numerous companies wanting to build plants as it saw fit, but Mayor Swift said yesterday the great trouble was "where will the money come from?" A conference will be held in a few days to discuss the matter.

Charles H. Aldrich called upon Mayor Swift yesterday in regard to a garbage crematory that is located at Forty-second and Lincoln streets. It is the desire of the company to have its plant and system put to a test for the benefit of the city authorities and in order to do this a supply of garbage was asked from the city, which will be granted. The test will take place in a few days in the presence of the Mayor and the Finance committee.

Officials Inspect the Library.

A delegation of officials from Newark, N. J., called upon Mayor Swift yesterday afternoon. Among them were: Mayor J. A. Lebkuecher, Librarian Frank P. Hill, and Library Trustees Joseph Taaffe, Edward H. Duryee, and James E. Howell. The greater part of the afternoon was spent in going through the library with Librarian Hild and investigating the system in vogue in this city, as Newark contemplates the erection of a $200,000 library in the near future. Today will be spent in looking over the new library building on Michigan avenue.

CLEVELAND TAKES ITS LAKE FRONT.

Steals a March on the Railroads It Has Been Fighting.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 15.—Between midnight and daybreak this morning the city government took possession of the lake front, which has been in litigation for many years between the railroad companies and the city. The Mayor and his Cabinet were personally on the ground and directed the work by which a number of streets were opened.

The property in dispute is worth millions of dollars and the suits brought against the railroad companies by the city to regain possession have been in the courts for a long time.

A resolution was adopted by the City Council last night authorizing the Mayor to open certain streets to the water's edge. In order to head off an injunction the Mayor decided to start the work at once.

The Lake Shore and Pennsylvania companies are the roads principally interested in the matter.

The railroad companies made no move during the day. The high officials laughed at the efforts of the city, saying no damage had been done to their property. They refused, however, to say what they would do if the city asserted ownership of the land in dispute, simply declaring they would protect the property intrusted to their care. The city's next step will doubtless be the erection of viaducts over the railway tracks to connect the streets on the water front with those of which they are supposed to be extensions.

Lawyer Finds New Use for Habeas Corpus.

Attorney Jeremiah Sullivan yesterday resorted to an unusual proceeding to see a prisoner in the East Chicago Avenue Station. The man under arrest was Philip Taylor, arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct and held without being booked while an investigation is being made. When Attorney Sullivan asked to see the prisoner privately he was denied the privilege. He went before Judge Neely and secured a writ of habeas corpus. Taylor was brought before Judge Neely and the lawyer was permitted to see him.

For Its Week of Self-Denial.

The Salvation Army's arrangements for "a week of self-denial" include meetings on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday nights at Hyde Park M. E. Church, Princess Rink, and Oak Park Congregational Church, respectively.

RIDERS MAY DEFEAT IT.

VIADUCT AMENDMENTS JEOPARDIZE THE LAKE-FRONT BILL.

Illinois Central Will Refuse to Accept the Ordinance Unless the Objectionable Features Are Removed—Mayor Swift Says the Company Would Not Grieve if the Contract Is Invalidated—Dunn Says No Imposition Will Be Tolerated.

Unless the riders that have been placed on the Lake-Front ordinance in the joint Committee of Wharves and Public Grounds and Streets and Alleys South are removed in the Council the friends of the measure have reason to feel discouraged. There is danger that the viaduct and boulevard amendments will overthrow the whole thing. The reason they were not objected to more strenuously in the committee was because the friends of the measure were anxious to get it into the Council, where it was in less danger and had more friends. It will come up as a special order on Monday night, and while its enemies are loaded with amendments which will be offered with a view of killing the ordinance, it is believed the measure can muster enough friends to get it through.

It seems to be settled, however, that the two amendments added in committee will have to be removed if it is hoped the company will accept it. Mayor Swift said yesterday he had been assured the Illinois Central would never agree to accept Ald. Manierre's scheme for an elevated roadway from Randolph street to the river across its great net work of tracks, and John Dunn said in most explicit terms that the company will vigorously oppose any attempt to condemn a 200-foot strip for boulevard purposes across its pier at Thirteenth street.

May Invalidate the Agreement.

Asked whether the Illinois Central could break the agreement he made with it because of these newly imposed conditions and requirements, Mayor Swift said he thought the question would bear serious consideration, then added: "I know the company is in that position where it would not grieve to see the whole matter defeated."

President Fish said yesterday:

I don't know anything about what was done last night. This thing was acceptable, as it was agreed upon between Mayor Swift and the officials of the road two months ago. The company made many concessions at that time, and the whole business was closed up. Now to attempt to throw any more burdens on the Illinois Central and to go back on the original contract will most certainly not be acceptable. We have done what is fair and right and have tried our best to get the affair straightened out. Any additional changes or amendments will not go through. Of course they can pass them, but nothing will be done about it. We cannot consent to give up any more than we have done—that is, of course, unless adequate compensation is made to the company for what it is asked to yield. The original proposition was a fair one to the city, everybody knows that, and should be adhered to.

John Dunn, first assistant to President Fish, said:

I hardly know what to say to the turn affairs have taken. I think the railroad officials do not care to define our position until the Lake-Front Park matter is fixed one way or another in the City Council. The Councilmen are trying to make a one-sided contract for us. That much is plain. What the attitude of the Illinois Central will be cannot be laid down until the final action of the Council is known. However, I can say one thing—the Illinois Central will not accept any substantial modification of the proposed ordinance. We went to the extreme point in the discussions with Mayor Swift. We made great concessions to the city. The Aldermen don't seem to recognize this fact. But they cannot squeeze another thing out of the Illinois Central.

"We could never consent to the building of a boulevard at grade parallel and adjoining our tracks," exclaimed Mr. Dunn. "It would practically cut us out of the use of that pier, which is the only down-town place we have to store empty cars, and there are from 400 to 500 standing on that space every day. However, if these boulevard people will agree to cross our tracks on a viaduct I don't see as there would be any objections to that."

But a good many people look upon this boulevard scheme as largely visionary, and the Mayor told a little story yesterday about the arguments used by a delegation of its advocates who called upon him to use his influence.

"They said to me: 'Now you have made a splendid deal for this park enterprise and you are just the man to go ahead and settle the whole Lake-Front question from Park row to Fifty-first street. When I asked them where the money was coming from to satisfy the railroad company what do you suppose their answer was? Why, they wanted to give the company the three blocks of ground lying between Randolph and Monroe streets. I was never more surprised and my reply was:

"'Gentlemen, if I did that I should pack my grip and start for the Sandwich Islands.' The people would mob me. But they thought not. Every one who has spoken to me expressed satisfaction with the agreement. If we have got a good thing then we ought to put it through before raising all these other objections. Let them come in their turn and when the city is ready for them I have no doubt satisfactory arrangements can be made with the railroad company. So far as the South Side boulevard is concerned, I don't think it need to have any fears of trouble therefrom for many years. But the Manierre amendment for a viaduct at the north end is quite a different thing. If he had selected some other route for it than diagonally across eighty odd tracks there would not be so much objection. The posts would so interfere with business that the company would be compelled to change all these tracks."

Original Bill Would Pass.

There is not much doubt but the ordinance as prepared by the Mayor and Corporation Counsel would pass the Council. It is believed the following Aldermen, forty-four in number, can be induced to vote for the original measure on the final round-up:

Marrener,
Hepburn,
Judah,
Madden,
Doerr,
Bidwill,
Watson,
Kahler,
Campbell,
Keats,
Haas, J. F.,
Lenke,
Mahony,
Lawler,

Mugler,
Schermann,
Revere,
Powers,
Ehlert,
Larson,
Manierre,
Milne,
Schlake,
Butler,
Merchant,
Noble,
Mann,
Howell,

Maltby,
Welsbrod,
Chapman,
Stuckart,
Engel,
Hambleton,
Carter,
Stanwood,

Chadwick,
Finkler,
Sayle,
Utesch,
Greenacre,
Kent,
Shepherd,
O'Neill

Ald. Gleason of the First Ward, Cooke of the Seventh, Lammers of the Fifteenth, Brachtendorf and Hoyer of the Twenty-first, Schendorf of the Twenty-second, and McCarthy of the Twenty-ninth are regarded as doubtful, but it is believed they will not hold out against the measure when they thoroughly understand the people demand its passage. Even Ald. John Coughlin of the First Ward is not regarded as unalterably opposed to it.

KENWOOD APARTMENT HOTEL OPENS.

Novel System Used for Having Comforts of Home Without Kitchens.

The completion and formal opening of the Kenwood apartment hotel was signalized yesterday by throwing open the new building to public inspection. The system on which the new apartments will be run has been tried in New York and Boston, but is a novelty in Chicago. It consists of dividing the apartments into suites of a few rooms each, especially designed for families, but not fitted for housekeeping. Instead an elaborate café, which will be run on the table d'hote plan, is located in the building.

The lot on which the Kenwood apartment hotel is built is 100x150 feet at the southwest corner of Forty-seventh street and Kenwood avenue. The building itself is of brick and stone, seven stories high, and quite ornamental in appearance. On the seven floors there over 200 rooms, divided into fifty-two apartments of from two to seven rooms each. The café is located on the first floor, of which it takes up the greater portion. The cost of the building was $200,000.

The history of the building is rather interesting. In the spring before the World's Fair Frank J. Fisher leased the property on which the hotel stands from W. N. Cranc, giving in return notes indorsed by Meadowcroft Bros., and began the building. The failure of Meadowcroft Bros., however, stopped building operations. Last January the Amena Hotel company was formed to take hold of the property and finish the building. W. N. Crane was manager and Treasurer of the new organization.

The furnishing of the new hotel is elaborate and much on the style of the Hotel Metropole.

DENY GOLDEN ROD HURTS HORSES

Chicago Veterinarians Do Not Agree with Dr. C. F. Scott.

The veterinarians and liverymen of Chicago take no stock whatever in the views of Dr. C. F. Scott, Wisconsin State Veterinarian, published yesterday, in which he attributes the great fatality among horses in the lumber regions to their feeding on the golden rod plant. A. H. Baker, veterinarian of the Chicago Veterinarian College and Hospital, when asked his opinion on the subject said.

"I can see no sense in what Dr. Scott says. He cites his experience in Canada. I came from Canada, too, and I know of nothing in support of his theory that golden rod is hurtful to horses. If the plant were poisonous in a green state it would be poisonous also when dried. But nearly all Western hay contains some of this plant, and some of it contains a great deal. Now, horses have always fed on it, and if it were hurtful surely it would have been discovered before now. Dr. Scott says the Wisconsin lumbermen are substituting oxen for horses, but every one knows if golden rod hurts horses it hurts oxen, too. Then the symptoms given are those of anthrax, and that is evidently what the Wisconsin horses have been dying of."

L. A. Merrilat, veterinarian at the McKillip Veterinarian Hospital, corroborated what Mr. Baker had said. Mark N. Connor, manager of Leroy Payne's stable, said all hay contained golden rod, and he had never heard of its hurting a horse.

UNION BACK LEATHER TAKES A DROP.

Decline Concerns One Grade Only, but Country Merchants Think Otherwise.

Union back leather has declined 4 cents a pound, selling at 32 cents on actual transactions. The cut in this grade of leather was made first by a large Boston tanning concern, but it was met almost immediately by the leather trust. Union backs cut no great figure in the vast volume of leather used in Chicago, entering into the finer grades of shoes only.

Other kinds of leather, it is stated by jobbers, have undergone no important change in prices. In consequence of the drop in union backs a peculiar condition of affairs prevails in the wholesale boot and shoe trade.

"Trade is nearly at a standstill," said a representative of one of the biggest jobbing firms in town. "Country merchants have got the idea all kinds of leather are demoralized, whereas the decline concerns one grade only. It is idle to assure them to the contrary, and the result of it all is our traveling men are writing and wiring they can sell no goods."

WESTERN RAILWAY CLUB HAS A SESSION

Interesting Papers on Various Themes Are Discussed by the Members.

The Western Railway club met yesterday afternoon in the banquet hall of the Auditorium for the discussion of technical subjects. Eighty members were present, Vice-President R. M. Waitt of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad being in the chair.

A paper on "Compound Locomotives" was presented by Prof. Storm Bull, and this subject was carried further by an open discussion. A short paper entitled "A Glimpse of the Exhaust Jet," read by Prof. W. F. M. Goss of Purdue University, led to a general consideration of the subject of exhaust pipes and steam passages.

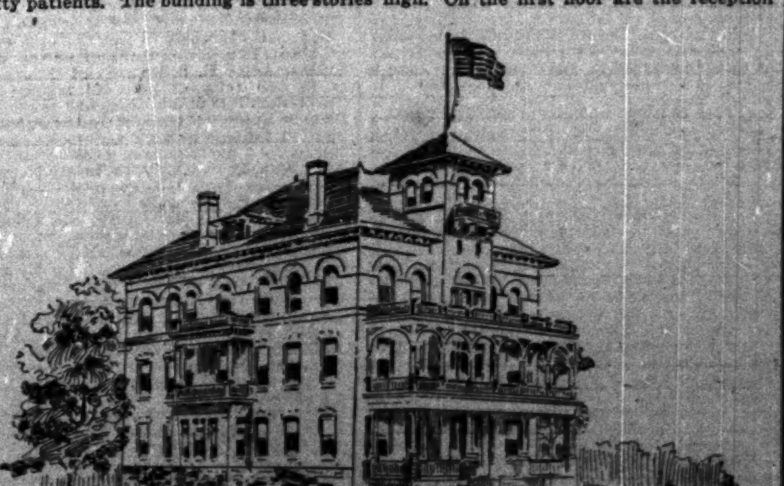
Mr. G. L. Potter of the Pennsylvania lines introduced a topical discussion of "Uncoupling Arrangements for the M. C. B. Couplers." The principal paper of the meeting, a historical and critical monograph on the subject of "Wide Fire Boxes," presented by J. Snowden Bell, drew out much comment from different members.

ONE OF THE BEST HOSPITALS IN THE STATE TO BE DEDICATED AT ELGIN, ILL.

Nov. 1 Will See the Completion of a Charitable Institution Reflecting Great Credit on the People of the City.

Elgin, Ill., Oct. 7.—[Special Correspondence.]—Elgin will dedicate Nov. 1 what is regarded as one of the finest and most convenient hospitals in the State. The corner stone was laid two years ago, but owing to hard times and lack of funds the work was suspended until last spring. Generous gifts from the citizens and the enterprise of the Elgin Woman's club, under whose direction the hospital has been built, have made the completion of the building possible, with only a small debt remaining.

The hospital will cost about $25,000 beside the furnishings. Accommodations are afforded for fifty patients. The building is three stories high. On the first floor are the reception rooms, matron's rooms, parlors, and the dining-room. Here also is the emergency operating room, opening on the street. The other two stories are devoted to the wards, private rooms, and the operating room for cases requiring special attention. An elevator large enough to carry the cots with which the wards are to be supplied connects the three stories. The rooms will be adequately furnished by the churches and societies of the city.



NEW HOSPITAL TO BE ERECTED AT ELGIN, ILL.

All the doctors of Elgin give a certain portion of their time to the free beds and the city and county contribute to their support. The Woman's club, however, has the burden of the financial responsibility and provides funds by gifts and various money-making schemes. The whole city is proud of the new hospital, which has all the latest conveniences.

CASH FOR THE LOOP.

First Call for Payment on Stock Made Yesterday.

WORK TO START AT ONCE.

What the Present Construction Plans Contemplate.

PROGRAMS OF THE ROADS.

Yerkes Union of All the Lines Is the Prediction.

MAYOR SWIFT ON COMPENSATION.

Work is to begin immediately on the Union Elevated Loop. Yesterday the company made the first call for payment upon its stock. The call was for $1,000,000 and the money will be used for construction purposes.

The capital stock of the Union Loop company is $5,000,000. None of it has ever been issued and it is difficult to ascertain who the prospective holders are, except that the bulk of them are represented in the Yerkes interest. The loop company's plan contemplates the construction of the Wabash avenue, Fifth avenue, and Harrison street sides of the parallelogram. It will purchase the Lake street extension from Fifth avenue to Wabash avenue, which is already built and in operation. For this the company is to pay the Lake Street the cost of the extension, which is said to be in the neighborhood of $500,000. That section of the Northwestern "L's" ordinance covering the line from Lake street to Harrison has been turned over to the Union company. The ordinance for the line on Wabash avenue was taken out in its name, although it was originally intended that the Alley "L" should construct that side, but the latter's surrender to a receiver made the arrangement impossible. An ordinance for the Harrison street side, it is stated, is now being drawn up and it is expected will be presented to the Council at an early meeting.

During the recent visit of R. Summers Hayes to Chicago arrangements between the Metropolitan "L" and the Union Loop company respecting the use of the latter's facilities was perfected. Negotiations had been carried on a considerable time. The matter of making an arrangement for the use of the loop by the Lake street and the Northwestern "Ls" was of course simplicity itself, as the owners of those two roads are also the owners of the loop company.

Predict a Yerkes Union.

In financial circles the building of the loop is regarded by many men as the beginning of an end for the elevated roads long predicted; that is, the union of them all under the domination of Mr. Yerkes. It is possible that this may not be effected for several years, but the best posted men regard it as more than a probability. Although, as said, the securities of the Union Loop company have not been issued the prospective holders are most of them able to command large funds and consequently the call for a million will be promptly met.

"We will get the money right away," said D. H. Louderback, who has been the chief promoter of the Union Loop and will be its manager. "We will then proceed with construction work without delay and carry it on vigorously until the loop is completed. It will be impossible to say exactly when that will be, but trains of the different roads will be running over it at the earliest date hard work and ample funds can complete the structure."

Friends of the elevated roads predict a large increase in their earnings and a solution of their difficulties is to be had in the loop. The Lake Street "L" since its extension, it is said, is doing a business of nearly 40,000 passengers a day. This announcement is made on authority. It is also said with the coming of cold weather there will be a sharp increase and with the building of the loop an even greater one.

Mayor Swift's Position.

It was because of the fact that any exaction made of the loop company for payment of revenue to the city would be an additional burden upon the several elevated roads interested in its construction and use that Mayor Swift refrained from proposing a percentage amendment to the ordinance. Speaking of the matter yesterday Mr. Swift said:

"Under its franchise the Northwestern is to fix up and maintain the Wells street bridge, build a new one when it is needed, light Fifth avenue as the city directs at its own expense, pay 1 and 2 per cent of its gross receipts into the treasury in the rotation of ten-year periods for twenty years, when it will be 3 per cent perpetually, besides a license of $50 a year a car on all its cars. The Lake Street 'L' pays $4,000 a mile east of Canal street and $900 a mile west of that street, maintains Lake street bridge, half the expense of keeping up the viaduct over the St. Paul railroad tracks, and a license of $50 a year on each of its cars. The Metropolitan and Alley 'L' are also burdened with about all the obligations they can carry. Then the public demands this loop. Scores of business-men have asked me to help it along, but not one has ever suggested the idea of providing a revenue to the city from it. Their arguments have been to the effect that as they are now the elevated roads land their passengers at inconvenient points, and as they promise that the five-cent fare will carry people to any point on the loop any benefit to them must come from an increase in their business. Everything considered, therefore, I concluded that the city was getting all it could reasonably ask."

HORSESHOERS, BICYCLES, AND TROLLEYS

Effect of Modern Means of Transportation on an Old Trade.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—One of the features of the National Horseshoers' convention today was a paper by T. C. Octigan of Chicago on "Electricity and the Bicycle and Their Effect Upon Horseshoers." Two years ago, Octigan stated, there were 12,500 horses on Chicago street cars. Today 10,000 of them have been replaced by electricity, and in another year there would not be a single horse car in the whole city. Two years ago the companies employed 125 men to do their horseshoeing; now they get along with twenty, and in a few months will have none.

He admitted that the electric tricycle might prove a formidable rival to the buggy, but he did not think the bicycle would hurt the trade much. It could be used only a few months each year, and a man who owned a horse would not be likely to dispense with it. He would be more likely to own both horse and bicycle. Most wheelmen never owned a stable, and with them it was a question of wheeling or walking. He acknowledged the bicycle was becoming extensively used by business houses, but at most it would supplant only the saddle horse.

Illinois Undertakers in Convention.

Rock Island, Ill., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—The fifteenth annual convention of the Illinois State Undertakers' Association opened today with 100 members of the association present. The address of welcome was delivered by Mayor B. F. Knox, himself an undertaker. The response was by his brother, E. B. Knox, President of the association and ex-Mayor of Moline. This afternoon addresses were delivered on "What to Do When Some One Is Dead," "Professional Etiquette," "Bacteria and Proper Care of Bodies Dead from Infectious Diseases," "Can Woman Satisfactorily Adapt Herself to the Profession?" Interesting discussions followed. Tomorrow's session will be secret after the business meeting to be devoted chiefly to embalming. It is rumored that the association has a corpse on which to demonstrate the practice.

IS A GOLD CONVENTION.

LITTLE SYMPATHY FOR SILVER AMONG BANKERS AT ATLANTA.

American Association Shows Its Position on the Financial Question by the Almost Universal Use of a Gold Button as a Decoration—W. P. St. John Stands Alone as an Outspoken Advocate for the White Metal—Speeches by President St. John and Ex-Gov. Merriam.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—The color of the buttons which the members of the American Bankers' Association are wearing in their coat lapels is gold. The color defines their position on the currency question with about as much certainty as the monogram on the button indicates their membership in the National Association of Bankers.

It is a convention with little silver sympathy in it. The one incident of the day going to indicate any division of opinion occurred at the conclusion of ex-Gov. Merriam's address, in which he had been outlining a plan for a new bank currency. William P. St. John, President of the Mercantile National bank of New York, arose from his seat in the audience and asked President Odell if there was to be an opportunity for any discussion of the views advanced by those whom the Executive committee had selected to make up the program. It was evident from Mr. St. John's tone that he did not believe the cause of silver had been given a fair chance on the official program.

"It is the purpose of this convention," said President Odell, "to have the greatest freedom of discussion. We shall welcome discussion of any of the papers in the regular program and nothing will be present in the way of most free expression of opinion by the members."

"Then I desire now to give notice to the convention," said Mr. St. John, "that I shall endeavor to answer some of the propositions which have been brought forward and which will be brought forward before this program is concluded. I particularly wish to speak in reply to the views which I expect will be presented by Mr. Edward Atkinson in his address on the pending reform of our currency system next Thursday. If I have the permission of the convention I will follow Mr. Atkinson Thursday and I shall speak for silver."

W. P. St. John to Champion Silver.

There was not a hand clap of encouragement for Mr. St. John when he announced that he would alone take up the cause of silver, but he was assured that he would be given every opportunity to reply to the gold arguments.

The meeting which assembled at the Grand Opera-House here today is the twenty-first annual convention of the association. In point of numbers it is not the most successful in the history of the body's annual meeting. There were not over 250 of the 1,700 members of the association present. There are few Chicago bankers here. The list is made up of President Odell of the Union National; Cashier Chapman of the American Trust and Savings Bank; Vice-President Forgan of the First National, and Edwin L. Lobdell of Lobdell, Farwell & Co. The association itself does not present a specially flourishing record for the year. Its membership is less than a year ago. The total stands at 1,721 against 1,742 at the time the Baltimore convention was held.

The feature of today's proceedings was the address by ex-Gov. Merriam, President of the Merchants' National Bank of St. Paul. His subject was the currency of the twentieth century, and he undertook to outline a plan for issuing a bank currency which he believed would be safe and properly secured would circulate at par in any part of the United States; would be redeemable in gold or its equivalent, and would be perfectly elastic. His plan is not specially new, but it is noteworthy as being representative of what the most mature thought of many bankers has crystallized to since the crude Baltimore plan was brought out before the convention of this association a year ago.

For Clearing-House Certificates.

President William H. Rhaun developed another side of the currency discussion. He believes in the efficiency of the clearing house certificates and he wants it legalized by the national banking law. His plan proposes the authorization by Congress of clearing house associations under governmental control and the giving to them power to issue in the form of loans to their bank members interest-bearing emergency notes for general circulation secured by the assets of the banks deposited with the association, with a provision for the redemption and retirement of such notes from circulation within a limited time.

The proceedings today were opened with cordial addresses of welcome by Mayor Porter King of Atlanta and the President of the Georgia Bankers' Association, G. Gunby Jordan. Gov. Atkinson was to have welcomed the bankers also, but was too ill to be present.

President Odell's address gave some clear-cut utterances on the currency question and a review of the year's work of the association.

Mr. Odell Talks of Banking Methods.

Mr. Odell discussed the banking situation as follows:

Gentlemen of the American Bankers' Association and Assembled Guests: It is my pleasure as well as my privilege to welcome you to this the twenty-first convention of our association. Standing today upon the threshold of a new era in our history, preparing to cross the line which separates youth from manhood, it may not be inopportune or inappropriate to look with retrospective glance over the past, where happily may be found among now buried experiences some which will bring pleasure to the freshened memory and some which may serve to guide our future and aid us to strengthen and adorn the edifice whose foundations were so well and firmly laid that they have withstood the vicissitudes of time and circumstance for twenty years without a strain and have been the model for every succeeding association.

The records of the association read like an encyclopedia of banking and finance, and the student in these two fields of endeavor will find in them a mass of valuable information which will aid him to understand the progress and development of the financial and banking history of this country. Scarcely an important subject within the domain of the banker's experience has been omitted from consideration. The theory and practice of banking, commercial laws and usages, monetary and financial questions, national and international policies, have engaged the attention of the association; and able men, prominent not only in our own profession, but leaders in others, have deemed it an exalted privilege to be permitted to address our assemblies. The great question which is now agitating the public mind with such an unparalleled intensity was most ably and intelligently discussed at the first convention of the association by one of the most prominent financiers of that day, and his language is so pertinent to our own times that I cannot avoid quoting a few sentences of his address. He said:

"The double standard has not been found to work well in other countries, and it ought not to be inconsistent with proper self-respect on our part for us to profit by their experience. . . . There are, gentlemen, certain laws governing business and international intercourse that no nation can readily contend against, and it is the wiser nations that readily conform to them. . . . Every citizen of the United States has a personal interest in the maintenance of a single, unvarying standard. The sovereign is the English standard, the eagle ours, and we shall commit a fatal blunder if we adopt another in its stead."

Reforms in Banking Methods.

In the march of events it is not always possible to trace an effect to its course, nor can we always foresee the results that flow from the action of today, so it appears difficult to set forth minutely the achievements which are truly the fruit of our endeavor, but it is doubtless true that many of the improvements in the methods of practical banking can be traced to the educational efforts of the association, and not a few of the reforms in commercial practices are due to it. The abolition of the war tax on deposits, probably the removal of stamp duties on bank checks, and some of the amendments to the national bank act may be attributed to our body. Growing out of the agitation begun in the conventions of the association has followed the abolition of days of grace in many States, twelve having already adopted this reform. Today we are engaged in a great practical work, endeavoring to protect our members against the depredations of the criminal classes, and the experience of the last year, during which an active defense has been undertaken, points to such possibilities of success that I think I can assure you, if the present plan and policy are persisted in, that the members of this association will secure freedom from the assaults of the professional criminal, and a membership in this association will be equivalent to an insurance against forgery, burglary, and professional swindling.

Over and above the practical results which have been and are being achieved there are others none the less valuable because less tangible. The work of the association has been largely educational, and many are the seeds which have been sown by it that have yielded good and abundant fruit, which has nourished many besides ourselves. And who shall speak of the friendships, who shall tell of the memories of hours of pleasant intercourse graven deep in our hearts, for which we are indebted to this association? This may not be weighed and measured by the scale and rule, still would be alone sufficient reason for our existence.

And yet it may be questioned whether the association has fully realized the hopes of its sponsors, and if there is not something more required to insure the attainment of its proper purpose. A rather critical study of the past and present leads to the conviction that some changes should be made in its organization if we would derive the greatest benefits from it and make it the effective instrument it was designed to be. The declaration upon which it was founded still remains unchanged, and is so comprehensive and sufficient that its very language has been adopted by many other associations which have since sprung into existence. No higher indorsement of the wisdom and foresight of its framers can be conceived.

There can then be no necessity for a revision of our declaration of principles, but the growth and development of our common country and the concurrent growth of the banking business have created a necessity for smaller local organizations, and since 1884 numerous State associations have been formed, until now there are thirty of them, with a total numerical strength of nearly 3,700 members. These associations are capable of and do exert a powerful influence in the localities in which they exist. Under our peculiar political system a heterogeneous system of commercial laws has been developed in our country, varying in every State in the Union; so much so, that the citizen of one State is likely to have but little knowledge of the practice in any other State, and in many instances relying upon his experience within his own domain, is subjected to loss and confusion when attempting to extend his operations beyond the boundaries of the State in which he resides.

Value of the State Association.

We cannot hope to change our political system, but we can and should utilize all the agencies at our command to increase our own welfare and usefulness, and one of the most effective agencies for this purpose is the State association. In my opinion it is advantageous to every banker in the United States to aid and foster these local organizations, and I believe that the influence of the American Bankers' Association will be largely increased if it will promote the formation of associations in such States as are not already supplied, and will bring all of them into closer relationship with it. I have become convinced that the time has come for such changes in our constitution as will provide for a larger representaion of the various State associations in our body; indeed, I am prepared to go further and state that I think the purpose of this association would be more nearly accomplished if it should be composed wholly of representatives from the State associations, in proportion to their strength and importance, reserving only such features of our organization as are necessary to preserve the protective function. No other step that could be taken would, in my judgment, be so fruitful of good results. The enlargement of the privileges of the State associations would promote the organization of others in these States in which they do not now exist, and would tend to strengthen those now existing.

It may be said that this suggestion is revolutionary and subversive of the principles of our being, but a moment's reflection will dispel this illusion. We are organized for mutual benefit. We can get the highest mutual benefit by having uniform methods and practices, uniform commercial laws and customs. To obtain uniform commercial laws throughout the United States each State must be dealt with separately. This cannot be successfully accomplished by a national organization, except through auxiliary bodies closely in touch with local Legislatures. It is not improbable that measures initiated by this body which required changes in the laws of the various States would be much more likely to come to fruition if committed to the State associations than if undertaken by the association itself.

The Executive committee proposes a change in by-laws which shall do away with the special assessment of the protective work and shall in place of that raise the regular dues. It is proposed to make the dues $10 for banks of $100,000 capital or less and $30 for banks of $1,000,000 capital, with a graduated range between those extremes. It is estimated that dues at that rate will bring in $36,000, and that will enable the Executive committee to prosecute the protective work vigorously.

There was to have been a report of the committee, but as only a minority of the committee was present no report was made.

Ex-Gov. Merriam on Currency.

Ex-Gov. W. R. Merriam of Minnesota spoke as follows:

Any consideration of the currency question would be incomplete without a full realization of the marvelous material and commercial development of the last thirty years, and no student of political economy who would attempt to solve the great problem of a permanent monetary system would fail to take into the fullest account the forces that have resulted in the most remarkable achievements in the history of vast commercial enterprises. The writer of history who looks down through the vistas of time from the peak of the twenty-first century to chronicle all the marked events of the world's story, when he reaches the period of which we are fortunate enough to be a part, will tell of this wonderful age of iron and electricity, when the entire bent of the human mind was towards the accomplishment of mighty projects and the upbuilding of great industries.

We have provided a sound monetary system as an adjunct to our wondrous advancement on the highway of an ever-increasing commerce. Have we had the sagacity to foresee that in the organization of our vast plan for commercial supremacy, we have an adequate currency, in every way suitable for such a complex and varied industrial life?

It may be said with truth that we have utilized a credit currency, and to an enormous extent. I mean, of course, the check, the draft, etc. Much the larger portion of the daily transactions incident to the business of the country are easily provided for through the medium of the credit currency, and by the logic of events and the necessities of trade, has the result been attained. We have reached a high state of development in this direction, and one entirely in accord with the demands of the hour. It is possible we do not fully appreciate the important bearing of an enormous credit system, not only on the question of prices, but as well on its actual relation to the money requisite for the purposes of commerce. Credit money performs the functions of real money to a greater degree than ever before in the history of the world. Its usefulness in this direction is likely to increase in the future.

The all-absorbing topic before the American people today ought to be the question of providing a sound financial system. The very life-blood of the great arteries of commerce is in constant danger owing to the lack of appreciation of the necessity of immediate action upon this important function of our industrial system.

The palsied hand of a doubtful fiscal policy has laid its touch upon many a nation in the past and on ours as well. The question becomes one of ethics as well as of political economy. A responsibility of the gravest character rests upon the shoulders of the men whose duty it is to fix the medium for the interchange of commodities and labor and as well for the fulfillment of contracts. We are confronted today with the spectacle rarely seen in commercial countries of the higher order. Many of our citizens, some in exalted positions, with honest motive no doubt, deliberately suggesting that we pay our obligations, public and private, in a debased coinage. That the solemn engagements entered into for upwards of a quarter of a century be broken through the medium of legislative enactment. Good faith and fair dealing should forbid such a determination. The American people were honest when they resolved to face the mountain of debt incurred by a dreadful war and liquidate it to the last dollar.

As to the Greenback.

A third of a century ago the necessities of a great war evolved the "greenback." The doubtfulness of the result of the conflict, coupled with the entire withdrawal of specie from circulation, demanded such action. In reality, a loan, without interest, issued for the purpose of purchasing the supplies incident to war, there was ample reason for the action taken at the time. With the return of peace there was no real cause for the continuance of the national note in circulation. It should have been retired long ago. But with a greed for saving a few hundred thousand dollars a year in interest by the National Legislature, it has remained in existence, and to insure its continuance the government has spent several millions of dollars to maintain the reserve necessary to its salvation.

A further danger is the ever overhanging menace lest the government should be compelled, under great stress, to refuse to pay its obligations in gold, owing to the exposed condition in which it is placed by unwise legislation. It is a continual source of anxiety to the country, lest great financial reverses come, as the result of an enforced redemption of a large sum of Treasury notes.

We have delayed too long now in securing action upon the currency question. I take it, all agree that a new plan of finance must be evolved, but what shall it be? It is generally conceded that the government should be relieved from the task of furnishing a currency, but as a practical question will Congress be willing to retire our non-interest-bearing notes, even in the face of the danger constantantly threatening?

The members of the association are being entertained this evening in a general reception given by the Capitol City club. This afternoon the directors of the exposition met to do honor to Edward Atkinson, who is one of the principal speakers on the convention programs. The convention will be in session tomorrow and Thursday.

Prize for a Symbolical Badge.

The Committee on Ceremonies, Arrangements and Transportation of the Chicago-Southern States Association offers a prize of $25 for the most desirable badge symbolic of the purposes of the association. The designs must be submitted to the Chairman, William H. Harper, No. 218 La Salle street, not later than Oct. 20.

TO RUIN ADLAI AND BILL.

PLOT TO OVERTHROW STEVENSON AND COL. MORRISON.

Altgeld and Hinrichsen Find Their Opportunity in the Eighteenth District Election to Compromise the Two Illinois Aspirants for the Democratic Presidential Nomination—Invite Them to Take the Stump on a Free Silver Platform.

Alton, Ill., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—The fight in the Eighteenth Illinois District means everything to the Democrats in Illinois. Reference is made to State and national issues as well. Everybody knows it is a contest as between the free silver wing of the Democrats on the one hand and the hard money folks on the other. The battle is attracting attention all over the United States.

The Democrats will bring into the district no one but free silver speakers, such as Bryan of Nebraska, Champ Clark, Gov. Stone, Senator Vest, and "Silver Dollar" Bland of Missouri. Their list of orators is being exhibited and one misses the names of the old rock-rooted Democrats of the Bill Morrison stripe.

Now it must be remembered that between Gov. Altgeld and Buck Hinrichsen the Democrats are "in hock." Altgeld has the Cook County organization thoroughly under control. Hinrichsen and he together can swing the State outside of Cook. Altgeld is going to be nominated for Governor, and that by acclamation. Monroe C. Crawford of Union will, at Gov. Altgeld's request and command, be named for Lieutenant-Governor. All this is history.

There are some things in connection with the situation which have not as yet reached the public eye. They concern Presidential politics on the Democratic side of the house, and will be found of interest to the Democratic party in particular. Altgeld and Hinrichsen will see to it the Illinois delegation to the national convention does not support William R. Morrison. This statement is made on exceedingly good authority and can be accepted with every degree of credence.

It Was Only a Flirtation.

For a year or two the State House administration has been flirting with Mr. Morrison, and it was given out as a cold fact the Illinois Democrats would in convention assembled indorse Morrison in the most handsome terms for a Presidential nomination. Morrison has friends among the Eastern Democrats. His ideas on the tariff are exactly to their liking, and his views on the money question meet with their hearty approval. While his political boom was in the ascendency and matters looked exceedingly bright, up came the contest in the Eighteenth Congressional District, and it will probably prove the ruination of his candidacy for a Presidential nomination, so far as Hinrichsen and Altgeld can bring about the result.

Hinrichsen and Altgeld don't like Morrison, and never did. It is doubtful if the Colonel has been misled by protestations of undying love and affection made by some who are close to Altgeld and Hinrichsen. The scheme to get Morrison into trouble, if it may be so termed, was shrewdly and adroitly worked. His enemies realize the fact he was strong with the party in the State, so they set themselves to work to lessen his influence.

During the State Fair Col. Morrison came to Springfield, and he went over to the State House to pay his respects to the Chief Executive. Gov. Altgeld and he had a talk of an hour or more in the Governor's private office. It wasn't one of those friendly summer evening chats by a good deal. The people around the State House soon learned of Col. Morrison's visit to Altgeld, and quite a lot of them were within easy reach to see how they looked when the seance was over.

Not a Pleasant Affair.

Neither Col. Morrison nor Gov. Altgeld had told the tenor of the conversation. When it was over, however, Col. Morrison's face showed evidence the visit was not satisfactory to him. Gov. Altgeld was decidedly ruffled. It was a stormy interview, and that is about as much as any one knows concerning the same.

Immediately after Congressman Lane's nomination at the Shelbyville convention Mr. Hinrichsen, as Chairman of the State Central committee, deemed it advisable to write a letter to Morrison inviting him to participate in the festivities and asking him to make a number of Democratic speeches. Hinrichsen was of opinion Morrison could do the party some good. The Colonel knows every county in the Eighteenth District from one end to the other and has always been in touch with his party. But the Colonel did not rush to the nearest telegraph office and tell the Secretary of State he would campaign the district for a couple of weeks in Lane's behalf. In fact, he wrote the Secretary of State a letter expressing every hope of Lane's success and regretting his official business was such he couldn't come to Lane's assistance.

Morrison was about in this position: He couldn't go into Lane's district and make free silver speeches without offending the Democrats in the East and South. He must have been well aware of the fact a declination of the invitation from the State Central committee would bring upon him the wrath of the Altgeld-Hinrichsen combination. As above stated, he plead official business, and he will not take any part in the campaign. For his refusal so to do Altgeld and Hinrichsen will try to do him up in the next Democratic State convention. Altgeld and Hinrichsen knew he wouldn't come all the time.

The Vice-President, Too.

But Col. Morrison is not the only man in trouble. The Vice-President of the United States, Adlai E. Stevenson of Bloomington is in the toils of political misery. Mr. Stevenson, it is understood, has expected the Illinois Democrats might in their next convention indorse him for a Presidential nomination. All his friends and connections have been quietly working to bring about this result. He hasn't been a prime favorite with the State-House combination, and about the time Mr. Hinrichsen wrote Col. Morrison as above indicated, he mailed a nice little letter to the Vice-President at Bloomington indicated to his Excellency in a delicate way the burning desire of the people of the Eighteenth District to hear him on the issues of the day and expressing at the same time the pleasure which the Democratic State committee would feel in case Mr. Stevenson made a few appointments in such towns as Shelbyville and Litchfield, etc.

The Vice-President's political affiliations are with the hard-money Democrats. One of the Ewings is President of a hard-money league with headquarters in Chicago. The Vice-President saw it would not do at all for him to go down into the Eighteenth, so he sat himself down and wrote a long letter to the Secretary of State, and in it he said he wanted to see Lane elected. Of course he did, but he felt he could not make speeches at this juncture without great injury to business interests of vast moment and he begged to be excused. He is in the same boat with Col. William R. Morrison.

So it has come to pass in the natural order of events that Altgeld and Hinrichsen, who are working together like the Corsican brothers, are after the scalps of Morrison and Stevenson too. They want to kill both these men off for next year.

Altgeld is howling for free silver now. A few months ago he was lukewarm on the topic, and regarded it as of secondary importance. He was only gotten into it by Buck Hinrichsen after much persuasion. Gov. Altgeld is now firm in the faith that free silver is going to sweep Illinois, and he thinks, with the laboing vote and the free silver vote, he will be reëlected Governor and made United States Senator. The declination of Morrison and Stevenson to openly support Lane on the free silver platform gives Altgeld and Hinrichsen an excuse for doing what they have for several years been aching to accomplish. They will make the hue and cry now that neither Morrison nor Stevenson would support a Democratic nominee for Congress in an Illinois district where both men had unlimited acquaintance among the voters. This will be used for all it is worth, and every effort will be made to prevent an instruction of the delegation to the next national convention for Morrison or Stevenson either.

Many Hard Money Democrats.

The Eighteenth District is filled with hard money Democrats, men who refuse to follow the will-'o-the-wisp, free silver. These people are sore over Lane's nomination; or, to be more accurate, the indorsement by the Shelbyville convention of a plank declaring for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Four members out of the six composing the Committee on Resolutions were violently opposed to this proposition. They incorporated it in the platform so as to make a test case of it, and if possible to get it out of the way before the Democratic State convention of next year meets.

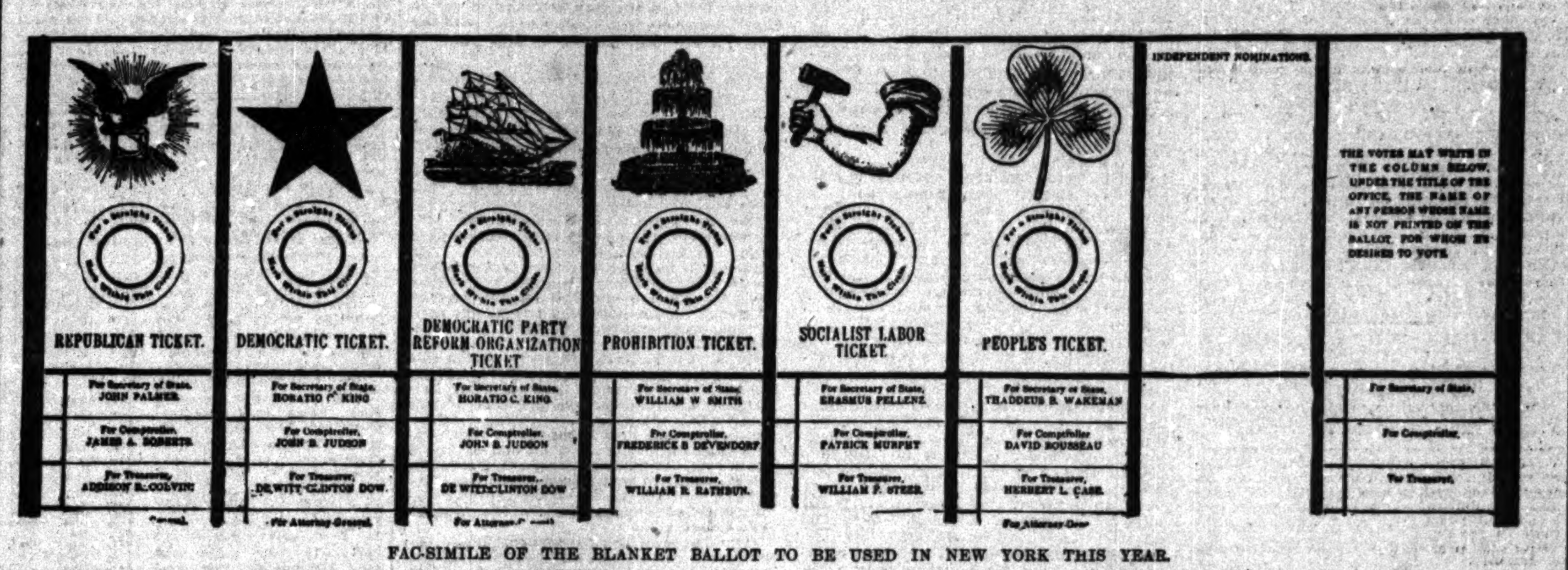
It is said over in the Eighteenth that no matter what the result of the Congressional election may be Altgeld will insist on making the free silver fight in the convention. If he makes this threat, as is reported, he must be dubious as to the result in the Eighteenth. The better opinion of those acquainted with the district seems to be the Democratic vote will be light, and the Republicans, with the hard money Democrats, will elect the Republican nominee, Mr. Hadley.

Democratic Meetings in Fayette.

Vandalia, Ill., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—A meeting of the Democratic County Central committee was held here today, presided over by Edward Lane, candidate for Congress in the Eighteenth District. They arranged to hold meetings in Fayette as follows: W. J. Bryan of Nebraska at Vandalia Oct. 23; R. P. Bland of Missouri at Vandalia Oct. 24. A. J. Hunter is billed to make four speeches in this county and Gov. Stone of Missouri was billed also to speak here Nov. 1, but it was finally decided to cancel his engagement. Mr. Lane seems greatly worried about Fayette and is anxious to get all the noted orators in here at an early date.

Nokomis, Ill., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—"Silver Dick" Bland of Missouri will address the Democrats of Nokomis at the City Park Wednesday, Oct. 23.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—The nomination papers naming William F. L. Hadley of Edwardsville as the Republican candidate for Congress in the Eighteenth District to fill the vacancy on the ticket caused by the death of Cyrus L. Cook were filed with the Secretary of State today. The nomination was immediately certified to all the County Clerks in the district.


TO VOTE A STRAIGHT TICKET MAKE A CROSS (x) MARK WITHIN THE CIRCLE ABOVE ONE OF THE PARTY COLUMNS
TO VOTE FOR AN INDIVIDUAL CANDIDATE MAKE A CROSS (x) MARK IN THE SPACE BEFORE HIS NAME
TO VOTE FOR A PERSON NOT ON THE TICKET, WRITE THE NAME OF SUCH PERSON UNDER THE TITLE OF THE OFFICE IN THE COLUMN ON THE RIGHT AND MAKE A CROSS (x) MARK IN THE SPACE BEFORE THE NAME
ANY MARK OR ERASURE MADE ON THIS BALLOT EXCEPT AS ABOVE INDICATED MAKES THIS BALLOT VOID AND IT CANNOT BE COUNTED
USE ONLY A PENCIL HAVING BLACK LEAD
INDEPENDENT NOMINATIONS
THE VOTER MAY WRITE IN THE COLUMN BELOW, UNDER THE TITLE OF THE OFFICE, THE NAME OF ANY PERSON WHOSE NAME IS NOT PRINTED ON THE BALLOT FOR WHOM HE DESIRES TO VOTE.
REPUBLICAN TICKET.
DEMOCRATIC TICKET.
DEMOCRATIC PARTY REFORM ORGANIZATION TICKET
PROHIBITION TICKET.
SOCIALIST LABOR TICKET.
PEOPLE'S TICKET.
For Secretary of State, JOHN PALMER.
For Comptroller, JAMES A. ROBERTS.
For Treasurer, ADDISON B. COLVIN.
For Secretary of State, HORATIO C. KING
For Comptroller, JOHN B. JUDSON
For Treasurer, DE WITT CLINTON DOW.
For Secretary of State, HORATIO C. KING
For Comptroller, JOHN B. JUDSON
For Treasurer, DE WITT CLINTON DOW
For Secretary of State, WILLIAM W. SMITH
For Comptroller, FREDERICK B. DEVENDORF
For Treasurer, WILLIAM R. RATHBUN.
For Secretary of State, ERASMUS PELLENZ.
For Comptroller, PATRICK MURPHY
For Treasurer, WILLIAM F. STEER.
For Secretary of State, THADDEUS B. WAKEMAN
For Comptroller, DAVID ROUSSEAU
For Treasurer, HERBERT L. CASE.
For Secretary of State,
For Comptroller,
For Treasurer,
For Attorney-General

FAC-SIMILE OF THE BLANKET BALLOT TO BE USED IN NEW YORK THIS YEAR.

CONSIDERS HARRISON OUT OF IT.

John M. Thurston Discusses National Politics at San Francisco.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 15.—"The location of the next Republican national convention lies between San Francisco, Pittsburg, and Chicago," said National Committeeman John M. Thurston of Nebraska.

Mr. Thurston is at present on the coast in the interest of the Union Pacific railroad relative to the receivership on the appeals from orders made from the State of Oregon.

"What do I think of the probable nominee of the party," he continued, "Well, my State is rather inclined toward McKinley, but I hear Allison or Reed frequently referred to as available and safe for the party. Harrison is entirely out of the question. I believe there was an attempt to work him in the fight, but it has been given up.

"I think the Republican party will give the West a free coinage plank, similar to the plank of the last campaign, but I do not think the Republicans or the Democrats, either, will ever declare for the free and unlimited coinage of silver without regard to any other country. I think the money question will have to be settled in such a way that there will never be any great disturbance in money values. I have always thought that way, and cannot see it in any other light."

TO DISCUSS THE INDIANA CAMPAIGN.

Republican State Leaders to Meet at Indianapolis on Thursday.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—A meeting of the Republican State Central committee, the Executive committee, and the Advisory committee has been called for Thursday. Many candidates looking for recognition from the next State convention will be present. Action will be taken in the shape of resolutions, but it is given out that the Nicholson law will not be touched upon.

Political Notes.

At Springfield, O., Secretary Taylor decided in favor of the Brice county ticket.

At Muncie, Ind., Maj. Doxey in an interview indorses Harrison for the Presidential nomination.

At Kansas City, Mo., the State Populist committee passed resolutions advocating more direct legislation.

At Minneapolis, Minn., Ignatius Donnelly has decided to attack the "reformers" of the State in a series of articles in the official Populist organ.

Republicans of Dubuque County, Ia., nominated A. C. Walker for Senator, Horatio Smith and J. W. Osborn for Representatives, Jacob Christman for Treasurer, and Jacob Handenschild for Sheriff.

Chandler's Letter and Reed's Friends.

Portland, Me., Oct. 13.—[New York Times.]—The friends of Candidate Reed are greatly disturbed by the letter Senator Chandler of New Hampshire has written to the Secretary of the Republican State League of Colorado. In that letter, in which Mr. Chandler comes out for bimetallism and predicts that the Republican party will declare for bimetallism in its next national convention, the Reed boomers find confirmation of what they all along have feared. As plainly as though he had said it in so many words they read between the lines of Mr. Chandler's letter the statement that he has no expectation that Mr. Reed will be nominated for the Presidency and no wish that he shall be. They are convinced that the New Hampshire statesman, notwithstanding his professions of friendliness to the candidacy of Mr. Reed, has been engaged for months upon a scheme, the success of which would not be compatible with the selection of Mr. Reed to head the Republican ticket in 1896. This letter of Mr. Chandler's, Reed's friends say, settles it beyond a doubt that its writer wants a place on the national ticket himself—wants to be nominated for the Presidency, or, if that may not be, for the second place on the ticket. Should he become either head or tail of the ticket his success would mean an ignominious end to the candidacy of Mr. Reed. If Mr. Chandler should be nominated for the Presidency Mr. Reed could not be nominated for the same place. That is plainer than the nose on a man's face, but it is no plainer than that if Mr. Chandler should effect a deal which would insure his nomination for the Vice-Presidency the deal would be made with somebody else than Mr. Reed. A "Reed and Chandler" ticket is quite out of the question. If Mr. Chandler shall be put on the Republican ticket his running mate will not be an Eastern man.

Plotting Against Mr. Whitney.

The pleasant relations now existing between Mr. Cleveland and Mr. David B. Hill bode no good to the Whitney boom.—Washington Post.

PINGREE WRITES A BOOK.

BERATES CORPORATION AND TELLS OF HIS STRUGGLES.

Brief Account of the Man Who Has Been Mayor of Detroit Three Times and May Be Re-elected—Originates the "Potato Patch" Idea—Obtains an Electric Plant for His City—Does Not Like Newspapers Any Better than He Does Corporations.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 15.—[Special Correspondence.]—The long-looked-for book which Mayor Hazen S. Pingree has threatened to spring upon the public was given private circulation here this evening and will be public property tomorrow. It is called "Facts and Opinions; or, Dangers That Beset Us." To understand the interest that attaches to its appearance—for it is in no wise a great production—one must understand well who Mayor Pingree is and the position he occupies.

Three times has he been elected to the Mayoralty in the formerly Democratic city of Detroit, each time by an increased majority, and again is he a candidate for the Republican nomination, with practical certainty of election and nomination. He made the city Republican, and at a so-called mass-meeting a few days ago was requested by a portion of the 7,000 people present to be a candidate. He said he could not refuse.

He has become famous, first, because of his bitter and successful fights on corporations, notably the local gas, electric light, and street car companies. Detroit paid $1.50 a thousand for gas when he first took the chair and now pays but $1, with a certainty of seeing 80 cent gas in the not distant future.

Horse cars were supreme six years ago, while now one of the finest electric street railways on this continent will be completed before spring.

Detroit was paying thousands of dollars to the electric light companies not long ago. Now it has its own plant. To Pingree more than to any man or set of men belongs the credit of these changes.

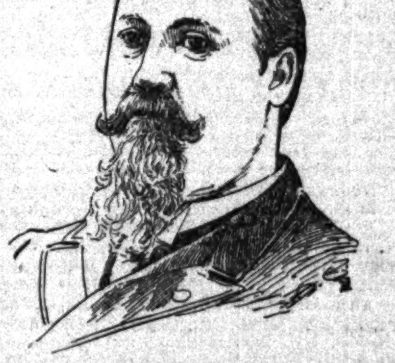
The "Pingree Potato Patch."

Perhaps the "Pingree potato patch" has brought more fame to Detroit's Mayor than his corporation battles.

His scheme has been copied not only in many cities in this country, but in foreign lands.

Pingree was a good soldier, a good cobbler of shoes, and is now a shoe manufacturer of wealth.

Now for the book, which while it undoubtedly voices his sentiments, is the direct work of his private secretary, James M. Walsh, an erratic newspaper man of considerable local note. It would probably have been of greater literary merit had not Mayor Pingree left his mark upon it. The red flag to this Mayoralty bull is corporations and newspapers, and to them much space is devoted. His introduction to the book is twenty-four pages long. In it he reveals the alleged fact that the regular army officers called to Chicago to suppress the Pullman rioters were practically on the point of refusing to act, owing to the fact that they considered themselves ordered there solely for the perpetuation of wrongs. The Chicago papers, he declares, knew all about these meetings of officers, but suppressed the facts in the interest of soulless corporations, and declares that had the "opinions of these officers been published at the time, it would simply have shown that many of the newspapers of Chicago were lying in every edition, distorting, garbling, and publishing the policy of the paper in the headlines of articles supposed to contain a simple relation of facts," as he affirms they also did of the court martials ordered as a result, but which never took place. To newspapers generally, he pays his respects as follows:



HAZEN S. PINGREE.

The money interests of newspapers are hopelessly entangled with corporations. It is impossible to disentangle them. Newspapers are either the open advocates of an anarchical condition of affairs or, guiltily conscious of it, stand neutral, and by omitting to denounce it are participators in the crime of delivering the government to the hands of the few through the criminal manipulation of conventions and the practical disfranchisement of the voters of the republic.

Of Detroit corporations he says:

My experience in fighting monopolistic corporations as Mayor of Detroit, and in endeavoring to save to the people some of their rights as against their greed, has further convinced me that they, the corporations, are responsible for nearly all the thieving and boodling with which cities are made to suffer from their servants. They seek almost uniformly to secure what they want by means of bribes, and in this way they corrupt our Councils and commissions.

In various places he attacks nearly everything and everybody handling the law's machinery, including Legislatures in general, the President and his Cabinet, and both branches of Congress. In fact Mr. Pingree practically says he is the only "sure thing people's friend" in this or any other country.

The book tells of the Mayor's struggles with the corporations, and then relates how they pursued him, all of which is local gossip.

All in Corporation Hands.

To His Honor every State is in the grasp of corporations, and nearly every court and high dignitary debauched by them. He stands for State and municipal ownership of all railways of whatever kind, and is supposed to be a free silver man and a bit of a Populist. In fact a widespread belief in his lack of loyalty to the Republican party at whatever point it may fail to aid him is his greatest weakness at present. With the laboring classes here he is undeniably immensely strong. His favorite target is United States Senator McMillan, a many times millionaire and a business-man with vast manufacturing and railway interests. He is ever spoken of as "Jim" by the Mayor, and ever painted as a devil of blackest hue. The Senator's return hunt is a still one.

As to arbitration he says:

The condition and welfare of the laboring classes is a question of wages. Greed will ever try to reduce wages. The only weapon of the laboring man is to strike; he has no other recourse against injustice and oppression. To me it seems that arbitration is a better solution than bayonets and bullets. Let the government encourage that method to settle questions of wages. As long, however, as the oppressor is assured that troops will come to his rescue, provided he can cause to be committed some overt act which can be laid at the door of the strikers, he will say, "There is nothing to arbitrate."

In wage disputes the side which will not arbitrate practically admits that it cares not to do what is just, but relies on its power to coerce; might is right; I can, therefore I will. This was the motto of men in barbaric days, before the days of courts. Civilization demands that the disputes between man and man be settled by the rules of equity and justice, and not by stones and sticks on the one side and gatling guns on the other.

The book closes with a history of the fight to secure a municipal electric light plant.

ABOUT THE GOVERNORSHIP IN 1896.

A Joliet View on the Question—The Movement to Nominate Tanner.

Joliet Republican: Readers of the Chicago papers of Friday night and Saturday morning were undoubtedly impressed with the unanimity of expression favorable to John R. Tanner as the Republican nominee for Governor, and furthermore, that this unanimity was fostered and encouraged by party representatives outside of Cook County, who had so strongly pressed their demands upon the innocent and self-sacrificing representatives of the metropolis of the Northwest that they were, perforce, required to succumb to the inevitable. But to one who was present at the Republican gathering at the Great Northern Hotel, and who made it his business to inquire into the cause and consider the effect, the great uprising in favor of Mr. Tanner was looked upon in a different light.

There is no doubt but that there is a strong pressure behind the movement and it may succeed in making Mr. Tanner the nominee of the Republican convention. But that movement was not inspired, nor is it fostered, by Republicans outside of Cook County. The promoters of the movement are the same parties who were so successful recently in dominating the primaries and controlling the convention of Cook County. What the motive is is yet to be solved.

Mr. Tanner has been looked upon as a candidate for State Treasurer. He wanted the nomination. He has not been a candidate for Governor and does not want the position. Up to as late as 9 o'clock Friday evening he was turning a deaf ear to the entreaties, but, John Tanner is human, and will, undoubtedly, consent. It being settled that he is a candidate what will be the effect of that candidacy throughout the State? We admit that Mr. Tanner is a strong man. He is possessed of as large, if not larger, acquaintance than any man in the State. He is the friend of every Republican, and is entitled to very great credit for the executive ability displayed as Chairman of the Republican Central committee. Therefore, should there be opposition to his nomination it will not so much be the fault or action of Mr. Tanner personally. The opposition will come because of the power behind him which will make him the nominee should he be the choice of the convention—to-wit: the County of Cook. It is conceded that Cook County shall have the next United States Senator. He will be whomsoever the Representatives from that county may decide upon. Cook County "wants" and is asking for the State Treasurer, in the person of Henry Hertz [?], who is admittedly a strong man for the position. There is large patronage from the State, which naturally, will go to Cook County. In view of these things can Cook County now come forward and ask for the candidate for Governor. Will the 100 counties outside of Cook gracefully submit to the rule of the State by the one county by reason of the fact that she controls one-third of the vote of the State. We think not, and herein lies the great danger to the Republican party in the nomination of John R. Tanner for Governor. [It is Clay County. Cook County never had the Governor.]

If Cook County desires to recognize John R. Tanner and reward him for the splendid service he has rendered the Republican party, why not so recognize him according to his desires—to wit: with the nomination for State Treasurer. We believe the party would willingly and readily concede such a nomination. But when Cook County proceeds to lay claim to all that is in sight, or particularly to the three positions which carry with them the bulk of the honor and revenue at the disposal of the party, it is, to say the least, asking for too much.

A Non-Political Tariff Commission.

The National Association of Paint, Oil, and Varnish Manufacturers resolved at a meeting yesterday held in Chicago that the organization would endeavor to have Congress create a perpetual non-partisan tariff commission, the duty of which shall be to adjust the tariff from time to time as the interests of the country seem to demand. The idea is that by such action the tariff will be removed from partisan politics and placed in the hands of practical business-men. As a matter of fact, previous attempts to put the tariff on a business basis exclusively have only ended in bringing business more into politics than before the movement in that direction was made. It is fair to infer, however, from the general expression of business-men that any opening of the tariff question at this time is the last thing they desire to have done. As for the present state of the case, tariff consideration, which can end in no result except agitation, with the President and Congress at cross purposes, should at least be delayed until there is some chance of positive legislation. No doubt the perception of the baleful effects of basing our politics on this question is brought home to the business community now as never before, and some such escape from the practice as a non-political commission of first-class men may be the ultimate issue.—Ex.

A Threat That Will Be Heeded.

It is reported from Columbus, O., that Senator Brice threatens to take his heavy cash-book out of the contest in that State unless the free-silver Democrats cease their efforts to prevent his return to the United States Senate. This would leave Campbell in a very poor plight, as money must be had to carry on a canvass. The Republican machine in New York City has already begun to clamor for the "sinews of war" the Chamber of Commerce committee will distribute among the anti-Tammany workers. There is something funny in the idea of Brice putting in his pocket all the motive power of the campaign and clearing out with it, involving all the candidates for office on the Brice ticket in one common ruin. This is where you come down to "practical politics." And Brice has long enjoyed or suffered a reputation from being a successful worker in that field. But Brice's political light will go out in utter darkness if, after having beaten the free silverites in the opening skirmish, the Ohio and New York Senator should ingloriously retire from the field, jingling his money bags after him.—Ex.

"Butch" Lyons' Death Certificate Incorrect.

Dr. Reilly, Assistant Commissioner of Health, and Dr. Heckard, Register of Vital Statistics, are incensed at the reports which have been circulated concerning the action of the department in the issuance of the burial permit for Harry, alias "Butch," Lyons. The certificate of death was submitted to the department by Dr. E. C. Fortner, the County Physician, but he gave it as a case of sudden death, omitting the statement that it was a legal execution. Dr. Reilly said: "The records of this department are competent evidence in court. As the matter stands nobody can prove by the records that Lyons was hanged. It is important the records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics be kept in good order, especially to refute the claim that Chicago is not a healthy city."

This Is Really Impertinent.

The best thing Mr. Cleveland can do for his party is to insist upon its looking out for another leader.—Atlanta Constitution.

BEGINS ITS BIG JUBILEE.

CELEBRATION AT FORT WAYNE OPENS WITH BOOM OF CANNON.

Noisy Beginning of the Centennial Anniversary of the Founding of the City—Sun Rises on Profuse Decorations Everywhere, Which Many Citizens Had Spent Half the Night in Arranging—Many Women in the Bicycle Parade.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—Fort Wayne's four days' centennial celebration began today with the booming of cannon and the shrieks of thousands of whistles. The din was terrific. Such a concert of noises was never before heard in the city and the weary man who had remained up until a late hour last night putting up decorations that he should have attended to earlier rolled over in his bed and thought he had been transported to an inferno of discord.

There was serious delay yesterday in the work of decoration owing to the fact that the supply of bunting had been exhausted. None of any kind could be procured anywhere in Fort Wayne. Some idea of the extent and lavishness of the decorations may be gained by contemplating the fact that since the work of adorning the city began, during the latter days of last week, five carloads of bunting have been sold by the merchants of this city and when the last yard that was for sale went out of the stores yesterday there was still a demand for thousands of yards. Even the most remote parts of the city are decorated.

A number of splendid arches span the streets and are brilliant at night with the incandescent lights. The two big arches at the intersection of Calhoun and Wayne streets attract more attention than any other decorations, though they share their honors with the magnificent arch erected by the Catholic societies on Calhoun street in front of Library Hall. This arch is studded with more than 200 incandescent lights that make it a veritable mass of brilliant light.

The Knights of Pythias arch, which spans East Berry street, near Court, is one of the handsomest in the city and elicited much admiring comment. At Calhoun and Columbia streets intersecting arches have been erected and from them thousands of gas jets brilliantly shone at night. On East Columbia street at Clinton a splendid arch has been erected by the business-men and it like the others is trimmed with incandescent lights.

The crowds that arrived today are estimated at a total of 25,000 people. The bicycle parade this afternoon was participated in by 500 men and women on all kinds of decorated wheels. Some of the new women overdid the imitation of male costume a little, but everything of that kind goes as a part of the big jubilee.

The art loan exhibit at the Trentman Block opened this morning. The relics of many years ago lose none of their attractiveness amidst the costly works of art of more modern times. In the southeast corner of the first floor there is a most engaging display of pioneer relics. The central figure is the old camp bedstead upon which Gen. Anthony Wayne slept while in the old fort.

A game of baseball was played between the Chicago and Cincinnati teams which resulted in a score of 4 to 3 in favor of Chicago.

The opening meeting of the centennial was held tonight in Princess Rink. Mayor Oakley welcomed the strangers in a few words, offering them a large gilt key which he called the key to the city. He spoke of the Fort Wayne of today.

P. A. Randall, President of the centennial, responded to the Mayor and S. B. McManus read an original poem entitled "Fort Wayne." A recitation by Miss Anna Philley and music completed the program.

Col. I. N. Walker, Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., and Gov. Matthews will arrive Thursday.

Will Not Affect the Price of Shafts.

Chicago carriage and wagon dealers take little interest in the reported formation of a trust to control the manufacture of vehicle shafts and poles. The trust which was formed in Cleveland Monday will not affect the prices of shafts to any considerable extent, carriage dealers say, as it would be impossible to control the supply.

(My mama used Wool Soap) (I wish mine had)

WOOLENS will not shrink if

WOOL SOAP

is used in the laundry.

Wool Soap is delicate and refreshing for bath purposes. The best cleanser for household and laundry purposes. Buy a bar at your dealers.

Raworth, Schodde & Co., Makers, Chicago.

MAKE YOUR FEET GLAD

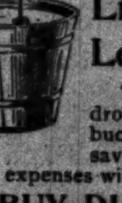
from now till early in next April with one pair of

Selz Royal Blue $4 Shoes

None like them for durability, ease, beauty.

SOLD BY STREETER.

134 State St. 68-70 Madison St.



Stop the Little Leaks.

They are very little drops, but they keep the bucket full. So the little savings you may make in your expenses will

BUY DIAMONDS.

It don't take much, just a drop, as it were, saved here and there where you now waste it. Or, if you would rather have Watches and Jewelry you can get them in the same way. We make a business of easy terms on the best of these goods.

GEO. E. MARSHALL,
Columbus Memorial Bldg.,
S. E. Cor. State and Washington-sts.,
Rooms 306, 308, 310, 312.

Our booklet, "How We Do It," mailed free.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING

Should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

GRAIN MARKETS RALLY.

WHEAT ADVANCES EARLY AND MAINTAINS ITS STRENGTH.

Plenty of News to Make Shorts Nervous—Receipts Outside of Chicago, However, Are Heavy—Big Clearances and Liberal New Export Business—Cables Are Strong and Higher—Better Demand for Cash Corn and Oats—Receipts of Hogs Are Heavy.

Rumors of foreign complications were the impulse in wheat yesterday at the opening, but the market developed considerable strength and maintained it throughout the day. On Monday it took considerable buying to keep December wheat from going below 60c. Yesterday it took a great deal of selling to keep it from staying above 61c. One of the bullish factors which has been of importance for some days is the drought throughout the winter wheat belt. Cables were higher, those from Liverpool being quite significant. The world's shipments to Europe were less than expected and not above theoretical requirements at 7,736,000 bu. Local receipts were rather smaller than expected at 264 cars, against 29,000 bu inspected out of store. Otherwise the movement was heavy. Northwestern receipts were 1,446 cars, against 1,220 a year ago. Primary receipts were 1,287,000 bu, as against 840,000 bu a year ago. Shipments were 534,000 bu, while export clearances were liberal at 594,000 bu in wheat and flour. The liberal clearances and the reports of fresh export business helped the market materially. One Liverpool cable reported the acceptance of 200,000 bu No. 1 Northern at ¾c over December price free on board vessel in New York. The new business of the day was figured at something like 40 loads. Liverpool closed with spot wheat ½d higher and futures ¾@1d higher. Antwerp was lower, Paris unchanged, and Berlin ½@¼ mark higher.

Opening in Wheat Is Strong.

December wheat opened at 60⅝@60⅞c, as against 60⅛c at the close the previous day. Low price was made right at the opening. The advance was to 61¼c, but the range after the first half hour was narrow and the close was at 60⅞c. On the curb wheat was quotable late in the day at 61⅛c. Shorts were nervous and covered freely. Cudahy was credited with covering his short line and with going long in some commission houses. Commission houses were good buyers, Schwartz-Dupee being conspicuous. Bradstreet's report on the available did not make its appearance and in consequence there was some little theorizing as to what it will show. To a great extent the advance was a natural reaction from the depression of the previous day. The market on Monday was oversold on the abundance of bear news and the freest sellers on Monday were good buyers yesterday. There was a fair demand for cash wheat and samples showed an advance of about ¾c. Offerings of red winter were small, with a sale of No. 3 reported at 61c. No. 3 spring sold at 53@55c for smutty and 59¾@60¼c for choice.

Light country offerings and a light estimate for today, together with a better demand for cash stuff, strengthened the speculative corn market. The prospect of a further decrease in receipts relieves the selling of near-by deliveries and this in turn helps May corn. That future opened at 29⅛c, an advance of ⅛c, and sold up to and closed at 29½c. There appeared to be plenty of May corn for sale at the top price. Receipts at primary points were 577,000 bu and shipments were 367,000 bu, while exports were liberal at 418,000 bu. Local receipts were 655 cars and 49,000 bu by canal, against 429,000 bu inspected out of store. The easing off of vessel rates is helping cash corn and good demand was reported for it yesterday. All rail corn is in excellent demand. Store prices were about ½@⅝c higher. On track and free on board sales were as follows: No grade at 25c, No. 4 at 29⅝c, No. 3 yellow at 29¾@30¼c, No. 3 at 29¾@30c, No. 2 at 30@30¼c, and No. 2 yellow at 30½c. Billed through, No. 3 at 27½c, No. 3 yellow at 27¾c, No. 2 yellow at 28¼@28½c.

Shorts in Oats Driven In.

The feature in the speculative oats market was the covering of short lines. As in corn, the light etstimate for today made shorts nervous. Counselman-Day were good buyers at the opening, and the first quoted price for May oats was 20⅛c, as against 20⅝c at the previous close. The market sold up to 20⅞c, and closed with sellers at that price. Updike was among the conspicuous buyers of May oats. The strength in the cash market was a factor. Cash oats were in excellent demand in all positions. Only one car of oats was sold to go to store. Receipts were 311 cars, against 106,000 bu taken out of store. Samples were ¼@½c higher. On track and free on board sales were as follows: No. 3 at 17@18c; No. 3 white at 18¼@20¼c; No. 2 at 18½@18¾c; No. 2 white at 20¼@20⅝c. Billed through: No. 3 at 16½@18c; No. 3 white at 17@19¼c; No. 2 at 18c; No. 2 white at 19@19½c.

Barley was steadier, although poor quality was hard to sell. The proportion of good barley was larger. Receipts were 150 cars, 3 cars grading No. 2 and 133 No. 3. Poor, musty lots ranged at 20@23c; thin, off color at 24@27c; fair weight but off color at 28@30c; good weight, sound but not bright, at 32@36c; good, plump malting at 38@40c; and high grade quotable at 40@43c.

Cash rye was easier under a continuance of relatively good receipts at 15 cars, 13 of which graded contract. Buyers were not anxious. No. 2 to go to store sold at 39c, a decline of ½c, and f. o. b. lots sold at 39@40c. No. 3, f. o. b., sold at 38c. Futures were dull but steady. December was wanted at 40c and 40½c asked. May was 44½c bid and 44¾c was asked.

Flaxseed was irregular, with cash firmer and futures easier. Business was of a quiet order. Receipts were 113 cars; shipments, 36,850 bu. Local stocks are now 322,127 bu, compared with 393,023 bu a year ago, an increase of 19,673 bu last week. No. 1 Northwestern, spot and to arrive, ranged at 95@95½c, closing at the outside. Southwestern sold at 94¾c. Rejected ranged at 90@91½c. October sold at 94½@94¾c, closing at the inside. December sold at 95½@95¾c, and rested at 95½c, a decline of ¼c. January went at 96¾c. May ranged at $1.01¼@1.01½, and closed at $1.01¼ bid.

Timothy seed was dull and steady. Fair to good country lots ranged at $3.25@3.35. October sold at $3.60, a shade easier. March sold at $3.90.

Cloverseed was quiet and unchanged on the basis of $6.75@6.85 for October.

Bran was in fair demand and quiet. Sales were at $10.00@11.25.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

"The figures shown by the local inspection sheet really have very little significance at the present time," said an elevator man in referring to the small estimate in corn and oats for today. "The fact of the matter is, all the railroads are short of cars to move the immense crop. The Illinois Central railroad has been short for a week and shippers all along the line have been complaining. The same is true of the Rock Island, and in fact of all the big grain roads. When the railroads are short of cars the inspection sheet shows a small total, while a big run of grain simply indicates that the railroads have got hold of their cars. The changes are considered sufficient reason by the pit traders to sell the market up or down, but they cannot be taken as any indication of deliveries in the country."

The curb market was quite strong last night as compared with the official close. Calls on December wheat ranged from 61⅝c to 62c and puts ranged from 60⅝c to 60¾c. Calls on May corn sold at 29¾c and puts at 29⅜c.

Duluth receipts of flaxseed yesterday were 220 cars, against 26 in Minneapolis and 113 in Chicago. For the first time in years the Northwest is beating Chicago on flaxseed receipts, but she is doing it very thoroughly now.

The world's shipments were given in detail as follows: "Argentine, 8,000 bu; Russia, 3,072,000 bu; India, 136,000 bu; America, 2,224,000 bu; and from sundry ports, 2,296,000 bu."

Estimated receipts for today were as follows: "200 cars of wheat, 265 cars of corn, 240 cars of oats, and 39,000 hogs."

Receipts of hogs were over the estimate by 8,000 with heavy arrivals at Kansas City and Omaha. Prices were 5@10c lower at the yards, but the market for provisions opened quite firm. It was dull in the extreme, however, and weakened toward the close, showing a small net loss all the way around.

It was reported early in the day that vessel-room had been engaged for the shipment of half a million bushels of wheat from Minneapolis by way of Gladstone to Chicago. It was intimated that the wheat was coming to Counselman's houses. The route from Minneapolis to Chicago by way of Gladstone seems a little roundabout, however, and late in the day it was stated that most of the wheat was going to New York.

Local private elevator stocks were figured at 3,609,000 bu wheat, 290,000 bu corn, 1,103,000 bu oats, 19,000 bu rye, and 5,000 bu barley.

The Board of Trade Directors held a protracted meeting yesterday at which the case against Sampler McDougall was tried. The board decided that the instructions to samplers as to their duties and authority have not been specific, and will simply censure McDougall. His offense consisted of exceeding his authority in issuing certificates purporting to pass on the grade of oats shipped East. It has not been decided as yet whether any case will be made out against the shipping firm which employed him in the transaction or not.

Some of the people who have been classed as opposing the movement in favor of Board of Trade weighing only, object to the charges. "I have no particular objection to Board of Trade weights at the old scale of charges, 30c a car," said Dan Richardson. "The charge of 50c is exorbitant in view of the size of the grain crop and the prospect of its movement here."

The people favoring the reform recognize the force of the objection raised. John Hill Jr. presented a resolution at the directors' meeting to the effect that the Weighing committee investigate the charges now made by the Board of Trade weigher and see if they can be cut down in case Board of Trade weighing becomes general.

Contract stocks of wheat in Chicago increased 125,000 bu last week. Stocks of contract corn increased 749,000 bu.

Linn was credited with heavy selling yesterday. He is supposed to be bearish, but has not been cutting much figure in the market lately.

Lake freights were active with offerings of tonnage fair and rates firm at 3⅛c for corn and 2⅜c for oats to Buffalo. Charters were made for 320,000 bu corn, 220,000 bu oats, and 165,000 bu barley.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Monday.	Price range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.	Closed Oct. 16, 1894.
WHEAT.				
Oct....	59¾	59⅞@60¼	59⅞	50⅝
Dec....	60⅛	60⅜@61¼	60⅞	52⅛
May....	64⅛	64⅛@65¼	64⅞	57⅛
CORN.				
Oct....	29	29 @29⅝	29¼	49¼
Dec....	27⅜	27¼@27⅞	27⅝	47⅝
May....	29⅛	29⅛@29⅝	29½	51⅛
OATS.				
Oct....	17⅝	18 @.....	18	27¼
Dec....	17⅞	18⅛@18⅜	18¼	.....
May....	20⅝	20⅛@20⅞	20⅞	32⅛
MESS PORK.				
Oct....	8.50	8.45 @.....	8.45	.....
Jan....	9.60	9.55 @9.65	9.55	12.37½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
Oct....	5.77½	5.72½@.....	5.72½	7.60
Jan....	5.82½	5.77½@5.82½	5.80	7.20
RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.				
Oct....	5.25	5.02½@5.12½	5.07½	6.65
Jan....	4.85	4.82½@4.85	4.82½	6.27½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Monday by carloads:

	Contract grade.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat........	15	33	2	50
Spring wheat........	36	154	24	214
Corn........	585	55	15	655
Oats........	97	213	1	311
Rye........	13	2	...	15
Barley........	3	133	14	150
Totals........	749	[illegible]	56	1,395

By canal—48,585 bu corn.

Inspected out—24,200 bu wheat, 361,456 bu corn, 49,249 bu oats, and 51,250 bu barley. From private houses—5,000 bu wheat, 60,000 bu corn, and 56,393 bu oats.

The following table shows the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Monday evening:

Articles.	Receipts 1895.	Receipts 1894.	Shipments 1895.	Shipments 1894.
Flour, brls..	15,604	16,815	5,563	12,566
Wheat, bu..	163,300	57,371	37,442	4,975
Corn, bu....	423,793	87,600	293,426	79,636
Oats, bu....	545,820	191,200	580,540	117,517
Rye, bu.....	16,311	7,200	2,385	1,734
Barley, bu..	130,408	100,100	109,360	72,525
T. Seed, lbs.	176,870	162,800	417,602	83,807
C. Seed, lbs.	4,090	20,800	250	37,532
Oth. S'd, lbs	24,000	24,000	22,525	212,930
F. Seed, bu.	83,950	13,566	30,176	18,003
B. Corn, lbs.	132,400	222,220	10,880	44,035
Cheese, lbs.	298,708	204,700	399,425	258,853
Butter, lbs.	711,935	520,860	789,988	581,525
Eggs, cases.	6,449	4,145	6,739	5,141
Hides, lbs...	264,487	207,120	598,811	1,013,575
Wool, lbs...	49,670	87,296	148,660	214,250

TRADE IN STREET PRODUCE.

Receipts of Potatoes Lighter—Poultry Firmer—Butter Dull.

The potato market did not decline any further, but the demand showed no sign of improvement. However, arrivals were lighter at 36 cars and dealers took it as an indication that receipts will fall off till prices improve. Arrivals of poultry were small. With a fair trade a firmer feeling was developed on turkeys and chickens. The butter trade was dull and prices ruled barely steady. It is doubtful if further advances can be scored this week. A few oranges were offered. Mexican varieties sold at $3.25@3.75 per box and Valencias at $2.00@2.25 per box of 64 to 80. Grapes were firmer, due to lighter receipts. The small margin of profit yielded in this market to Eastern growers has had a tendency to restrict shipments.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality, and usually from first hands:

Butter—Creamery: Extra separator, 22c; firsts, 19@21c; seconds, 14@17c; thirds, 9@11c. Dairies: Fancy [Cooley's], 18@18½c; firsts, 13½@14½c.

Cheese—Western: Young Americas, 8½@9c; twins, 8@8½c; cheddars, 8@8½c; Swiss, 12@12½c; limburger, 7½@8c; brick, 7@8c.

California fruits—Peaches, 90c@$1.00 per 20-lb box; plums, $1.25@1.30 per 4-basket crate; grapes, 90c@$1.10 per 4-basket crate; pears, $2.00@2.50 per box.

Cooperage—Offerings fair and demand moderate. Prices quotable at 75@77½c for pork barrels and 87½@90c for lard tierces. Sales were: 1,000 pork barrels at 77½c.

Game—Prairie chickens, $6.00@6.25 per doz; partridge, $3.50@3.75; quail, $1.50@1.75; mallard ducks, $3.50@4.00; jack snipe, $1.25; plover, $1.25; rabbits, $1.00@1.50.

Eggs—Choice recandled, new cases included, 17c; strictly fresh laid, loss off, cases returned, 16c.

Green fruits—Apples, good to choice, $1.00@2.50 per brl; bananas, good to choice, 75c@$1.00; lemons, $7.50@8.00 per box; Michigan peaches, 20@25c per 1-5 bu basket; plums, 75c; gem muskmelons, 20@25c per ½-bu basket; pears, $2.00@5.00 per brl; grapes, Concords, 16@18c per 8-lb basket; Catawbas, 17½@18c; cranberries, $5.75@6.50 per brl.

Hay—Receipts, 1,312 tons; shipments, 270 tons. Timothy in larger supply and dull; demand only fair and prices easier. Arrivals of upland prairie heavy and demand rather light, especially for poor hay. Choice timothy quotable at $12.50@13.00 on track, No. 1 at $11.50@12.00, No. 2 at $10.00@11.00, mixed nominal at $8.00@10.00, upland prairie at $9.00@10.50 for good to choice and $4.50@8.50 for poor to fair.

Hides—No. 1 green salted, 8½c per lb; No. 2 do, 7½c; No. 1 calfskin, 10c; No. 2 do, 8½c; No. 1 country tallow, 4½c per lb; No. 2 do, 3½c.

Potatoes—Early Rose and Hebrons, 20@24c bu on track; Jersey sweet potatoes, $2.25@3.00 per brl.

Poultry—Turkeys, 8c; chickens, 7@8c; roosters, 5c; ducks, 8½@9c; geese, per doz, $6.00@6.50.

Vegetables—Cucumbers, 50@75c per doz; cauliflower, 75c@$1.00 per doz; cabbage, $2.00@2.50 per 100; celery, 35@50c per crate; egg plant, 20@50c per crate; lettuce, 75c@$2.00 per brl; Lima beans, 20@22c per qt; onions, $1.00@1.50 per brl; Hubbard squash, 50c per doz; string beans, $1.00@1.25 per 1½-bu sack; tomatoes, 40@60c per bu.

Whisky—Firm on the basis of $1.22 for high-wines; high-proof spirits, $1.25½.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Closing Prices in Grain and Provisions in New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—[Special.]—Grain—Wheat—Wheat futures advanced owing to light offerings and fairly brisk buying, partly for foreign account, being ¾@1d higher and Berlin 1½m up. Paris flour was 10@40 centimes firmer. The anxiety of shorts to cover was, it is alleged, increased by rumors of possible political disturbance between England and the United States owing to the Venezuela affair. To add to the nervousness of the bears it was reported that more moisture was urgently needed over a wide area of winter wheat country. The firmness was partly attributed to reports of a large export trade, it being claimed that upward of 40 loads had been accepted on cable offers, but it was impossible to get positive particulars or confirmation. Exports, 252,730 bu; receipts, 61,025 bu. Spot held firmly with a fair demand. Exporters have taken fully 10 loads and probably 20, but chiefly on p. t. No. 1 Northern sold at ⅝c over December f. o. b. afloat; No. 3 red f. o. b. afloat, 3@3½c over; No. 1 hard f. o. b. afloat 2⅝c over December. The exports of wheat from the four chief Atlantic ports were 311,456 bu, against 157,498 bu a year ago; corn, 410,218 bu; last year, 2,440 bu.

Corn—Exports, 315,116 bu; receipts, 156,000 bu. Spot offered slowly at firmer figures, checking trade, exporters taking 8 loads. Sales: 64,000 bu; No. 2 f. o. b. afloat at 2⅜@2½c over October for early loading and 2⅛@2⅝c over to arrive; do afloat quoted at 38⅝c. Contracts are quiet but firmer.

Oats—Exports, 7,389 bu; receipts, 73,200 bu. Spot held higher, checking a free trade. Sales: 5,000 bu No. 2 white at 25⅛c; 10,000 bu No. 3 white at 23⅝@24c; 1,000 bu rejected do at 23c; 10,000 bu No. 2 mixed at 23⅞c in store; do elevator nominally at 24½@24¾c; 5,000 bu No. 3 do at 23½c; 30,000 bu ungraded at 25@30½c for white and 24@25½c for mixed. Futures dull but firmer.

Official sales:

Months	Open.	Low.	High.	Close.	Monday night.
WHEAT.					
December..	67⅝	67⅜	68 3-16	67⅝	66⅞
May......	70⅝	70⅝	71 3-16	70⅞	70
CORN.					
October....	37	37	37	37	36⅞
November..	36⅝	36½	36⅝	36⅝	36⅜
December..	35⅛	35⅛	35⅜	35⅜	35⅛
May......	35⅛	35⅛	35⅜	35⅜	35⅛
OATS.					
November..	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23½
December..	23⅞	....	....	23⅞	23⅝
May......	....	....	....	25⅛	25½

Cotton—For cotton futures there was a wild and excited market, with prices tending upward throughout the entire session. The opening was at an advance of 8 points in response to stronger advices from Liverpool and later active outside buying in the South, Liverpool and Wall street having buyers' orders in the market, stimulated by a report that Weill would probably issue a report tomorrow reducing his crop estimate to 6,600,000 bales, caused a further improvement, and the close was firm at an advance of 19@22 points for the day, after sales of 451,000 bales. The spot market was steady at an advance of 3-16d, with sales of 393 bales to spinners. Middling uplands quoted at 9⅝c and do gulf at 9⅞c.

The demand for spot cotton in Liverpool was reported as good, with prices quoted 2-32d higher. Middling uplands, 4 29-32d. Futures opened irregular. Closed firm at 5@5½ points net advance. At Manchester yesterday yarns were held at higher prices, checking trades; cloths dull.

Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
October......	200	9.17	9.17	9.21@9.23
November....	6,900	9.26	9.05	9.20@9.21
December....	83,500	9.31	9.15	9.29@9.30
January......	222,400	9.38	9.22	9.37@9.38
February....	15,600	9.43	9.28	9.42@9.43
March......	153,800	9.49	9.34	9.47@9.48
April......	2,000	9.48	9.40	9.53@9.54
May......	12,400	9.59	9.45	9.58@9.60
June......	3,600	9.65	9.49	9.63@9.65

Coffee—The market for coffee futures was dull, and no changes of importance were made in prices. The opening was at a partial advance of five points on the execution of a few foreign buying orders and in response to stronger advices from Europe. During the day the market was flat, and the close was dull at 5 points decline to 5 points advance after sales of 4,000 bags. American warehouse deliveries yesterday were 17,025 bags. American visible supply, 509,713 bags.

Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
Jan......	....	.....	.....	14.95@15.05
Feb......	....	.....	.....	14.75@14.85
March......	....	.....	.....	14.65@14.75
April......	....	.....	.....	14.50@14.60
May......	1,250	14.40	14.40	14.35@14.40
June......	....	.....	.....	14.20@14.30
July......	....	.....	.....	14.10@14.20
Aug......	....	.....	.....	13.95@14.05
Sept......	1,250	13.90	13.90	13.85@13.90
Oct......	500	15.40	15.40	15.40@15.50
Nov......	500	15.25	15.25	15.20@15.30
Dec......	500	15.15	15.15	15.10@15.15

Butter—Receipts are small and with a firm demand for creamery remains steady. Elgin and other Western extra creameries, 23c; creamery, Western, seconds to firsts, 16@21½c; Western imitation creamery, seconds to firsts, 11@16c; Western dairy tubs, June, firsts to extras, 12@13c; Western factory, current make, seconds, 10@10½c; Western factory, fourths to thirds, 8½@9½c.

Cheese—State, full cream, large, September, colored, fancy, 9@9¼c.

Eggs—The market is quiet and receipts ample, but choice fresh are steady at 20c.

Sugars—Raws were steady, but the demand light. Muscovado, 89 test, at 3⅛c; molasses sugars, 89 test, at 3c; and centrifugal, 96 test, at 3⅝c. Refined quiet but steady. Granulated, 4 13-16c.

Ocean freights easier, with more doing. Engagements, 16,000 bu to Liverpool at 2⅝d; 16,000 to London at 2¼d; 40,000 bu do early November at 2¼d; 16,000 bu to Glasgow at 3d; Antwerp at 2¼d; Hamburg quoted at 40 pfgs.; Copenhagen at 3s 7½d; Leith at 3¼d; Bristol at 3¼d; Rotterdam at 7c; Hull at 3¼d; Newcastle at 3¼d.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 15.—Wheat—Another day of firmness in the wheat market and prices advancing. Conditions were similar to those that governed yesterday so far as the sentiment of traders was concerned. The market was favored with the little gossip that was afloat, however, while yesterday's news was generally bearish. The market gave early indication by a higher opening of the influence that was under it. The conspicuous feature of the trade in futures was the disinclination to sell on the advance, which was accepted as an indication that traders were ranged on the bull side and expect higher prices, and this interpretation of conditions was corroborated by the conservative sentiment of "short" traders. There was very little inclination to sell wheat "short" at any time during the session. A small break at the close came as the result of a little realizing. December wheat opened ⅛c higher than yesterday's close, 55¾c and advanced early to 56c. There was very little change from 55⅞c for two hours, but at the last some realizing sales depressed the price to 55⅝c, but the closing price was on a rally at 55¾@55⅞c, against 55⅛c yesterday. May opened at 59⅝c, sold up to 60@60⅛c, broke to the opening price, and closed at 59⅞@59⅞c. The cash wheat market was strong at ¾@1c premium over December wheat for No. 1 Northern, with the principal demand coming from millers, although elevators were buyers. Flour firm; first patents, $3.15@3.50; second patents, $2.25@3.15; domestic bakers' grades, $2.70@2.80; export bakers' grades $2.05@2.50.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 15.—Grain—Wheat—Firmer; spot and month, 66@66¼c; December, 67⅞@68⅛c; steamer No. 2 red, 63@63¼c; receipts, 8,190 bu; shipments, 32,000 bu. Southern wheat by sample, 66@67c; on grade, 63½@66½c. Corn—Firmer; spot, 37@37½c; month, 36⅞@37c; year, 33⅝@33¾c; receipts, 43,684 bu; shipments, 51,429 bu; Southern white corn, 36@38c; yellow, 37@38½c. Oats—Steady; good demand for the better grades; No. 2 white Western, 27@27½c; mixed, 23½@23¾c; receipts, 42,849 bu. Rye—Quiet; No. 2, 44@45c, nearby; Western, 47c. Hay—Firmly held; choice timothy, $15.00@15.50. Grain freights, butter, eggs, and cheese—Firm; unchanged.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 15.—Grain—Wheat—Spring closed dull, but firm; No. 1 hard spot, old, selling at 68⅛c; new, 67¼c; No. 1 Northern, 65½c. Winter wheat—Dull at 68⅛c for No. 2 red, old, in store. Corn—Opened easy, but gained in strength, closing unsettled; offerings light; No. 2 yellow, 36⅞c; No. 3 yellow, 36½c; No. 2 corn, 35¾@35⅞c. Oats—Weak and lower for No. 2 white, while other grades were rather firm, owing to light offerings; No. 2 white offered at 24c; No. 3 white, 22½c; No. 2 mixed, 22c. Flour—Steady; unchanged; best spring patents, $3.60@3.85; best family winter, $3.25@3.50; bakers, clear, $3.00@3.25.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 15.—Grain—Wheat—Dull; higher; No. 2 cash, October, 66⅝c; December, 68c. Corn—Dull, steady; No. 2 mixed, 32c; No. 3 mixed, 30c; yellow, 32c. Oats—Quiet; No. 2 mixed, 21c; No. 2 white, 22½c. Rye—Dull; steady; No. 2 cash, 43½c. Cloverseed—Active; steady; prime cash, October, $4.12½. Receipts—Wheat, 11,500 bu; corn, 73,500 bu; oats, 5,000 bu; cloverseed, 1,436 bags. Shipments—Flour, 1,000; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 27,500 bu; cloverseed, 10 bags.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 15.—Grain—Corn—Firmer; No. 2, 29c; No. 3, 28½c. Oats—Steady; No. 2 white, 19c; No. 3 do, 17⅝@18c. Rye—Scarce, nominal; No. 2, 40c. Whisky—Firm; finished goods on the basis of $1.22 for highwines. Receipts—Wheat, 4,800 bu; corn, 49,200 bu; oats, 101,250 bu; rye, 600 bu; barley, 8,400 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 5,400 bu; corn, 30,000 bu; oats, 68,750 bu; rye, none; barley, 2,800 bu.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 15.—Grain—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 58¾c; October, 58⅝c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 57c; October, 57c; November, 57¼c; December, 57⅝c; May, 61⅝c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 54c; No. 3, 51c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 58⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 57½c. Rye, 36c. No. 2 oats, 19¼c; No. 3 oats, 19c. Flax, 92½c. Receipts—Wheat, 515,800 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 173,895 bu.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 15.—Grain—Wheat higher; cash, 63½c; December, 63¾@63⅞c; May, 67⅞c. Corn higher; cash, 28½c; December, 24⅞c; May, 26⅛c. Oats higher; cash, 17¼c; December, 18¼c; May, 20⅝@2⅝c. Rye quiet; 37c. Pork firmer; $8.75@8.87½. Lard easier; prime, $5.65; choice, $5.70. Lead higher; $3.17½@3.20. Spelter dull; $3.92½. Flaxseed quiet; 90½c.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 15.—Grain—Wheat slow and unchanged; No. 2 hard, 59@59½c; No. 2 red, 63c; rejected, 40@50c. Corn active and unchanged; No. 2 mixed, 15@15½c; No. 2 white, 24½@25c. Oats more active, unchanged; No. 2 mixed, 15@15½c; No. 2 white, 17@17½c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 15.—Resin—Strained, $1.20; good, $1.25. Spirits—Steady; 25@25½c. Tar—Firm; $1.40. Turpentine—Steady; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.60.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Quotations in Breadstuffs and Provisions in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 15.—Breadstuffs—Wheat—Spot quiet, but steady; demand moderate; No. 2 red winter, 5s 2d; No. 2 red spring stock exhausted; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 2d; No. 1 California, 5s 3d. Futures opened quiet, but steady, with near and distant positions ¼d lower; closed firm, with near positions ¾@1d higher and distant positions ¾d higher; business about equally distributed; October, 5s 2¾d; November, 5s 3¼d; December, 5s 4d; January, 5s 4¼d; February, 5s 4¾d; March, 5s 5¼d. Corn—Spot quiet, but steady; American mixed new, 3s 4½d. Futures opened quiet, but steady and unchanged; closed firm, with near and distant positions unchanged to ¼d higher; business about equally distributed; October, 3s 4½d; November, 3s 4½d; December, 3s 4¾d; January, 3s 3¼d; February, 3s 3d; March, 3s 3¼d. Flour—Steady; demand moderate; St. Louis fancy winter, 6s 9d.

Provisions—Bacon steady; demand moderate. Cumberland cut, 28@30 lbs, 44s; short ribs, 28 lbs, 36s; long clear, light, 38@45 lbs, 33s 6d; long clear, heavy, 55 lbs, 31s; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs, 33s; short clear middles, heavy, 55 lbs, 29s; clear bellies, 14@16 lbs, 38s 6d. Shoulders, square, 12@18 lbs, 33s. Hams, short cut, 14@16 lbs, 45s. Tallow, fine North American, nominal. Beef, extra India mess, 75s; prime mess, 58s 9d. Pork, prime mess, fine Western, 57s 6d; do medium, 51s 3d. Lard firm; prime Western, 29s 6d; refined in pails, 32s. Cheese firm; demand fair; finest American white, 37s 6d; finest American colored, 38s 6d. Butter, finest United States, 70s; good, 55s. Turpentine, spirits, 20s 6d. Resin, common, 4s 1½d. Cottonseed oil, Liverpool, refined, 17s 3d. Linseed oil, 20s 2d. Petroleum, refined, 7½d. Refrigerator beef, forequarter, 4⅝d.

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

Stocks Dull in London on Nervousness About Settlements Today.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The stock markets were dull today on the weakness in Paris and nervousness about the settlement tomorrow, but closed generally above the worst. Americans closed very strong. The speculative position in Paris is attentively watched. Exchange on London jumped to 25.27 today, apparently in connection with the forced taking up of mining shares which were being carried here.

BERLIN, Oct. 15.—The stock markets were dull today. There was a sharp fall in the long rate on London. This may indicate a rise in money rates before long.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—Three per cent rentes 100 francs 40 centimes for the account. Exchange on London 25 francs 27 centimes for checks.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prices of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep—Receipts for the Day.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for the dates mentioned:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Oct. 14......	24,139	510	37,410	30,324
Tuesday, Oct. 15......	8,000	700	33,000	13,000
Week thus far......	32,139	1,210	70,410	43,324
Same period last wk...	30,890	1,102	67,221	42,719
Same period 1894...	31,653	1,708	58,663	36,903
Shipments—				
Monday, Oct. 14......	3,952	73	10,207	6,118
Tuesday, Oct. 15......	2,400	......	5,500	2,500
Week thus far......	6,452	73	15,707	8,618
Same period last wk...	6,758	75	15,994	5,558
Same period 1894....	6,310	5	15,925	5,285

Today's receipts are estimated at 17,000 cattle, 39,000 hogs, and 27,000 sheep.

CATTLE—Undesirable natives and Western rangers declined 5@10c, while good natives and Texas ruled steady. Trade was fairly active. Native steers sold at $3.40@4.85; choice to fancy, nominally $5.00@5.40; Westerns sold at $3.00@4.50; Texas steers, $2.65@3.35; Texas bulls and cows, $2.25@2.60; native cows and heifers, $1.30@2.70; bulls, $1.75@3.50; veal calves, $3.00@6.25; and stockers and feeders, $2.50@4.00.

HOGS—Prices ruled 5@10c lower, and the market closed weak. Heavy sold at $3.45@4.20; mixed, $3.65@4.20; light, $3.65@4.15; and pigs, $2.00@4.10; bulk of hogs, $3.85@4.10.

SHEEP—Active at Monday's decline. Lambs sold at $2.50@4.50; bulk, $3.50@4.10; native sheep, $1.25@3.50; Westerns, $2.00@3.40; and California, averaging 100 lbs, $2.10; bulk of sheep, $2.65@3.00.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,700; shipments, 300. Market dull for natives and 10c lower on Texans. Export steers, $5.20@5.40; shipping steers, $4.30@5.10; dressed beef grades, $3.50@4.85; bulk sales, $3.60@4.50; steers under 1,000 lbs, $2.50@3.25; bulk sales, $2.75@3.20; stockers and feeders, $2.00@3.50; cows and heifers, $1.85@3.50; bulk of sales, $2.00@3.10; Texas and Indian steers, $2.50@3.50; bulk of sales, $2.75@3.25; cows and heifers, $1.75@3.25. Hogs—Receipts, 9,000; shipments, 2,200. Market 5@10c lower. Heavies, $3.75@4.10; mixed, $3.50@4.00; light, $3.70@4.10.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Beeves—Receipts 302; no trading of consequence. European cables quote American steers at 9@10½c dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 7¾@8c. Exports today, 600 beeves, 350 sheep, and 2,220 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 157; steady but slow. Veals, poor to choice, $5.00@8.25; grassers, $2.50@3.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,604; very dull and weak; sheep, poor to prime, $1.50@3.10; lambs, common to good, $3.50@4.37½; no prime or choice sold. Hogs—Receipts, 3,285; lower at $4.40@4.75.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 12,000; shipments, 2,800. Market weak to 10c lower. Texas steers, $2.70@3.60; Texas cows, $1.65@2.50; beef steers, $3.10@5.20; native cows, $1.00@2.90; stockers and feeders, $2.40@3.65; bulls, $1.75@2.60. Hogs—Receipts, 9,600; shipments, 700. Market weak to 10c lower. Bulk of sales, $3.70@3.90; heavies, $3.45@4.05; packers, $3.75@4.05; mixed, $3.70@4.05; lights, $3.70@3.95; yorkers, $3.35@3.95; pigs, $2.50@3.85. Sheep—Receipts, 5,500; shipments, 500. Market steady. Lambs, $3.00@4.25; muttons, $2.25@3.00.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,500 head. Market active; firm; everything sold. Native beef steers, $3.75@5.35; Westerns $2.90@4.25; Texas steers, $2.25@3.40; cows and heifers, $2.50@3.30; canners, $1.50@2.40; stockers and feeders, $2.80@3.75; calves, $2.00@5.25; bulls, $1.75@2.75. Hogs—Receipts, 5,000. Market shade to 5c lower; everything sold early; heavy, $3.75@3.85; mixed, $3.70@3.75; light, $3.55@3.80; pigs, $3.25@3.50; bulk, $3.70@3.80. Sheep—Receipts, 100. Market slow; fair to choice natives, $2.00@3.10; Westerns, $2.00@3.00; stock sheep, $2.00@2.75; lambs, $3.00@4.25.

Both Right, Both Wrong.

Chicago, Oct. 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—A. maintains that 1,000,000,000 is a billion. B. says that 1,000,000,000,000 is a billion. Who is right? SUBSCRIBER.

["Both are right, and both are wrong." In the French and American notation the billion is accounted as one thousand millions. In the English notation the billion is accounted as one million times a million.]

Important News from Abroad.

Prince Edward of York has begun to toddle.—New York Sun.

ANOTHER BOOM IN LAKE.

ADVANCE IN PRICES FOLLOWS PASSAGE OF THE ORDINANCE.

Decided Activity Shown in This Security and the Stock Touches 27—Assessment of $1,000,000 Made on Stockholders in the Union Loop Company—Work on the Structure to Begin as Soon as the Ordinance Is Signed—Alley "L" Advances.

The passage of the loop ordinance by the City Council had a decided effect upon Lake Street stock yesterday, and an effect in lesser degree upon the stock of the Alley "L." Lake Street opened at 25½, both regular and account, and on active trading it advanced to 27, from which there was a decline to 26⅝, the closing point. It was the most active day Lake Street has had for some time, and nearly 6,000 shares were sold on the local exchange. There were two sales made during the day of 500 shares each to C. G. Hammond by Brewster & Co. The first of these was at 26¼, and the second at 26⅝. It is said these two lots were bought for H. N. Higinbotham. There were a number of 100 shares sales during the day. The bull pointer was on the passage of the loop ordinance, and also on the report of the passenger traffic, which for Saturday amounted to 35,108. The people who are strongest in their support of Lake Street are predicting that the opening of the loop will add not less than 15,000 to the traffic of the line, giving it an average of more than 50,000 passengers a day. The scene on the exchange yesterday morning was the liveliest in some time. It was reported there was some covering of shorts, but it is not considered that this accounted for very much of the buying.

The Union Loop company yesterday made an assessment of $1,000,000 upon the stockholders. The company has a capital of $5,000,000, and this is the first call for money that has yet been made. President D. H. Louderback said yesterday:

"An assessment of $1,000,000 upon the stockholders of the Union Loop company has been made, payable immediately. This money will be used for the construction of the loop structure, and it is the intention of the company to begin work immediately after the Mayor has signed the ordinance. If the Mayor signs the ordinance today we will have a force of surveyors at work tomorrow making preliminary lines and preparing for the putting in of foundations along Wabash avenue. The iron has been ordered for the structure, and there should be no delay in the work. We hope to have the loop in operation in the early spring. As yet no decision has been reached as to the south line of the loop, though it is probable we will come to some decision this week."

"How is the Lake Street doing in the way of operating expenses?" Mr. Louderback was asked.

"The figures on operating expenses are not yet ready to be given out, showing the percentage of operating expenses to income since the opening of the Wabash extension. The road is doing as well as we had anticipated, however, and that is very well. Our traffic has shown an increase of 13,000 passengers a day and it is still growing. I said there would be an increase of 10,000 passengers, though I was certain it would be more than this. I feel confident the increase will be maintained throughout the entire year and that the passenger traffic for the next twelve months will be as heavy comparatively as it has been since the opening of the extension."

Alley "L" opened at 7½, advanced to 8¼, and closed at 7⅝. The sales of this stock were considerable, more than 1,000 shares having been sold during the day. Col. A. F. Wolcott of the Reorganization committee has not yet arrived in Chicago, though it is probable he will be here during the week. H. M. Bigelow arrived Monday and he was in conference yesterday with John J. Mitchell, Chairman of the Reorganization committee. Col. Wolcott telegraphed Mr. Mitchell that it would be almost impossible for him to come to Chicago at present, but said he would concur in any preliminary action which might be taken by the other two members of the committee. Mr. Mitchell preferred having all the members of the committee and he wired Col. Wolcott asking him to set a day when he could be in Chicago. In the meantime Mr. Bigelow is going over the books of the Alley "L" with Receiver Hopkins and getting together all information possible as to the status of the corporation. It is thought Col. Wolcott will reach Chicago by the last of the week and that the committee will then settle upon some plan of procedure. All the members of the committee have decided views as to what should be done looking to the reorganization of this property, but they will not give these out until they know the attitude the first and second mortgage bondholders will assume. Whenever the views of the various parties in interest have been secured the committee will then prepare its report, and it will remain to be seen whether the plan outlined by the committee can be successfully carried through. L. Z. Leiter, who is the largest holder of the extension bonds and who is also interested largely as a holder of stock, will sail from Europe the last of this month. He is expected in Chicago not later than Nov. 10. It is understood, however, Mr. Mitchell has received his assent to the carrying out of any plans which the committee may decide upon.

President Olcott of the Central Trust company of New York and one of the Committee on Reorganization of the Chicago gas companies appeared before the Stock Exchange committee in New York yesterday morning and asked that a special meeting of the Governors be called to take action on the listing of the certificates of the Central Trust company as given in exchange for the deposits of Fidelity Trust company certificates. He announced officially that 141,600 shares had been pledged for reorganization purposes. This gives the committee a decided majority of the Fidelity certificates.

Attorney-General Moloney has not yet received plans of consolidation and ex-Attorney-General Hunt, representing the gas companies, says he does not know when the plan will be submitted to Moloney. Nearly all of those interested in gas reorganization are now in New York. Chicago Gas opened yesterday on the New York exchange at 69, advancing to 70, and falling off to 68⅝. The close was at 69⅝. It is said considerable of the stock has been bought for the account of Chicago people.

J. B. Greenhut of the old whisky trust has deposited 1,119 shares of the old Distilling and Cattle Feeding company stock with the Reorganization committee. This action was taken yesterday and the final papers in the settlement of difficulties are said to have been signed. The Distillers' contract for cattle feeding for the ensuing year are said to have been given to Nelson Morris on terms which are said to be favorable to the company. The distilleries are to start some time during November with a capacity of 20,000 bu of corn a day.

The stock market yesterday was comparatively dull, aside from Lake Street and Alley "L" stocks. Diamond Match sold from 127 to 127¼, Chicago Packing common sold at 35, and American Strawboard at 46.

There was a half-cent advance in sterling rates yesterday, quotations being as follows:

	Sixties.	Demand.
Posted	487½	488½
Actual	487	488
Documentary	485¾	487

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

250 L St L RR act. 25½	10 do...... 26⅛
50 do...... 25½	50 do act...... 26⅜
150 do act...... 25½	50 do act...... 26¼
15 do...... 25½	150 do act...... 26⅛
150 do act...... 25⅞	800 do...... 26¼
50 do...... 25⅞	50 do act...... 26⅜
50 do cash...... 25⅞	200 do act lts...... 26¼
100 do act...... 25⅞	10 do...... 26¼
50 do...... 25⅞	50 do act...... 26⅜
50 do act...... 25⅞	100 C & SS RT Co... 7½
100 do act...... 26	50 do...... 7⅝
5 do...... 26	250 do...... 7⅞
5 do...... 26⅛	50 do...... 7⅝
200 do act...... 26⅛	50 do...... 8
5 do...... 26⅛	50 do act...... 8
200 do act...... 26⅛	50 do...... 8
10 do...... 26⅛	40 do...... 8¼
50 do act...... 26⅛	15 C P & P Co com 35
10 do...... 26⅛	4 W Chi St RR... 125
50 do act...... 26⅛	40 W Stone Co.... 62

SALES BETWEEN CALLS.

50 L St L RR act. 26⅛	10 do act...... 26⅜
300 do act...... 26⅛	50 do act...... 26⅝
50 do act...... 26¼	25 do act...... 26⅝
100 do act...... 26¼	50 do act...... 26⅝
250 do act...... 26¼	10 W Stone Co..... 62
150 do act...... 26¼	180 do...... 62¼
150 do act...... 26¼	120 C & SS RT Co.. 8
250 do act...... 26⅜	50 do...... 8
150 do act...... 26⅜	50 do...... 8
100 do...... 26⅜	10 In P & P Co..... 19¼
50 do act...... 26⅜	5 C B & M Co...... 1⅞
50 do...... 26⅜	4 Chi City Ry.... 311
50 do act...... 26⅜	30 do...... 312

BONDS.

$500 W C St R R debt 6s...... 101¼

SALES SECOND CALL—2 P. M.

50 L St L RR act. 26⅝	10 Dia M Co...... 127¼
100 do act...... 26⅝	60 do...... 127
100 do act...... 26⅝	50 C & SS RT Co.. 8¼
100 do act...... 26⅝	10 do...... 8
100 do act...... 26⅝	25 C P & P Co com 35
150 do act...... 26⅝	50 Am St Bd Co.... 35
150 do act...... 26⅝	10 M W S El RR C 17½

BONDS.

$17000 Met W S El R R 5s...... 73

SALES AFTER CALLS.

10 L St L RR...... 26⅝	50 do act...... 8
100 do act...... 26⅝	50 do act...... 7¾
10 do...... 26⅝	50 do...... 7⅝
200 do act...... 26⅝	25 Street's WS CL 13¼
50 C & SS RT Co.. 8	100 C B & M Co.... 1

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

New York..........	$117,399,382	$123,291,000
Chicago..........	16,973,000	16,965,000
Boston..........	18,847,182	18,005,000
Philadelphia..........	15,620,393	14,743,831
St. Louis..........	4,647,641	4,541,360
Baltimore..........	2,717,202	2,626,253
New Orleans..........	3,009,027	3,834,800

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 30c discount; St. Louis, 50c discount.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Trading in Wall Street Dull, with Occasional Spurts.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—[Special.]—There was no essential change in the characteristics of the general stock market today, and except for occasional spurts of animation here and there in the list the trading for the most part was dull and listless and almost exclusively confined to the professional room operators. At the outset the market displayed some hesitancy, but gradually speculation took on a slightly firmer tone and a moderate improvement in values was recorded all along the line.

The shares of some of the companies now undergoing reorganization, together with the granger stocks, commanded most attention in the limited dealings, and the movements in these and a few of the industrials constituted about all there was of any interest whatever to the market. The announcement that the deposits of Fidelity Trust company certificates, representing ownerships in the Chicago Gas companies, with the Central Trust company of this city amount to over 141,000 shares, or more than a majority of the stock, and that the receipts of the latter company are to be listed on the Stock Exchange was favorably construed, as it indicated that stockholders have full confidence in the ability of the committee to reorganize the property and place it on a sound physical and financial footing. This belief was plainly reflected in an increased buying movement in the stock, on which the price rose over a point from yesterday, holding strong at the improved level.

The other property now in course of reorganization which attracted considerable attention was Union Pacific. The prospects for a comparatively speedy rehabilitation of this system are constantly growing brighter, and the better demand for the stock, therefore, is not in the least surprising. It is generally understood that the committee having the work of reorganizing the Union Pacific in charge is hard at work and that in the course of a day or so a plan which will be agreeable to all interests will be presented to the security-holders.

A firmer tone to the foreign exchange market tended to check the improving tendency of values, but to a late hour the stock list, with scarcely an exception, ruled firm at advances from yesterday's final prices, and this in the face of extreme dullness.

Money on call easy at 2@2½ per cent; last loan, 2; closed, 2. Prime mercantile paper, 4½@6 per cent. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 487¾@488 for demand and 487@487¼ for 60 days.

Government bonds steady. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds strong.

Description.	Sales	High.	Low.	Closing Oc. 15.	Closing Oc. 14
Amn Sugar......	9,100	109⅝	108¼	109⅜	108⅝
Do pfd......	100	101½	101½	101½	101½
*Amn. Tobacco...	7,200	94½	93⅞	94	96½
Amn. Cot. Oil....	1,000	23⅝	23	23½	22
Do pdf......	200	73½	72	73½	.....
Am. Tel. & C. Co.	100	98	98	98	.....
Amn. Express....	5	117	117	117	118
Adams Express..	100	151	151	151	152
Atchison......	8,700	22⅛	21⅝	22	21½
Do pfd......	100	32½	32½	32½	.....
Amn. Spirits Co..	200	14⅝	14½	14⅝	.....
Bay State Gas....	2,500	24½	24	24	24¼
Balto. & Ohio....	400	61⅝	61	61⅝	.....
C., L. & W. pfd..	1,800	63	62⅝	62⅝	.....
C., B. & Q......	22,300	87¼	85⅝	87	85½
C. & N. W......	13,300	107⅛	105½	107⅛	105½
Do pfd......	165	148	148	148	.....
C., M. & St. P....	27,500	77½	76⅝	77½	76⅝
Do pfd......	200	127	126⅝	127	126⅝
C., R. I. & P....	8,400	79	77½	78⅝	77½
C., St. P., M. & O.	3,200	44½	43⅝	44	43¼
Can. So......	200	55½	55½	55½	55
Ches. & Ohio....	400	19½	19⅜	19½	19¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	900	45½	44½	45½	45
C. & E. I. pfd....	10	102½	102½	102½	102⅝
Con. Gas (N. Y.)..	1,300	145⅝	144⅝	145⅝	.....
Chicago Gas......	18,200	70	68⅝	69⅝	68⅝
Colo. Fuel & I....	500	38	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
D., L. & W......	200	168½	168½	168½	168
Del. & Hud......	100	133	133	133	133
Den. & Rio G. pfd.	300	53½	53½	53½	.....
Dist. & C. F. Co..	3,000	24½	23⅞	24½	23⅞
E. T. & T. Co....	100	68½	68½	68½	67½
Genl. Electric....	300	38¼	38¼	38¼	37⅝
Horn Silver......	100	225	225	225	.....
Ill. Steel......	200	81¼	80½	80½	.....
Ill. Cent......	2	102	102	102	100
Iowa Cent......	200	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
Do pfd......	200	37½	37	37½	.....
Lake Shore......	500	151½	151	151½	.....
Louis. & Nash....	800	62⅝	61⅝	62⅝	61⅞
L. E. & W......	100	24	24	24	24
L., N. A. & C....	100	9½	9½	9½	.....
Do pfd......	400	28	27⅞	27⅞	28
Long Isl. Trac....	400	20¼	20¼	20¼	19¾
Michigan Cent....	10	99¼	99¼	99¼	.....
M., K. & T......	500	18	17⅞	18	17½
Do pfd......	3,200	38	36⅝	37⅞	36⅞
Manhattan......	1,000	111	109¼	111	109½
Mobile and Ohio..	100	23½	23½	23½	23
Mo. Pac......	3,800	37⅝	36⅞	37½	36⅝
M. & St. L. 2d pfd	50	60¼	60¼	60¼	60
N. Y., N. H. & H.	100	183¼	183¼	183¼	.....
Nor. Pac......	400	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	.....
Do pfd......	400	19	18½	19	18⅝
N. Y. Cent......	400	101⅝	100⅞	101⅝	101
N. Y., Sus. & W..	100	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	.....
Do pfd......	300	36⅞	36¼	36⅞	36
N. Y., O. & W....	800	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	18¼
Nat. Lead......	300	35¼	34½	35¼	.....
Do pfd......	100	91	91	91	92¼
N. Y. C. & St. L..	200	15	15	15	...
Ogn. S. Line......	410	11	10⅝	11	.....
Phila. & Read....	2,800	21¼	20⅝	21¼	20⅞
Pac. Mail......	700	31½	30⅞	31½	30⅞
P., C., C. & St. L.	300	19½	19⅛	19½	19¼
Do pfd......	200	58⅝	58½	58⅝	.....
Southern Ry......	1,100	12½	12⅜	12½	12¼
Do pfd......	1,300	38⅝	38	38⅝	38
So. Pac......	500	24½	24⅜	24⅝	24½
Silver Bullion....	70,000	68⅝	68½	68½	68⅜
St. L. & S. W....	100	7½	7½	7½	...
Do pfd......	1,700	16⅞	16¼	16⅝	16⅝
Tex. Pac......	1,500	11	10½	11	11¼
Tenn. Coal......	3,300	43¼	42⅝	43	42⅝
Union Pac......	15,900	16¼	15½	16	15⅝
U. P., D. & G....	500	6⅝	6½	6½	6⅝
U. S. Rubber....	10	40½	40½	40½	...
Do pfd......	700	94½	94½	94½	...
U. S. Cordage....	900	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	8¼
Do gtd......	10	31½	31½	31½	...
U. S. Leather....	700	13¾	13⅝	13¾	14
†Do pfd......	7,900	78¾	76¾	78⅛	79½
U. S. Express....	75	48⅛	48	48	...
W. & L. E......	800	15½	15	15¼	15½
Do pfd......	300	48⅜	48	48½	48⅜
Wabash......	200	9¼	9¼	9¼	...
Do pfd......	1,300	23¼	22⅞	23¼	22¼
West. Union....	1,400	93¼	92¾	93	92¾

*Ex-div. 3 per cent. †Ex-div. 2 per cent.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams...... 150	United States...... 47
American........ ..116¼	Fargo...... 103

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 5s, reg........116	U. S. 4s, coup., bid. 97
U. S. 5s, coup........111⅞	U. S. 2s, reg., bid.. 100
U. S. 4s, reg........111⅞	

NEW YORK BOND TRANSACTIONS—10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

22000 Ach 4s new 82¼@½	1000 N Y L E-W new 2d cons.. 79
35000 do 4s tr... 81⅛@¼	95000 N P 1st cp. ......117⅝@118
197000 do 2d inc Class A ... 33¼@⅜	7000 do 2d cp. 101¼@½
15000 do adjmt.... 56¼	158000 do con 5s.. 39@½
10000 A C-P 1st.... 45	20000 do tr 38⅞
7000 B W-W 1st.. 103¼	20000 OSL-U 6s.... 105⅛
1000 Bkln El 2d.... 75	76000 do 6s tr .. 107¼@½
15000 C G L-C Co 5s ...... 93¼@⅜	130000 do 5s tr. 63¼@64⅛
5000 CB-Q IDv 4s. 99⅝	2000 Or Imp 1st.. 95⅝
1000 CRI-P deb 5s 97	2000 Ohio So 1st.. 89
20000 do Ext 5s...... 105⅛	10000 P C C-St L 4½s Ser A 111
1000 C Pac 6s 1896. 106	5000 P-R gen 4s.. 89
1000 do of '98...... 107	30000 do tr 4s.... 79⅝@⅞
3000 C-El gen 5s. 104	3000 do 4s unstpd. 86⅝
82000 C-NP 5s tr. 47¼@48	23000 PeGas-C 2d.. 106⅝
2000 C N J g m 5s. 119½	5000 P S-L E 1st. 84
6000 C So 1st gtd. 111⅜	1000 P-W 1st 85
36000 C-E 1st.... 112½@⅝	3000 R G W 1st 4s. 77⅞
5000 C H V-T 5s.... 80⅝	5000 R W-O con.. 117½
20000 C-9thA 1st 111½@⅝	3000 St L-I M 5s.. 85
12000 C-O g4½s. 79⅝@80	1000 StLSF con 4s 53¼
1000 D-Man 1st tr. 79	30000 StL-SW 1st. 81@⅛
2000 E T V-G con gold 5s 110⅜	10000 SP of C 5s... 93⅝
1000 East Min 1st. 105¼	11000 do of Ari 1st 97@¼
40000 Ft W-D C 1st ...... 71@72	10000 St P City Cable con 5s.... 95
2000 do tr 71¼	60000 S Ry 1st 5s. 96¼@½
10000 H-StJ con.... 126⅝	104000 S-W 1st tr ...... 63¼@65⅝
1000 K-O 1st..... 115	5000 St P M-M 1st M C 6s...... 119
50000 K-M 4s .... 82¼@83	3000 S A-A P 4s ...... 61⅛@62
30000 L E-W 2d..... 105½	5000 T-O C 1st..... 111
2000 L-N N O- M 1st 122	5000 TC-I 1st Tr.. 95
34000 Lex Av-P F 1st ...... 111½@⅜	1000 do B Div 1st. 96
4000 M-St P C-M R 5s 108½	23000 TxP 1st 5s. 90⅛@¼
1000 do Min Pt Dv. 107	86000 do 2d in. 25⅝@26⅛
2000 do C-P W 5s. 115	11000 T-N O 5s 95
5000 do Mil Dv 1st 132	6000 Un El 1st 6s.. 108¼
2000 do W-M 5s.. 112⅝	7000 UP 1st '96. 109¼@½
47000 M-St L 5s con 103¼@104½	2000 do of '97.... 109¼
5000 Met El 1st... 120⅝	5000 do of '98.... 109⅝
7500 M K-T 1st 4s 88¼@89	1000 do of '99.... 110½
33000 do 2d ...... 66@⅞	4000 do Ext 8s.... 100
1000 MK-T5sofT. 85⅝	50000 UPD-G 1st.... 42@⅝
10000 NC-StL 1st.. 133	2000 US Cord 1st tr 46⅝
1000 NYC-StL 4s.. 103⅛	7000 WNY-P 1s 111@112
20000 NYC 1st reg. 123⅛	26000 W 1st 5s.. 108⅝@⅞
5000 do deb 5s.... 108⅛	9000 do 2d ...... 78@⅞
4000 NY El 1st 7s. 107⅝	5000 Wis C 1st tr. 59¼
41000 NYO-Wrf 5s. 103¼	5000 W L gtd 4s reg .... 105⅝@106

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Stock Sales and Latest Quotations at the Hub.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—Money is easy. The usual quotations follow: Call loans, 3@5 per cent; time loans, 4@5 per cent; clearing-house rate, 3 per cent. Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	Opg.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison......	2,500	21	22¼	21	22
Amn. Sugar......	1,500	109⅜	109⅞	108⅜	109⅜
Do pfd......	75	101⅜	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
Bay State Gas...	3,000	12½	12⅝	12	12⅝
C., B. & Q......	3,400	85⅝	87	85⅝	87
Chi. Junct. Ry..	75	99⅝	100	99⅝	100
Do pfd......	135	103½	103½	103½	103½
Erie Tel......	75	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜
Ill. Steel......	225	80⅜	80⅜	80	80⅜
Mex. Cent......	1,300	12⅝	13⅛	12⅝	13
Oregon S. Line..	1,400	10½	11	10½	11
Union Pac......	375	15⅝	16⅛	15⅝	16
Westng. El. pfd..	30	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛

BONDS.

14000 Atch 4s...... 81	15000 Mex. C 4s. 69¼@70
41000 do 2ds.... 33@33⅛	15000 do 1st inc...... 24¼
3000 Gas 2ds 5s. 57½@58	9000 do 2d inc.. 11¼@12
5000 do inc.... 22	4000 Ill. Stl. p. 5s.. 90½

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Quotations at the Leading Points of Speculation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 15.—Alta, 7c; Alpha Consolidated, 9c; Andes, 36c; Belcher, 49c; Best & Belcher, 86c; Bullion, 12c; Bulwer Consolidated, 5c; Caledonia, 10c; Challenge Consolidated, 64c; Chollar, 47c; Confidence, $1.75; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.50; Consolidated Imperial, 2c; Crown Point, 39c; Exchequer, 3c; Gould & Currie, 45c; Hale & Norcross, $1.40; Julia, 1c; Justice, 4c; Kentuck Consolidated, 5c; Lady Washington Consolidated, 1c; Mexican, 65c; Mono, 10c; Mount Diablo, 10c; Occidental Consolidated, 15c; Ophir, $1.45; Overman, 13c; Potosi, 60c; Savage, 35c; Scorpion, 3c; Sierra Nevada, 88c; Silver Hill, 3c; Union Consolidated, 65c; Utah Consolidated, 5c; Yellow Jacket, 49c.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 15.—Allouez Mining company, $1.00; Boston and Montana, $38.00; Butte and Boston, $18.00; Calumet and Hecla, $315.00; Centennial, $1.00; Franklin, $19.00; Kearsarge, $9.75; Osceola, $30.50; Quincy, $75.00; Tamarack, $135.00; Wolverine, $7.00; Atlantic, $21.50.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[Note—The Tribune will not notice anonymous communications nor decide bets. No manuscripts returned unless proper postage accompanies same. No manuscript will be saved till called or written for.]

Route for a Waterway.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 28.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The most important new fact brought out at the International Deep Waterways convention was that stated by Prof. Wright, geologist and glaciologist—to wit: A buried channel of great depth exists between Lake Champlain and the Hudson River. It extends from South Bay on Lake Champlain southwardly through Fort Ann Village in almost an air line, and its bottom is many feet lower than the surface of Lake Champlain. This buried channel settles the question of route for the great waterway from the lake to the seaboard, as it makes sure the fact that the divide between Lake Champlain and the Hudson can be cut at a moderate cost, and water from the St. Lawrence diverted to the Hudson in volume sufficient to make its upper branches navigable for deep craft. This buried channel was the bed of the great river which once poured the northern waters southward. During the ice age it was filled by a great glacier, and as the ice retreated northward it was filled up by moraine formation, which now exists exactly as it was left by the retreating ice, the drainage in a part of South Bay Valley being entirely by filtration, so that the glacial deposit has not been subject to erosion. CHAUNCEY N. DUTTON.

County Needs Not Be Anxious.

Chicago, Oct. 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In this morning's issue, in speaking of the decision of the Supreme Court concerning the rights of the city in the Court-House square, you say: "What the county authorities fear most, according to Mr. Healy, should they undertake to force matters, is that the city will hold them for nearly as much money for its half of the pile bounded by Randolph, Clark, Washington, and La Salle streets as it originally cost—$1,500,000."

There is no need of such anxiety on the part of Mr. Healy or any one representing the county, because the decision of the Supreme Court is conclusive, so far as the facts stated in the bill are concerned, that the city has not, and never has had, any right to the land or its possession, and it is well-settled law that "if one man erects buildings upon the land of another voluntarily and without any contract, such buildings become a part of the land, and the builder has no right to remove them." Hilliard on the Law of Torts, Vol. 1, p. 470 (3d Ed.); 1st Hill. Real Property, p. 5; Wentz vs. Fisher, 12 Ired. 297.

It may be urged that it is inequitable to allow the county, without compensation, to have a building that cost the city a million and a half of dollars without paying the city for it. But, the answer is that, when the city entered on the land it knew that the County Commissioners had no right to allow such entry, or to give the city, or any one, any right to occupy or use the land for any purpose other than that for which it was conveyed to the county, i. e., "To be used as a Court-House," and if, in the face of this law, the city erected costly buildings on the lands of the county, it has no ownership either in the buildings or the land. E. A. SHERBURNE, No. 53 Dearborn street.

Question for the Humane Society.

Chicago, Oct. 8.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The other evening I was witness of an occurrence that provided food for thought. While passing the corner of Oakley avenue and Twenty-second street I observed a man driving a horse into a vacant lot. The animal was hardly able to put one foot before the other, although repeated lashing finally forced him into the lot. The man quickly disappeared up an alley while the suffering brute, after standing for a moment, tottered and fell headlong to the ground.

The animal was sick and either needed doctoring or a friendly bullet to put it out of its misery. Walking up Twenty-second street I met a policeman at the next corner. He was conversing with friends. I told him of what I had seen. He mumbled something and turned away his head. One of his friends condescended to say that an officer had a short time ago been sued for $150 for shooting a horse without the owner's consent. I went into a drug store to telephone to the Humane Society and was informed that their office closed at 4 o'clock (it was then after 5) and that to insure a response it required a policeman's evidence. The officer had now disappeared and I went out to look for another and, of course, could not find one.

Could you enlighten me as to what are the duties of an officer and the Humane Society in a matter of this kind, and what course I ought to have pursued? Ought not a policeman be given discretionary power in severe cases and not left perfectly helpless to aid a suffering animal because a brutal owner will not give his consent? THE TRIBUNE printed an account recently of a much more severe case than the one I witnessed. In this the horse was struck by a cable car, some of his ribs broken, and otherwise mangled. The owner asked the agent of the street car company if he would pay him for the animal's loss. The agent shook his head and the owner exclaimed, "Then let him die." The wounded creature died of slow torture while an officer stood by powerless.

I am not acquainted with the law on the subject and it is only with the object of getting information that I utilize so much of your valuable space. CHARITY (Unofficial).

"To Stop Bond Issue."

Austin, Ill., Sept. 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I am sure it is not the policy of THE TRIBUNE, or the intention of its editor, to misrepresent facts or misstate a case knowingly. Yet there has crept into your article under the above heading the following closing paragraph:

"Chicago has confessed judgment for $52,695 in favor of the Town of Cicero on the claim which has been opposed by several consecutive administrations. Controller Wetherell put the matter at rest yesterday afternoon and the obligation which Cicero's Treasurer has carried on his books as a cash asset for several years now materializes to the extent of Chicago's promissory note. Ex-President Piper says he can hardly expect an immediate settlement. This obligation on the part of Chicago arose at the time of annexation."

Your attention is particularly called to the statement "that Cicero's Treasurer has carried this item on his books as a cash asset for several years." That statement I desire to refute and emphasize its falsity. The debt owing by the City of Chicago was never counted as a cash asset by the Town of Cicero, and no such entry was ever made or known in the books of the Treasurer. The Town Clerk in his annual statement of the condition of the general fund, at the end of every fiscal year ever since the annexation of that portion of Cicero to Chicago (from which the debt arose), listed as an asset this amount due to the town, and by reference to these reports published March 1 in each year you will find, under "Contingent Fund," a credit balance in excess of this sum which was carried into the next year's appropriation. Thus March 1, 1895, the credit to "contingent fund" was $41,721, followed by a footnote which read: "This amount includes $38,390 due from the City of Chicago and now in course of collection."

Having been a member of the Board of Trustees for several years in Cicero and Chairman of the Finance committee I have steadfastly claimed the account was a good and tangible asset of the town. The opposition to the Republican party in last spring's election claimed the town finances had been juggled with and the money owing by the City of Chicago "counted as cash."

I feel convinced the people of Cicero will now see the truth of my statements and will also see to it that this sum of $38,390, as originally charged on the books of the Town of Cicero, be increased on these books to $52,695, the judgment awarded yesterday by Judge Windes against the City of Chicago. JOHN D. MACLEAN.

The Arsenic Cure for Cholera.

Paris, Tex., Oct. 7.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I am in receipt of your favor of a copy of your publication of the 4th inst., and thank you for your very complimentary notice of arsenization, but from the heading of same I infer that my language in lately inclosed brochure must have been somewhat ambiguous in that you took my allegations as relative to a curative of cholera (which of course is partly correct, in that any remedy which will prevent disease is equally potent in curing), while in fact my ambition exceeds finding a new curative (for arsenic is none such, but one of the oldest), or in finding the most potent preventive, as preventive measures must always exceed curative in the actual good to men, and will soon receive that meed of praise which now almost wholly accrues to the curative.

Another thing I wished to remark to you was the effort I am making to present this subject to my profession in the United States and to acquire their individual or collective support in the shape of petitions such as I sent you, and I hope yet it may appear the policy, as well as to the best interests, of your publication to make said petition public through such medium as is at your command and thereby aid not only in promulgating arsenization at home right now, but in my obtaining governmental recognition and support soon that I may get into one of the several at present infected countries and there make every effort to test arsenization; that, should cholera ever enter the United States, I may have sufficiently proved my present purely hypothetical deductions and allegations as to promptly acquire the confidence of all our people that they may then take such precautions as are now almost wholly unknown because of this lack of practical tests which are absolutely imperative to the good of prophylactics, so called; as of course my testing would benefit all I hope to receive the hearty support before Congress of all, especially my colleagues, many of whom, I am pleased to write, have already sent me good petitions but I wish only to present such a collection of signatures from my compatriots of America as will at once command the respect and prompt action of our lawmakers at Washington, they only having the power to aid me as is necessary to my success abroad among a people who have no modern medical ideas to help, but superstition and barbarism to hinder.

I would also respectfully submit that though Dr. Lee and I differ as to the probabilities of arsenization, he will gladly give me all the support in his power in obtaining what I wish of yourself, but your publication reaches so far and wide that I trust yet to again receive one of your numbers showing a personal interest, and for which I will be more than sincerely obliged. I also trust that other non-professional publications will make like efforts "for the greatest good to the greatest number." E. B. LEACH.

FAMINE IN FREIGHT CARS

EAST AND WEST REPORT A SCARCITY OF ROLLING STOCK.

Burlington Said to Need 2,000 More Cars to Handle Wheat and Corn—Santa Fe, Missouri Pacific, and Milwaukee and St. Paul More or Less in the Same Predicament—All Lines in Pennsylvania Also Reported Short and Industries Likely to Suffer.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—The Burlington railway needs 2,000 more freight cars than it has now at its command to handle the wheat and corn crops in its territory. The Santa Fé, Missouri Pacific, and Milwaukee and St. Paul are also short of cars and a car famine is expected when the corn crop begins to move in a few days. The Burlington is enforcing its forty-eight hour rule in this city, which means that if cars are not unloaded by consignees in that time the company will unload them and place the contents in the freight-houses. The enforcement of the rule was redered imperative by the great demand for cars. It is a matter of great regret to Traffic Managers that freight rates should go to pieces just when so much business is in sight. The situation east and west bound out of Kansas City is even more demoralized than out of St. Louis or Chicago.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 15.—There is a famine of freight cars on all railroad lines in this State, and many shippers who were holding off for lower freight rates are now offered a premium for cars. The iron industries are clamoring for better service and the Pennsylvania Railroad company has just placed an order for 1,000 gondola freight cars.

WILL OPPOSE THE TROLLEY ROAD.

Indiana Avenue Property-Owners to Hold a Public Meeting.

It was decided by the Indiana Avenue Improvement Association yesterday not to call a public meeting to oppose the trolley road for at least a month. The trustees of the organization reached this conclusion after a long session, at which it was announced that three men representing a frontage of 169 feet had withdrawn their consent from the railroad company.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF THE

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Trust and Safe Deposit Company... of Philadelphia, issued upon the surrender of Certificates of the CHICAGO GAS COMPANY.

The questions which have been raised as to the legality of the arrangement under which the Fidelity Company holds the deposited stocks of the Chicago Gas Companies, and the resulting litigation, render it advisable and necessary that a plan should be adopted by which your rights shall be maintained and preserved, and the existing difficulties removed. The undersigned, at the request of holders of a large amount of Fidelity Company certificates, have undertaken to act as a committee under an agreement and plan of consolidation filed with the Central Trust Company of New York, dated October 1, 1895.

The plan contemplates the merger or consolidation of the several companies whose properties are represented by the Fidelity Company certificates, so as to constitute one corporation under the laws of the State of Illinois, and after making proper provision for the protection of the security of the guaranteed mortgage bonds, the issue of new certificates entitling the registered owners and holders thereof to the same proportional interest in the properties as is now represented by the Fidelity Company certificates.

Certificate holders are asked to deposit their certificates, properly indorsed, with the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall street, New York, under said agreement, on or before Oct. 17, 1895.

Negotiable receipts of the Central Trust Company will be issued for the deposited certificates, and application will be made as soon as practicable to list the engraved receipts on the New York Stock Exchange.

Copies of the agreement can be had at the office of the Central Trust Company.

Dated New York, Oct. 3, 1895.

FREDERICK P. OLCOTT, Chairman;
ROSWELL P. FLOWER,
ANTHONY N. BRADY,
WALTON FERGUSON,
C. K. G. BILLINGS,
WILLIAM J. CAMPBELL, Committee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New York.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,
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ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Wednesday, Oct. 16, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon.
ALEXANDER G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
New York, Oct. 3, 1895.

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1895.

VENTRILOQUIST HINRICHSEN'S brother must have been put back into the trunk.

LORD SACKVILLE should have reflected that his celebrated ancestor whom Balaam rode talked sense.

AT any rate, Senator Foraker would make speeches that would crowd the Senate's galleries.

SENATOR ALLISON is working hard for the Republican party, as he has worked for many years. Some day he will get his reward.

IT would be interesting to know how many people are suffering from injuries received on, or rather off, bicycles. There must be a great many of them.

IF Brice should be reëlected to the Senate he cannot do anything less in common gratitude than to appoint James E. Campbell his private secretary.

ATLANTA is welcome to all the good President Cleveland's visit to her exposition will do her if the visit is like that the President paid to the World's Fair.

POPE LEO has a solid silver chair, the gift of an American banker. The world will watch with deep interest this object lesson of a government on a silver basis.

NEW YORK is a large city, but the fact that it cannot do anything but rage because its Sunday drinks have been cut off shows that size and godliness are not synonymous.

THE Chicago liquor dealer who wants Illinois to adopt the South Carolina State dispensary liquor system should invest in a new thought-distillery. Illinois is a civilized State.

IF the county insists upon taking possession of the City Hall it will get itself into trouble. The city will absorb it and cut off the wasted salaries of several thousand useless officials.

THE New York World says that "Dr. Parkhurst announces he shall support the union reform ticket." Probably the World knew better than to say "shall," but had not the "will" to do so.

IT is a good plan to make the billposters stop their internecine warfare, unless, of course, the warfare was likely to result in mutual extermination and the end of the billboard nuisance.

THE Evanston Chief of Police has fired one of his men for being found in "a saloon in the prohibition district." It does not seem to have occurred to him to close the saloon and arrest the proprietor.

LOUISE MICHEL, the noisy Frenchwoman who is coming to this country to lecture, is superfluously said to want money. Of course she does. She is an Anarchist, and nobody is an Anarchist unless he is out of money and wants some of other people's.

MR. BEALE, the Corporation Counsel, is wise in deciding that it would be useless to try to make the Washingtonian Home refund the $448,000 the city has illegally paid to it. That money has been carefully put away where no Sheriff's officer could find it with a divining rod.

AMBASSADOR PATENOTRE has brought to this country an invitation to participate in the Paris Exposition of 1900. France probably wants a chance to get even for the treatment of the French exhibiters at the World's Fair. Americans who think of accepting the invitation should have their exhibits insured.

MINNEAPOLIS says it does not want either of the national conventions next year. It had one in 1892 and that was enough. Other small towns like San Francisco and St. Louis, who are trying to get one, should take warning. There is only one city that can accommodate the crowds and care for them in good style. Modesty forbids us to mention it, and, besides, it isn't necessary to mention it.

THE New York stock market opened quiet and irregular. On the local stock market there was decided activity in Lake Street, with moderately heavy trading in other securities. Sterling rates showed an advance. New York exchange sold at 80 cents discount.—Leading speculative produce markets were only fairly active and narrow, with the tone stronger. As compared with the latest prices of Monday May wheat closed ¾ cents higher, corn ⅝ cents higher, oats ⅝ cents higher, cash rye ½ cent lower, barley steady, flaxseed ½ cent higher, January pork 5 cents lower, and lard and ribs 2½ cents lower.

THE recent capture of the capital of Madagascar by the French, it appears from later advices, was an expensive job. It is stated that the plan of the expedition was drawn up at the close of last year by officers who had never been in that country, that the sum of $15,000,000 was originally voted for the expedition, and that a force of 15,000 men was assigned to Gen. Duchesne. The French have captured the capital and lost the insignificant number of nine men in the assault, but it has not been stated until recently that 4,000 men of the invading army have died since the expedition started, while half the surviving remnant have been invalided by fever and other diseases. Besides this the original sum voted has been largely exceeded. There was little glory in defeating the Hovas and capturing their capital with a loss of only nine men. They have gained control of an island whose trade is small and whose climate is unfit for Europeans except at some places along the coast. To all appearances the French have got another white elephant on their hands closely resembling the one in Tonquin.

VOTERS must not forget that there will be but one day of registration this year, and that will be next Tuesday, two weeks before the election. There has been a May moving day since Mayor Swift was elected and a great many men who have changed from one ward to another, or from one precinct to another, will lose their votes if they are not careful. It will take but a few minutes for those who have moved since April to get their names on the registry books. Those who have not changed their residences are all right. They were registered last year, and there will not be another general registration until 1896.

JOHN BOYD THACHER is not to have it all his own way in his campaign for the Mayoralty of Albany, N. Y. There is a strong clique of Democrats who do not want Thacher and do want James Rooney. In the convention a motion was offered to make his nomination unanimous, but so great was the disappointment and the resentment at a nomination forced upon them by the local boss that the nomination failed to carry. Thacher's subserviency to gang rule is not relished by the independent Democrats of the city, and taking their cue from the action of the convention the Rooney men will not vote for the ring candidate.

THE LAKE-FRONT ORDINANCE AS AMENDED.

The joint committee on the Lake-Front Park ordinance has reported it back to the Council with recommendation that it pass. Why the majority of the Aldermen, after having held on to it so long, suddenly relaxed their hold is not known. Probably they became satisfied that there was "nothing in it for them," or more probably that it would be rejected by the Illinois Central on account of Ald. Manierre's amendment, which would add perhaps more than a million of dollars to what the company had agreed to expend for the benefit of the city. His amendment reads as follows:

> Amend Sec. 5 by adding at the end of condition No. 4 the following:
>
> "The said railroad company shall in consideration hereof at its own expense construct a viaduct, consisting of a carriage-way and two footways over its property and tracks, from the said Randolph street viaduct, so altered and extended, to the Chicago River, either in a line with St. Clair street, as extended, or at such other point as may be mutually agreed upon between the City of Chicago and said railroad company, under plans and specifications subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Public Works. Said viaduct to be maintained by the railroad company in perpetuity at its own expense, and have a suitable approach to the same from the south."

Next Monday night this ordinance as amended will come up in the Council as a special order. The Aldermen will consider first two amendments submitted by the committee. One of them, the Manierre one, provides, as seen above, for the construction by the railroad company, at its expense, of an elevated driveway from the Randolph street viaduct north to the river opposite the foot of St. Clair street, the distance being something like 1,600 feet. To such an amendment the company will not agree, though it might to an amendment for right of way for a viaduct following a different route which will not cross its tracks. That being the case, the amendment of the committee, if insisted on, will kill the ordinance.

The other Aldermanic amendment is one which will reserve to the city the right to build a bridge across the entrance to the little harbor for yachts and pleasure boats to be made between Park row and the Thirteenth street pier. The object of this is to connect the park and a driveway which some persons want to have constructed out in the water east of the railway tracks from Thirteenth to Fifty-first street, about five miles.

If the Illinois Central consents to such an amendment, which it most likely will, there is no reason why it should not be adopted. It will do no harm to any one. And it will be several years before that bridge is needed. It is quite possible that the railway company will accept this amendment. There seems to be no good reason why it should not. The bridge, if ever built, will not interfere with it in the least.

The simplest plan might be for the Mayor to have another conference with the Illinois Central officers and find out just where they stand on the Manierre amendment, and if that is rejected then what concessions can be obtained to further a connection with the North Side. It would put the city in a rather ridiculous light for it to pass an ordinance of agreement with the company only to have it rejected by the railroad and to have to begin everything over again.

The other amendments added to the ordinance, those proposed by the Mayor, were all good and beneficial, and cannot be objected to by any persons.

THE FATE OF BAT SHEA.

Some eighteen months ago there was a municipal election in Troy, N. Y., the home of Senator Murphy, who was at the head of the local "machine," of which Bat Shea, a political thug and shoulder hitter, was a conspicuous representative. During the election a young man named Ross had the temerity to challenge an alleged Democratic voter. For no graver offense than this Bat Shea in the most deliberate and cowardly manner shot and killed Ross. The murder was witnessed by several persons. Shea was arrested and brought to trial, and upon the testimony of these witnesses he was found guilty and sentenced to death in the electrical chair.

The Murphy gang and the political friends of Shea made every effort to save him, and at last his case was carried up to the Court of Appeals. That court with absolute unanimity has recently affirmed the judgment of the lower court, and in delivering the opinion Judge Peckham said: "It does not appear nor is it important to know to what political party the defendant belonged. Such men have no politics. The government by the people cannot long exist if such practices continue. The repeater is the modern pirate, an enemy of organized and civilized society, and it is the duty of all parties to assist the officers of the law in the prompt punishment of the guilty."

The court aptly characterized the ruffian who committed this brutal murder and his cowardly crime. Bat Shea ostensibly was a Democrat, but in reality he had no politics. He was a political thug who fancied that he was safe from the law because he was behind a United States Senator, and in working for the spoils of office he fancied he could commit any crime with impunity. Because of his brutality and readiness to slug or shoot he was employed by the Murphy gang to intimidate Republicans and protect Democratic repeaters. The men belonging to the ring which utilized his services were Democrats working for a Democratic victory, and they are as guilty as he of the awful crime which he committed. While it is a matter for congratulation that he will not escape the penalty meted out to him in the lower court, justice in his case was not complete. The men who employed him with a knowledge of his character and of what he was likely to do were just as guilty as he. They were just as much enemies of organized and civilized society as he, and should have been made to participate in his punishment.

THE UNITED STATES' FOREIGN POLICY.

The London Speaker, a publication of considerable political influence, has discovered the evolution of a foreign policy in the United States. The Speaker says:

> The United States as a great power is coming into foreign politics, and is coming to stay. The process of evolution of American foreign policy has been gradual, but unmistakable, and in the last few weeks we have had indications of the existence of aspirations which may at any moment lead to the active participation of America in a foreign war. Her intervention in the Venezuelan dispute is not warranted by any treaty or precedent in international law, and can only be defended on the ground that the Monroe doctrine henceforth will be acted upon as governing all the foreign policy of the United States. And what is more serious, is that it is not the Monroe doctrine pure and simple, but that doctrine with developments. Her action means that the weaker States of America can count upon the assistance of the United States in frontier disputes with any European colony.

There is no new departure involved in the discovery which the Speaker fancies it has made. Should the emergency arise the United States will only carry out a doctrine which it laid down over seventy years ago and to which it has adhered ever since. From that time to the present there has been no flagrant violation of the Monroe doctrine by any European power. There has been no considerable acquisition of territory from any American State. Whatever enlargement of territory has been accomplished on this continent in favor of a European power and at the expense of the United States has been the outcome of bad diplomacy on our side. The United States in this manner lost a strip of territory in Maine, and it was bamboozled out of another strip on the Northern Pacific coast back to the mountains. With these exceptions the United States has lost nothing, nor have Mexico, the Central American, or the South American States in violation of the Monroe doctrine.

It is now proposed by Great Britain to seize a portion of the territory of Venezuela, as large as the State of Pennsylvania, held by the latter for years under treaty stipulation, and in many respects exceedingly valuable. She persists in making this seizure and refuses to arbitrate the matter except as to a small and unimportant part. Under the provisions of the Monroe doctrine the United States proposes vigorously to protest. There is nothing new in this determination to uphold that doctrine except as it relates to the greater ability of the United States now to enforce it than when it was first proclaimed early in the century. That doctrine was affirmed when this was a comparatively weak nation, only containing some ten millions of people, with few resources with which to defend and maintain it. Now that Great Britain is making a bold attempt to grab a slice of American territory larger than Scotland or Ireland owned by the Venezuelan Government, the United States will be found defending the Monroe doctrine not only with rifles but with cannon should the necessity arise. The American people are resting easily, however. They are not at all disturbed. They do not believe that Great Britain will press this claim to the extremity of war, as it has more to lose than to gain by it. The United States as a nation is large, powerful, and determined enough to protect its own interests and feels perfectly able to do it. The United States is not going round seeking for trouble. It is carrying no chip on its shoulder and daring any nation to fight it. But it will not patiently suffer wanton foreign aggressions on sister American republics. As Bismarck said of United Germany, the United States of America is "afraid of nothing on this earth or beyond it except God." That is the position of this republic. There is nothing new in it as the Speaker imagines.

AGAINST "FREE COINAGE AT 16 TO 1."

The Farmers' National Congress, in session at Atlanta, Ga., has voted squarely and overwhelmingly against the free silver cranks. The farmers in the convention expressed themselves in favor of real "bimetallism," but showed they do not want the bogus article, which really would be silver monometallism, and that on a badly depreciated basis. They asked Congress to use both gold and silver on a parity, and favored the calling of a national conference on the monetary question. But they refused by a vote the proportion of which was 5 to 2 to indorse the call for a conference "to unite in the equal use of both gold and silver at a ratio not to exceed 16 to 1." Of course the so-called "silver States" voted in the minority, but the representative farmers of the East, North, and South voted almost solidly against it.

This action shows that the "cheap money" cranks have no ground for their assertion that "the great majority of the farmers in the United States want free coinage at 16 to 1." It tends also to favor the conclusion that Senator Chandler of New Hampshire was in error when he stated that the people who want that kind of bimetallism—viz.: silver monometallists, "outnumber the gold monometallists by a hundred to one." The truth is, the farmers of the South, as well as those of the West, have been thinking over the 50-cent free silver dollar matter in the last few months, and many of those who at first were attracted by the false statements of the free silver cranks have changed their minds on the subject. They prefer to have the best kind of money they can get in payment for their crops and cattle, money that will not depreciate while in their keeping, but will be good to buy about as much of the things they wish to consume a few years hence as it is today. They reflect that the fellows who falsely claim to be "bimetallists" openly state that they desire a change to silver monometallism because it would give them "cheaper money," meaning by that money worth less by half for the purchase of goods, so that if they should carry their point the farmer would have to pay twice as many "dollars" for his plows and harvesters, wagons, lumber, nails, clothing, sugar, coffee, tea, groceries, boots and shoes, etc., as he has to pay now when he buys the same quantity and quality of goods. The average farmer fails to see, on mature consideration, how such a "change" to debased money would benefit him; but it is not difficult for him to understand the truth of the declaration made in the National Democratic platform of 1892 that "the farmers and laborers are among the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency."

The silver cranks have played themselves out with the great majority of intelligent people. Their movement is a flat failure, and to keep up the fight will not help their bad cause. They have failed because of claiming too much. Taking the ground that they would accept nothing short of silver free coinage at a ratio not wider than 16 to 1, when the commercial ratio all over the civilized world exceeds 30 to 1, they have demonstrated their mischievous purposes as well as their extreme folly and invited the contempt for their scheme of every rational being who has listened to them long enough to know what they are driving at, because it is evident they are the greatest enemies of a true international bimetallism, that being possible only at a ratio which is very near the relative values of gold and silver.

THE WAR RUMOR EXPLODED.

The following New York Herald dispatch was transmitted to this city yesterday morning:

> Buenos Ayres, Argentina, Oct. 14.—A telegram from Para, Brazil, has been received in Rio Janeiro stating that an armed British force is marching through Brazilian territory.
>
> The objective point of the body is that part of Venezuela claimed by the British Government.
>
> The column has already crossed the Tacutu River.

The officials at the Foreign Office in London, when questioned as to the truth of the above report, replied that "it was entirely "a misstatement, that there is no British "force in that locality, and that there would "be no object in marching it through that "part of Brazil even if a British force had "been available for the purpose."

The British Foreign Office may be assumed to know all about the movements of British troops in any part of the world, hence it may be safely predicated that the column has not crossed the Tacutu River, which is one of the boundaries of British Guiana as claimed by Great Britain, though not conceded by Venezuela, and that there are no British troops in Brazil menacing Venezuela at present. The roundabout route of the Herald's dispatch was in itself suspicious. Had there been such a movement it is not likely the news would have come from Buenos Ayres after going from Para to Rio Janeiro.

This war rumor may therefore be dismissed as baseless. It will not be necessary for Secretary Olney to inquire of the English Government what those troops were in Brazil for, who sent them there, where they were going, and what they were going to do. It will not be necessary to send vessels down to Venezuela. It will not be necessary to polish up the Springfield muskets and invade Canada, as it would have been had the column crossed the Tacutu River and England had put on airs and declined to order it back, and had made a foray upon territory claimed by Venezuela before submitting the business to arbitration. It will save Mr. Olney the necessity of notifying England she was committing an unfriendly act under the specifications of the Monroe doctrine.

THE CHICAGO LETTER-CARRIERS.

It is probable that the reports telegraphed from Washington about the extent of "soldiering" on the part of the Chicago letter-carriers, alleged to have been discovered by agents of the Postoffice Department who have been watching them, are considerably exaggerated in their nature.

Nevertheless it may be taken for granted that there is a great deal of truth in them. If a thousand or more employés of the government or of any private concern are not looked after, and allowed to do much as they please, some of them are sure to do considerable loafing during working hours, to spend much time in saloons and drinking more beer than is good for them. Eternal vigilance on the part of superior officers is necessary if any working force is to be efficient. The ordinary letter-carrier, like the ordinary policeman, is very apt to slight his work if he thinks that nobody is paying any attention to him.

The government pays good wages and does not demand long working hours, and is entitled to as faithful service as any private employer. But it will not get it unless every now and then it finds out just how its servants are behaving. Therefore these inquiries which the Postoffice Department has been making into the efficiency of the carrier service in the large cities are greatly to be commended. The "sojering" element among the men will be on their good behavior when they have an uneasy feeling that perhaps some agent of the Postoffice Department is watching to see how much loafing they do, and how much time they spend in dram shops. The latter are places which some carriers, like some policemen, should keep out of unless their duty calls them there.

It will do the Chicago Postoffice no harm to be shaken up. Not that it is in specially bad condition, for Mr. Hesing is energetic and anxious to make improvements, but the employés in any government office—or any municipal office, for that matter—soon slip into lazy habits and slight their work.

THE COMING FLOOD OF GOLD.

"Gold mining is the fashionable industry of the day," and is having money and brains poured into it lavishly. "Whatever the ultimate result may be, the immediate result is to be a huge addition to the world's gold reserves." This statement of the case is made by Mr. W. R. Lawson in the (English) Bankers' Magazine, and he inquires what is to be done with "the coming flood of gold." He says: "Assuming that the quantity required for industrial purposes and to replenish circulation remains about the same as hitherto, the bulk of the annual surplus imports will simply go to swell the huge accumulation in the bank's (of England) vaults"; and it is understood that already the accumulation is so great that it has become necessary to provide increased storage room in the vaults of that bank.

The London Financial Times sees no reason for assuming that there will not be a vast increase in the quantity taken for industrial purposes and absorbed into the money circulation of different countries. On the contrary, it thinks such an increased use must be the logical result of the great augment in production that now seems to be assured for many years to come. This will give a stimulus to business of all kinds, and by so doing will cause an advance in prices, which, in turn, will render necessary the employment of larger amounts of gold money for the transaction of a stated amount of business. "Manufacturers and agriculturists will probably develop their respective industries to such an extent as to remove much of the difficulty arising from an inconvenient accumulation of bullion."

The question as to whether very large stocks of gold are convenient or inconvenient is a relative one, not to be answered merely by reference to the number of dollars or pounds worth of gold contained in the pile. A much more abundant supply would tend to lessen the buying power of the unit, by raising the general level of prices of commodities, even if there were no important change in the cost of producing the precious metal. But it is well known that modern science has introduced processes which enormously cheapen the cost of obtaining the average ounce of gold, thus rendering it possible to take out gold from rock which previously would not pay for working, as well as yielding a vast profit from mines that formerly would have given but a moderate one. So long as the results of these operations are not large in comparison with the total stock the big profits may go into the pockets of the gold producers, but when the total of supply is considerably increased by it the price of gold must fall as measured against the things that are bought with it, and this without reference to what the gold previously in use may have cost to produce it. The latter point was not raised amid the great advance in prices that followed the augmentation in the world's stock of gold from the mining activity in California and Australia near the middle of the present century. It would not be raised now, except by some crazy free silver extremist, if we should have a doubling of prices in consequence of a corresponding augment in the supply of gold.

The present year will witness an increase of about 5 per cent in the world's stock of gold, and it seems probable that within the next few years the annual augment will have risen to not far from 10 per cent. The resulting abundance cannot fail to effect a corresponding change in the prices of commodities, thus sweeping away the main argument by the abuse of which the free silver extremists have striven to pervert the minds of the people. Nor is there any reason to suppose the change would render "bimetallism, with free coinage at 16 to 1," any more possible than it is now, for the cost of producing silver has been cheapened far more than in the case of gold. It would be idle to suppose that cost cannot be further lessened, as measured in units of human labor, and experience has shown that a difference of 3 per cent or less between the legal and commercial value of one metal as expressed in terms of the other is as fatal to "circulation on equal terms" as would be a difference of 50 or more per cent. And the increase in the quantity of gold would lessen if not abolish the need of using silver as the basis of a paper currency, more especially so as a basis of redemption at a long way below gold par.

COL. MORRISON NEEDS SQUEALERS.

Chairman Morrison of the Inter-State Commerce Commission says that perhaps the trunk line roads which formed a combine the other day will violate the law, but he asks pathetically, "How would we go about proving it if we could not compel men to testify?" If an officer of a road who is a party to an unlawful agreement will not testify, or if a shipper to whom special and illegal favors have been granted will not do so, where is the evidence to be had on which to base indictments and convictions?

It will be seen that Col. Morrison can accomplish nothing because he cannot get a squealer. That is exactly the reason why it is so difficult to convict legislative or aldermanic boodlers. There is a scarcity of squealers. The man who was bribed will not go on the stand, nor will the one who did the bribing. Col. Morrison says:

> A shipper may have suspicions and may have reasonable proof of illegal rate manipulation, but he must convince a grand jury that his proof is reasonable and he will not always find twelve men who see the evidence as he sees it. Even if he should secure an indictment there is a trial jury, which must also be convinced that the evidence is substantial and efficient.

That describes exactly the predicament of men who go hunting for legislative or aldermanic boodlers. To convince grand and petit juries they must have squealers. But the problem always has been how to catch them. There were squealers—the first, second, and third batch—in the whisky fraud cases. The conviction of the County Commissioners was facilitated by squealers. But those were exceptional instances. Usually the squealer is as rare as his services would be valuable. Col. Morrison understands this.

THE free silver delusionists are reviving a quotation from an utterance made by John G. Carlisle in February, 1873, twenty-two years ago. They seem to have no idea that it is possible for him or any other gentleman to be wiser now than he was a quarter of a century ago and to be candid enough to acknowledge the fact. But, also, they are sufficiently base to insist on the views then expressed by Mr. Carlisle being held today, though the ideas on which those views were founded are proved to have been fallacious. For instance: Mr. Carlisle doubted if the annual production of gold and silver coin would keep pace with the annual increase of population, commerce, and industry, while it is a fact that the coinage of both metals since then has been abundant, and both are being used as the basis of a note circulation which greatly increases the usefulness of the coin. He spoke of prolonged distress as certain to follow "the permanent annihilation of one-half the metallic money of the world," but the fact is there has not been any such annihilation. On the contrary, more silver money is in use now than at any other time, and about all the immense volume of silver money in the United States, with the paper circulating against the silver, has been added since Feb. 21, 1878. Mr. Carlisle now sees that his reasoning was wrong because based on false premises. The silver extremists falsely allege that the change he feared has occurred, and they know they lie when they make the assertion.

THE United States Board of Geographic Names has issued its second list containing the decisions arrived at between the beginning of the year 1892 and September of this year. The number of decisions in this list is 792 and in the first 1,781, excepting counties. The total number of decisions made since the organization of the board in September, 1890, is 5,364, of which 2,791 are for counties. The object of the work is to secure uniform usage in regard to geographic nomenclature and orthography throughout the executive departments of the government, and particularly upon the maps and charts issued by the various departments and bureaus.

A PAPER committed to the advocacy of the 16 to 1 free silver half dollar absurdity is trying to make out an argument by comparing the tabulated values of farm animals with the number for the beginning of this year and a quarter of a century earlier. But it conveniently omits to notice that the values for 1870 are stated in terms of the dollar in paper, of which it took about $115 to buy $100 in gold, and that the valuation of last winter was made at the time when the country hardly had begun to recover from the depressing effects of the panics of 1893, the first of which was brought about by the efforts of the free silver extremists to "rule or ruin."

A FASHION item speaks of fluted skirts, bell-shaped gowns, accordion plaits, mandolin sleeves, bands of black ribbon, and organdie lawns. The author must have seen all these things at a kettle drum.

THE Hon. Don M. Dickinson vouches for President Cleveland's sturdy Americanism. The procession, therefore, may move on.

"AS AN orator," says the New York Sun, "Principal Washington [of the Tuskegee Institute] may not rank with Demosthenes or Cicero, but there is more solid sense in him than in lots of white men." Even as an orator Principal Washington does not seem to have suffered by comparison with "lots of white men" at the opening of the Atlanta exposition. Editor Dana may freely concede this without throwing down the bars for negro domination.

MASTER WORKMAN SOVEREIGN says the revival of trade is a "bunko trick of the infernal capitalists." Mr. Sovereign needs a good dose of pills.

DON'T git outside yer pastur',
Old John Bull.
You ain't creation's master,
Old John Bull.
I know you've got a big an' hungry maw,
But don't you bite off more'n you kin chaw,
Better go
Kind o' slow.
I'm still a-holdin' to that doctrine
Of Monroe,
Don't you know?
Lose a horn,
Sure's you're born!
—Uncle Sam.

SENATOR VEST promises he will never desert the Democratic party, no matter what position it may take on the silver question. Senator Vest is the Mrs. Micawber of his party.

THE Queen of Madagascar, we regret to learn, chews tobacco. It is not a manly accomplishment for a Queen.

IT is hinted that the divorced Vanderbilts may be remarried before long. Can't they wait till the Corbett-Fitzsimmons affair is out of the way?

PRESIDENT HARPER is still unable to see that there is anything to arbitrate.

WITH the claims of the French exhibiters at the World's Fair still unpaid Uncle Sam must not expect to get any French sympathy in his misunderstanding with John Bull this time.

IF Uncle Sam gets into any serious trouble with his elderly relative, J. Bull, it will be impossible for him to free Cuba, keep an eye on Hawaii, look after his missionaries in China, and straighten out this Armenian affair, but J. Bull must not try to take possession of the entire china shop.

AS TO the main question Attorney-General Harmon is all right. He says "United States is."

IN A MINOR KEY.

Martyr to His Principles.

"I shall have to give up eating potatoes," sighed Fweddy. "They're too doosed cheap."

Poker Jack Submits a Question.

"Parson," said Poker Jack, doffing his slouch hat respectfully, "would ye mind tellin' me who it wuz thet wrote 'Let dogs delight to bark an' bite'?"

"Certainly not," replied the new pastor of the little church at Rattlesnake Diggin's. "I am delighted to see the people of our settlement begin to take an interest in such things. It was Dr. Watts."

"Then I've lost," said Poker Jack, disconsolately. "I bet the drinks fur the crowd it was Shakspeare. Mornin', parson."

No Trouble to Give Out Information.

"Do you ever catch any whales, Captain?" asked the fair passenger on the ocean liner.

"Often, ma'am," answered the dignified Captain.

"How very wonderful! Please tell me how you catch them."

"We drop a few of the old salts on their tails, ma'am."

PERSONALS.

Von Suppe, the Viennese composer, found light opera remunerative. His will shows that he left $90,000 in real estate and about $100,000 in cash and personal property.

Dr. Theodore R. Timby, who at the age of 19 invented the revolving turret, first used on the Monitor, lives in this city, and, in spite of his 73 years, is hale and hearty.

An 84-year-old man and a 77-year-old woman met at Crawfordsville, Ind., loved at first sight, and were married within half an hour. They could not afford to think of a long engagement.

It is interesting to learn that John Armstrong Chanler proposed four times to Amelie Rives before she consented to become his wife. He met her for the first time at a Newport ball and fell ardently in love on the spot.

A Copenhagen publishing house has commissioned Mr. Henry Cavling, a Danish journalist, to write a book on the United States. Mr. Cavling arrived in Boston a few days ago, at which point he will begin his labors.

It is stated that the dress to be worn by the Empress of Russia at the coronation ceremony next year has just been ordered in Paris. It is to be decorated with pearls and gold, marvelously worked, and is to cost over 1,000,000 francs.

A London correspondent says that "Lord Sackville's diatribe interests London less than Mrs. Langtry's recovery of a few of her stolen sapphires." It is not at all strange that London has grown weary of prominent Englishmen who employ the pen to make unpleasant exhibitions of themselves.

POLITICAL PICK-UPS.

Canvassing Wisconsin Republican leaders for Presidential leanings the Milwaukee Journal [Rep.] finds McKinley to be the first choice with about two-thirds of the Republicans, Harrison standing next in favor.

The absurd feature of the German Reform Union support of Tammany, in the eyes of the Hartford Times [Dem.], is that a victory for the Tammany ticket "will not really secure free beer on Sunday, for the reason that it will in no way affect the Mayor or the Police Commissioners."

Missouri farmers want some of the protection pork. In State Grange meeting they have adopted resolutions demanding the protection of agricultural products by an export duty as a right to which farmers are entitled as long as protection is given to manufacturers.

Encouragement is given by the Chicago Record to the efforts of the International Sunday Observance League to close Chicago's saloons on Sunday. "If the Sunday saloon can be suppressed in New York it certainly can be suppressed here," says the Record.

Allison may not be the Republican Presidential nominee, the Philadelphia Press [Rep.] says, but "he will be a greater factor in the contest of 1896 than he has ever been heretofore," and largely because he is "sure in judgment" and "temperate in expression," illustrations of which qualities the Press finds in his recent remark that we cannot safely have free silver without international agreement.

South Carolina would willingly exchange representation in Congress for the privilege of disfranchising "obnoxious" male inhabitants, the Charleston News [Dem.] says, and "meantime," it adds with brutal frankness, "we shall continue to count the colored male inhabitants in two ways—first, we shall count them as forming the basis of representation in Congress, and second we shall count them out as effective voting material at the polls by such technically legal means as will not bring us in conflict with the Constitution and laws of the United States."

Tillman has a new idea for the material reduction of the colored vote in South Carolina which has the "merit," according to the Charleston News, "of promising a certain and large measure of effectiveness in any event," and which should, therefore, "receive the favorable consideration of the Constitution-makers." The idea is to take advantage of the migratory habits of the negro by requiring a voter to live in the same township for two years to be eligible. This would not hurt the white man, Tillman says, as he is chained to the land.

CURRENT NOTES.

The chorus girl is frequently kissed and made up.—Washington Post.

She—"You viper!" He (gallantly)—"You snake-charmer!"—Il Gazzettino.

Perhaps, after all, the brightest liberty belle in this country is the lovely American girl.—Atlanta Constitution.

It is hardly permissible for a person to look under a bed when occupying the upper berth in a sleeper.—Yonkers Statesman.

Editor—"The characters of your story are too cheap." Author—"Well, I can make a plumber out of this farmer."—Detroit Tribune.

It is asserted that a man cannot destroy his life by holding his breath. But he may prolong the lives of others.—Kansas City Journal.

"Take away woman," shouted the orator, "and what would follow?" "We would," said a man at the back of the audience, promptly.—Denver Republican.

"It ain't the mere matter of gittin' arrested I mind much," said the pugilist, "but suppose dey was to shut me up?" The heelers shuddered.—Indianapolis Journal.

"Can you decline this word?" asked the poet of the editor. "No," replied the editor, "the only thing we decline is manuscript in bulk. Got a roll with you?"—Atlanta Constitution.

Miss Ingenue (on a yacht)—"Is there really a cable in the ocean?" Sailor—"Yes, mum." Miss Ingenue (with conviction, after studying the man at the wheel)—"Then that must be the gripman."—Brooklyn Life.

HOW TO KNOW CHILDREN

ONE BRANCH OF WOMAN'S EDUCATION TOO OFTEN NEGLECTED.

Motherhood as a Profession Is Well Worthy of Careful Study—Most Mothers Learn to Care for Their Children After Their First Is Born—Such Ignorance Menaces Both the Bodily Welfare and the Dispositions of the Young.

The other day an elderly woman was talking to me of the way women were now coming to the fore in all sorts of ways that a few years ago they would not have thought of, and she said one thing which struck her as very odd was that no one seemed to think of motherhood as a profession, which was well worthy of study.

When one comes to think of it, certainly one cannot help saying what a pity it is that so few young women have the least idea as to the management of children, mentally, morally, or physically. They marry very generally to bring into the world poor little babes which they understand how to rear about as well as they would the rearing of an ostrich chick, or any other strange foreign creature. This is very pitiful, and if only mothers would see that their daughters had some sort of instruction in the management of children it would save an immense amount of suffering to many young mothers and to their hapless offspring.

Some time ago a mother was lamenting to me over the result of her ignorance. "When my little girl was born," she said, "I did my best for her, but I really knew nothing about babies. However, since then I have learnt, and I know that I lost her simply from want of knowledge. How often I wish that mother had made me help in the nursery at home when I was a girl, for then I could not have been so ignorant and foolish."

This poor young woman's experience is only that of hundreds of others; a mother generally learns only after she has had one or two children how to manage them at all intelligently. She is often very much like a little girl with her first doll; but, unfortunately, the mismanagement of a baby is a graver matter even than the breakage of many dolls, and though the end is not always as sad as the beginning, it is sure to mean sorrow and suffering to both mother and child.

Every woman should know something of the management of children, for it is knowledge which is sure to be required sooner or later, either for her own children or for some one else's. As the maiden aunt of a large family I have acquired a large amount of information about infants, and again and again I have found it of service when I have been visiting the poor, and not only then, but sometimes in my own rank of life it has enabled me to be useful to worried and anxious young mothers.

Not only is the bodily welfare of children often neglected, but their dispositions are frequently ruined by maternal spoiling. Mothers should recollect that the child is father of the man in mind as well as body.—Home Notes.

Bloomers and Feminine Beauty.

Lady Jeune gives in this month's number of the excellent Badminton Magazine a blow to the "rational" bicycling costume which ought to end that unwomanly craze forever. There is, however, one mistake which she makes in the article she contributes on "Cycling for Women." She says this new form of amusement for ladies was imported into this country from France. There were women cyclists in England long before they made their appearance on the other side of the Channel. In fact, the craze there for cycling is of quite recent growth, and all we have imported is the masculine costume. On this point Lady Jeune says: "There is no doubt to some minds a pleasure and excitement in donning the dress of our masters and in meeting them on equal terms, which women undoubtedly do in bicycling; but those who do this lose so much in personal appearance and charm that they might well be contented to sacrifice the substance for the shadow. No woman looks well in male attire; if women did they would not have waited for many centuries before they took to wearing trousers. Every attempt to modify women's clothes to resemble those of men has been a signal failure. A woman is not made to wear tight-fitting apparel; when she puts it on she at once becomes ugly and misshapen. What can be more hideous than a collection of women of various sizes, shapes, and weights, in the drab knickerbocker suit surmounted by the drab Tam O'Shanter hat? Even under the most favorable circumstances the movement of the legs in bicycling is not graceful, and the figure should certainly be draped to render this movement as little apparent as possible. Women clothed like men, and 'unashamed,' with their figures well bent over their machines, perspiring at every pore, their hair flowing in the breeze (for your new woman bicyclist does nothing by halves), present as ugly and as ridiculous a picture as one can imagine." The other articles in the magazine all deal with sport of different kinds and are all interesting and well illustrated.—Ex.

Fruit as Medicine.

Why for ages have people eaten apple sauce with their roast goose and sucking pig? Simply because the acids and pectones in the fruit assist in digesting the fats so abundant in this kind of food. For the same reason at the end of a heavy dinner we eat our cooked fruits, and when we want their digestive action even more developed we take them after dinner in their natural, uncooked state as dessert. In the past ages instinct has taught men to do this; today science tells them why they did it, and this same science tells us that fruit should be eaten as an aid to digestion of other foods much more than it is now. Cultivated fruits, such as apples, pears, cherries, strawberries, grapes, etc., contain on analysis very similar proportions of the same ingredients, which are about 1 per cent of malic and other acids, and 1 per cent of flesh-forming albuminoids, with over 80 per cent of water.

Digestion depends upon the action of pepsin in the stomach upon the food, which is greatly aided by the acids of the stomach. Fats are digested by these acids and the bile from the liver. Now, the acids and pectones in fruit peculiarly assist the acids of the stomach. Only lately even royalty has been taking lemon juice in tea instead of sugar, and lemon juice has been prescribed largely by physicians to help weak digestion, simply because these acids exist very abundantly in the lemon.—Popular Science Monthly.

Gatherings of Fowls Designated.

The following is somewhat technical, but may be of interest to others besides sportsmen. "Double-barrel" writes: "In your usually accurate columns I notice that you fall into the common mistake of speaking of a 'covey' of pheasants. I know that many other people do the same thing. The term is wrong as applied to such game. It may be interesting to your readers to know what are the proper names to apply to assemblages of birds, and I therefore send you a short list of them: A covey of partridges; a nye, nide, or nest of pheasants; a herd of swans; an exalting of larks; a watching of nightingales; a team of ducks; a muster of peacocks; a bevy of quails; a flight of doves; a flock or gaggle of geese; a spring of teals; a fall of woodcocks; a pack of grouse; a sedge of herons; a shoal of rooks; a trip of widgeon; a wisp or walk of snipe. There are many others to be found in the pages of 'Notes and Queries,' but these are the principal."—Ex.

Paper Confetti at Weddings.

Rice at weddings is doomed. A correspondent informs us that in the upper ranks of society the vegetable grains are discarded and their place supplied by paper confetti. These articles are about half the size of an ordinary letter wafer and are stamped in all colors. They are soft and pleasant to the touch and fall upon the bride's shoulders like the gentle rain from heaven, without wetting her dress or veil. The confetti can do no harm either to hat, clothes, or face, and if a few stray down the back of a bridemaid or the best man they cause no uneasiness at the breakfast table, for they can be sat upon with a delightful sense of ease. Exit rice—enter confetti.—Ex.

He Didn't Eat Cherries.

An amusing instance of hero-worship is related in connection with the great maestro, Paderewski. A lady recently visiting his villa in Paris noticed a cherry stone on the mantelpiece, took possession of it, and had it mounted in pearls and diamonds as a relic of the master. A few weeks later Paderewski met the lady, who showed him the cherry stone with its elegant setting. "But, madam," said Paderewski, "I never eat cherries. The one you found on the mantelpiece must have been left by my servant!" How disappointed the lady must have been can be better understood than expressed.—The Princess.

NO POOL CONTEMPLATED.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF WESTERN ROADS DENY RUMORS.

Division of Earnings, of Business, and Money Penalties All Alike Fail to Fix Interest—Formation of a Freight Agreement Will Not Be Attempted Soon—Chairman Midgley's Circular Letter—Committee of Officers to Agree on Conduct of Traffic Named.

Executive officers of the Western roads say no pool, either by division of earnings, division of traffic, or money penalties, is contemplated. These subjects were all discussed at the meeting in the Union League club and so much opposition was manifested to arrangements of that kind as to make their adoption impossible. No definite plan has been agreed upon by the executive officers, nor will the meeting of traffic officials which convenes today attempt the formation of a freight traffic agreement of any kind. This meeting will simply take measures to secure an advance in all freight rates which had been reduced during the last few months.

The agreement adopted by the executive officers provided: First, the immediate instruction of all freight agents to quote no rates below those then in effect; second, the general traffic officials to convene as soon as possible and restore all rates which have been reduced during the last few months to the regular tariff formerly in effect; third, the appointment of a committee of freight traffic officers to devise a plan for the conduct of the business and to insure the future maintenance of rates.

As regards the last named provision of the "gentlemen's agreement" Chairman Midgley has just issued the following circular letter to the members of the Western Freight Association:

One of the propositions adopted at the meeting of the executive officers of the Western roads held in this city Oct. 11 contemplated the appointment of a committee of traffic officers to agree upon the manner in which the freight traffic destined to and from the four Southwestern Missouri River points, also Omaha, Council Bluffs and Sioux City, Des Moines and Ottumwa, and west-bound traffic to St. Paul and Minneapolis, shall be conducted. As an early report is desired it is not deemed advisable to await a general meeting in which to announce that committee. It is hereby named as follows: A. C. Bird (Chairman), Freight Traffic Manager Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul; W. B. Biddle, Freight Traffic Manager, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé; H. H. Courtright, General Freight Agent, Chicago and Alton; Thomas Miller, General Freight Agent, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; W. J. C. Kenyon, General Freight Agent, Chicago, Burlington and Northern; P. C. Stohr, General Freight Agent, Chicago Great Western; H. R. McCullough, General Freight Agent, Chicago and Northwestern; J. M. Johnson, General Freight Agent, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; J. T. Clark, General Freight Agent, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha; W. E. Keepers, General Freight Agent, Illinois Central; E. S. Washburn, Freight Traffic Manager, Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf; W. H. Hopkins, General Freight Agent, Minneapolis and St. Louis; C. A. Parker, Freight Traffic Manager, Missouri Pacific; D. Miller, Traffic Manager, Missouri, Kansas and Texas; Howard Elliott, General Freight Agent, St. Louis, Kansas City and Northwestern; G. W. Cole, Freight Traffic Manager, St. Louis and San Francisco; Milton Knight, Freight Traffic Manager, Wabash; C. L. Wellington, Traffic Manager, Wisconsin Central lines.

Chairman Midgley also says a call was issued last week for a meeting of parties to the pass agreement, to be held at the Southern Hotel, in St. Louis, Oct. 30, and as immediately thereafter opportunity will be afforded to convene the executive officers of roads engaged in Missouri River, St. Paul and Minneapolis traffic, it is hoped the above-named special freight committee will be enabled to report progress to the executive officers at a meeting which may be arranged for that purpose in St. Louis Oct. 31.

As regards the meeting of freight traffic officials which convenes here today Chairman Midgley has issued the following:

Inasmuch as it will be first in order when the General Freight Agents convene here Wednesday (today) to advance the rates which have been reduced on wire and nails, coal and lumber as nearly as practicable to the basis in effect Aug. 1, 1895, it is important that all railroad companies directly concerned therein, and whose coöperation is desired, should attend the said conference.

TO MAKE CLASSIFICATIONS UNIFORM

Appointment of Western Freight Officials to Act State Commissioners.

At a meeting of the Western Freight Association held Oct. 9 a letter was read from Ira B. Mills, one of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners of the State of Minnesota, who was appointed, at the last convention of State Railroad Commissioners at Washington, May 14 and 15, 1895, Chairman of a committee on uniform classification of freight, stating that he was then instructed to invite the various associations of the United States and Canada to send representatives to a conference with the committee of State Commissioners, for the consideration of the subject of uniform classification. He requested that the Western Freight Association be represented at the proposed conference. This conference is to be held at the Baltimore and Ohio railroad offices, No. 415 Broadway, New York, Oct. 23, at 10:30 a. m.

Chairman Midgely gives notice of the appointment of the following traffic officials to represent the railroads at the said conference:

J. M. Johnson, Chairman, General Freight Agent Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; A. C. Bird, Freight Traffic Manager Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul; W. B. Biddle, Freight Traffic Manager of the Atchison, Topeka and Sant Fé; W. B. Hamblin, Assistant General Freight Agent Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; C. A. Parker, Freight Traffic Manager Missouri Pacific; Milton Knight, Freight Traffic Manager Wabash; J. T. Clark, General Freight Agent Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha.

VANDERBILTS SURE TO GET IT.

Union and Central Pacific Quite Certain to Fall Into Their Hands.

There is not a railroad official in this city who is not fully convinced of the correctness of the article in THE TRIBUNE on Monday regarding the control of the Union Pacific by the Vanderbilts. Everything done so far in the matter of bringing about the reorganization of the Union Pacific reveals the guiding hand of the Vanderbilts, and for the last year or two the Chicago and Northwestern has wielded an unusual degree of influence in Union Pacific traffic affairs. Of course, much depends upon the outcome of the consideration of the Union Pacific indebtedness to the United States Government this winter.

As regards the proposed divorce of the Kansas Pacific from the Union Pacific system, it is generally admitted that a deal has been made between the Vanderbilts and George Gould allowing the latter to get control of the Kansas Pacific. If he secures control of this property it is probable George Gould will make a dicker with the Chicago and Alton railroad whereby the latter is to operate the Kansas Pacific. The Missouri Pacific does not need the Kansas Pacific, as it has already a line of its own to Pueblo, but the Missouri Pacific may run its Denver business over the Kansas Pacific.

If the Vanderbilts get the Union Pacific and Central Pacific it is quite probable the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé will build a line of its own to San Francisco instead of using the Southern Pacific line from Mojave to San Francisco.

TO CARRY CASE TO SUPREME COURT.

Mrs. Stanford Desirous of Having a Final Decision as to Her Millions.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 15.—The government's suit against the Stanford estate is to be appealed immediately to the United States Supreme Court by the government. The latter's counsel here, Judge L. D. McKissick, has received instructions to that effect from Attorney-General Harmon. Judge McKissick hopes to have his petition for an appeal prepared and filed some time in the next two or three days.

In speaking about the subject Judge McKissick said:

"I am inclined to think a hearing will be had some time in December, but it all rests in the discretion of the Supreme Court. If the hearing is postponed later than next January I shall be somewhat surprised."

Washington, D. C., Oct. 15.—Attorney-General Harmon will make a motion in the United States Supreme Court to advance the Stanford case as soon as the appeal can be brought here with a view to procuring a final decision as early as possible. About $15,000,000 is involved. Mrs. Leland Stanford had an interview with the Attorney-General this morning. She was prepared, it is understood, to make a plea to the Attorney-General to allow the case to rest where it is, but when she ascertained it would be appealed to the Supreme Court she concurred with the Attorney-General in the opinion that the government's interests, the interests of the Stanford University, and her own interests would be best subserved by the earliest possible final decision of the case.

BAR TO REDUCED WHEAT RATES.

State Railroad Commissioner Enjoined at San Francisco, Cal.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 15.—Judge McKenna of the United States Circuit Court has granted a temporary injunction restraining the State Railroad Commission from putting into effect Oct. 16 the proposed 8 per cent reduction of the local wheat rates and directing them to show cause next Monday why the injunction should not be made permanent. This action was taken as a result of a complaint filed by the Southern Pacific company. The company also seeks to have the Commissioners enjoined from carrying into effect a resolution by which it is proposed to make an average reduction of 25 per cent in all the rates of the road to take effect Dec. 1, 1895.

The complaint alleges that two of the Commissioners, La Rue and Stanton, were bound by ante-election pledges to reduce rates, and further that La Rue is a large land owner and shipper of grain, and therefore not a fit person to act in matters affecting wheat rates. It is recited that if the reduced rate goes into effect the railroad will lose $1,500,000 annually and will be seriously crippled.

The character of the complaint as a whole and the fact that the Federal courts have been requested to ignore the Railroad Commissioners indicate that Mr. Huntington intends to make the same fight here that he did several years ago against the Texas Railroad Commissioners.

DATE OF SANTA FE SALE NOT FIXED.

Depends on Bondholders' Petition, but Will Probably Be Held in November.

New York, Oct. 15.—[Special.]—Herman Kobbe, Secretary of the Atchison General Reorganization committee, said today the decree of the United States Court for the sale of the property under foreclosure had been entered, but the date of the sale had not yet been fixed.

"The Kansas law," he said, "provides that such a sale cannot be made in less than three years unless a majority of the bondholders petition the court to have the sale made within three years. Such a petition has been prepared and signed by the Reorganization committee (who are the holders of a majority of the bonds), asking Judge Caldwell to fix an early date for the sale of the road, so that the sale will probably take place in November. At that sale the road will be bought by the Reorganization committee and the reorganization of the company will then be consummated. The Reorganization committee is now considering the new Board of Directors, who, under the plan of reorganization, are to be selected by the Reorganization committee."

TO CONNECT DETROIT AND SAGINAW.

Electric Road Projected to Run a Distance of Ninety-five Miles.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—According to information received here today an electric railroad, connecting Detroit and Saginaw, a distance of ninety-five miles, has been projected with leading lumber capitalists behind it, and the road will be running in fifteen months. Men are now busy surveying the route and securing right of way. The road will come into direct competition with the Michigan Central and Flint and Pere Marquete systems, and will cut the round-trip rate from $5.75 to $2. The cost of the road is estimated at $4,000,000. Among those interested are Isaac Bearinger, Jacob Seligman of Saginaw, and Capt. W. H. Stevens, Frank A. Snow, and John M. Nicol of Detroit.

Mr. Cooke's New Appointment.

Delos W. Cooke, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Chicago Great Western railroad, has just been appointed Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Erie railway, with headquarters in New York. Mr. Cooke is quite a young man yet, but by his able and indefatigable work has gained a reputation in railroad circles East and West of which many older men might well be proud. He has been with the Chicago Great Western for several years past, and was formerly chief clerk in the General Passenger Department of the Wisconsin Central. He also holds the position of Chairman of the Chicago Railroad Association. In his position on the Erie, next in rank to General Passenger Agent D. I. Roberts, he will be able to gain greater distinction than heretofore. He will assume his new position Nov. 1.

Association to Change Its Name.

New York, Oct. 15.—At the meeting of the members of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association at the Waldorf Hotel today it was decided to reorganize under the name of the Southern States Freight Association. The charter of the present organization expires Oct. 20. F. B. Stahlman, Commissioner of the old association, said that beyond deciding upon the change of name no business was transacted.

Railway News Notes.

J. H. Simpson has been appointed Superintendent of Car Service of the Southern Railway, vice W. A. Vaughan, transferred.

T. D. Hinchcliffe has been appointed General Manager of the Litchfield, Carrollton and Western railway company, vice W. S. Carroll, resigned.

At St. Paul, Minn., Receiver Burleigh appointed C. A. Clarke Treasurer and M. P. Martin Auditor for the west end of the line. They have been assistants respectively.

An excursion rate of one fare for the round trip has been granted by the Central Traffic Association roads for the Indiana State Baptist convention and Young People's Union, Terre Haute, Ind., Oct. 28 to Nov. 1, 1895.

The extension of time granted by the Inter-State Commerce Commission for the application of grab-irons or hand-holds to freight cars will expire by limitation Dec. 1, 1895, and for the change of drawbars to standard height Feb. 15, 1896. The Chicago and Alton gives notice it will refuse all cars on the above-named dates which are not equipped in accordance with the law.

A meeting of the General Passenger Agents of the Chicago-St. Paul lines was held yesterday and the Northwestern passenger rate situation was fully discussed. A division of traffic agreement is contemplated, but much will depend on the action of the general meeting to be held at Chairman Caldwell's office today for the purpose of forming a new association between Chicago and the Missouri River.

EVANSTONIANS FIGHT A GARBAGE DUMP.

Judge Tuley Asked to Issue an Injunction to Restrain the City.

The courts have been called upon to dispose of a question which has created a good deal of feeling among the residents of the western part of Evanston. On Friday morning Judge Tuley will be asked to issue an injunction restraining the City of Evanston, its Mayor and Commissioner of Health from permitting garbage to be dumped into an excavation in the center of Hayes' subdivision, west of Ridge avenue.

The court is told that the territory adjacent to the complainant's property is largely occupied by people owning their own homes, the houses being new and built within the last three years. Nearly all the lots upon Lyons street are occupied for residence purposes, and nearly all the lots on Darrow avenue are being improved. This is the district in which the objectionable excavation is situated.

The court is informed that July 12, 1894, the City of Evanston, through Dr. E. P. Clapp, its Health Commissioner, leased the excavation for two years for the purpose of using it for a repository of garbage, and from that time, it is averred, the City of Evanston has used the excavation for the reception of all kinds of garbage. There is no outlet of any kind to the excavation, the complainants say, and in the rainy season water gathers with the garbage and the mass becomes a stagnant pool. The complainants further aver, to add to their misery, that the depositing of the garbage causes a stench that is emitted like a fog or mist and is swept in one immense wave by the wind into and upon the complainants' property and spreads over the neighborhood for two blocks. All this, the bill says, causes malarial and typhoid fever in the neighborhood and is stifling to those who have occasion to go into the district. In summing the matter up the complainants say that unless the city authorities are restrained from dumping any more garbage they will have to vacate their homes and move away.

Reward for Coat, but Not for Thugs.

R. H. Witherspoon, victim of the Lake-Front robbery Monday evening, offers a reward of $10 and no questions asked for the return of his $50 overcoat. Out of regard for the unusual courtesy of the thieves who declined to sandbag him he makes no request for the return of a hat and $4 in money also taken, or for the arrest of the thugs.

SWITCH TOLL IS ILLEGAL.

RAILROAD AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSION ABOLISHES IT.

Live Stock Shippers Cannot Be Compelled to Pay Extra Terminal Charges—Effect of the Decision Will Be to Advance Rates—Railroad Officials Say It Applies Only to Consignments Originating Within Illinois and Not to Points in Other States—May Appeal the Case.

For the last two years a conflict has been in progress between live stock shippers and the railroads centering in this city regarding the terminal switching charge made by the railroads of from $2 to $3 per car. The live stock shippers said the charge was illegal and that it placed them at a disadvantage, as no such terminal charge is made at the St. Louis, Omaha, and other Western stock-yards. On the other hand, the railroad officials said they had to make the terminal switching charge in order to recoup themselves for the charges made by the Union Stock-Yards company for the use of the stock-yard tracks. About a year ago Mr. Keenan, a prominent cattle shipper, on behalf of himself and others brought suit before Judge Grosscup in the United States Circuit Court against the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad, alleging the switching charge to be illegal. Judge Grosscup, in an elaborate opinion, decided the case in favor of the shippers, holding that the switching or terminal charge was wholly illegal and the railroads had no right to make it. An appeal was taken by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad. The case is now pending in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. The Santa Fé, however, has since the decision was rendered made no terminal switching charges. The other roads, however, have paid no attention to Judge Grosscup's opinion and still continue to make the illegal charge.

Shortly after Judge Grosscup had rendered his decision James Brown of Dwight, Ill., made complaint against the Chicago and Alton railroad to the Illinois Railroad and Warehouse Commission to test the right of the Alton to exact a terminal or switching charge at the Union Stock-Yards. Several new points were raised before the Commissioners, who in their decision just rendered closely follow Judge Grosscup's opinion and arrive at the same conclusions.

Railroad officials say the opinion affects live stock shipments originating in this State only and talk about appealing to the courts. It is quite probable, however, the railroads will now give up the fight and try to recoup themselves by advancing live stock rates. They know they have a poor case and they do not stand one chance in ten of winning it. Not only is Judge Grosscup's opinion against them, but the United States Supreme Court in the Covington Stock-Yard case, which was similar, decided the exaction of an extra terminal charge for hauling and delivering live stock to be illegal.

Decision of the Commissioners.

The decision of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, which was handed down and prepared by Commissioner Cantrell, is as follows:

This is a complaint filed by Charles A. Mallory, as the representative of James Brown, a stock dealer of Dwight, Ill., charging the Chicago and Alton railroad company with extortion, in this, that the respondent charged the complainant the sum of $2 as a terminal charge, in addition to the amount it was allowed to charge under the schedule of rates fixed by the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, on a car of hogs shipped by the said Brown on said railroad on Sept. 5, 1894, from Dwight, Ill., a station on the line of the Chicago and Alton railroad, to Mallory, Sons & Zimmermann, live stock commission merchants at the Union Stock-Yards, in the City of Chicago.

There is little controversy as to facts in this case, the main and important question involved in the contention—to-wit: the "2 terminal" charge, being admitted by the respondent in its answer to the complaint, but there is a most serious contention as to the right under the law to make this charge.

A case very similar was decided by Judge Grosscup of the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois Nov. 26, 1894, in the matter of the Union Trust company of New York vs. Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad company, in which Judge Grosscup held that the $2 terminal charge imposed by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad company was illegal, and entered an order that the "receiver should discontinue the levying of the additional charge, etc." This case is now pending in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Makes a Precedent.

It is insisted by counsel for complainants that the case before the commission is on all-fours with the Santa Fé case, while counsel for respondent does not admit that the decision of Judge Grosscup is decisive of this case. If there was nothing for the commission to pass on but this question it would not give us much concern, but we are asked to lay down a precedent which will affect every railroad that brings live stock into Chicago. We are asked by counsel for complainant to hold that this terminal charge of $2 per car is illegal and extortionate and that it is a discrimination against the live stock interests of Chicago. And while the respondent only answers for itself, yet an order holding it liable in this case would have the effect to hold that all railroads delivering stock to the Union Stock-Yards in the City of Chicago are also violating the law, because they have all been making this terminal charge since June 1, 1894. Prior to June 1, 1894, no charge was made for this extra service, because no charge was exacted by the Union Stock-Yards and Transit company for the use of its tracks, but when the Union Stock-Yards and Transit company imposed upon the railroads using its tracks a charge of 40 cents per car each way then the railroad companies added this charge of $2 per car and called it in some instances a "terminal charge" and in others a "switching charge." In the case now before us on the statement of billing it is called a "terminal charge," while in the argument of counsel for respondent he is pleased to call it a "switching charge."

The evidence shows that respondent has the license or right by contract to use the tracks of the Union Stock-Yards and Transit company for the purpose of delivering stock at the Union Stock-Yards and returning to its own tracks, but no authority is shown by respondent by which it is authorized to use these tracks for switching purposes. It has been the custom of respondent for many years when stock was shipped over its line to Chicago to deliver it at the Union Stock-Yards, and we feel warranted in saying it has been its universal practice to deliver it there; that it has done so without any directions from the shipper other than to have the agent of respondent bill it to Chicago.

Are Part of the Road.

The evidence also shows that respondent maintains an office at the Stock-Yards; that it has agents, telegraph operators, and other employés necessary to properly conduct its live-stock business at that point; that chutes and pens known and designated as the "Alton chutes" are set apart for it by the Stock-Yards company; that it delivers stock there with its own engine and crew, and that the Union Stock-Yards and Transit company has nothing whatever to do with the handling of cars of stock delivered at the Stock-Yards. To all intents and purposes, therefore, the tracks of the Union Stock-Yards and Transit company when being used by respondent within the scope of its license or authority are as much a part of its road as any part of its main line. With this view of the case the question of delivery beyond respondent's line, and the right to make an additional charge for such service, does not enter into this case.

The universality of delivery at a certain place may be the very thing that constitutes that place the company's depot. If the practice of the carrier is of such a character that the public is reasonably led to understand a certain place to be the company's depot, the carrier should be held to that understanding. Terminal charges are allowed in particular cases where the delivery is to be somewhere else than at the carrier's depot, but that does not allow the carrier to establish its depot at some place off its line, and then add terminal charges.

The same may be said with reference to switching charges. There is no more reason or right for adding an additional sum for "switching charges" under the facts in this case than there is for making the "terminal charges." Therefore, with our view of the law, it makes no difference in this case whether the $2 charge is called a terminal or a switching charge. Either is unwarrantable and illegal. It is the duty of the carrier, as laid down in the Covington Stock-Yards case, 139, U. S. 128, to furnish facilities for loading, carrying, and unloading live stock, and its obligation is not discharged until the shipper is furnished with proper facilities to unload. The carriage includes the delivery, and there can be no delivery except at such place as is suitable to the delivery of the particular thing carried." A delivery of live stock unattended with suitable chutes, yard, etc., would be no delivery at all.

Charge Is Illegal.

There is no question in the minds of the commission that the stock pens at Joseph and Mary streets have long since been abandoned, and that the respondent has adopted the Union Stock-Yards as its Chicago depot for delivering live stock, and that it has no other facilities ample, suitable, or sufficient in the City of Chicago for that purpose.

We have carefully examined and considered the authorities cited by counsel, as well as many other cases not cited. We have given the evidence such weight as it is entitled to, and have given the case that degree of consideration which its importance demands, and we have arrived at the following conclusions:

That the respondent is not entitled under the law and the facts in this case to charge any sum whatever in addition to the regular tariff rate on this shipment.

We therefore find that the allegation of complainant's petition, in so far as it charges the respondent with extortion as to the terminal or switching charge, is true.

That the additional charge of $2 made by respondent in this case, whether it be called a terminal or a switching charge, is a violation of the statute, that this charge is extortionate and is therefore illegal and void.

We further find that the Union Stock-Yards in the City of Chicago has become by usage the Chicago depot or station of respondent for the delivery of live stock and that the respondent has no other facilities ample, suitable, or sufficient in the City of Chicago that will accommodate the daily receipts of live stock that are shipped over respondent's road.

We further find that the service rendered in this case is but a single service, for which the respondent is allowed to make but a single charge and that charge should not exceed the maximum tariff rate as fixed by the commission for the actual distance the shipment was hauled by respondent.

NO TERRITORIAL DESIGNS ON HAWAII.

Minister Kurino of Japan Talks of His Nation's Policy.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 14.—The Japanese Minister, Mr. Kurino, has read the statement of Mr. Castle, the Hawaiian Minister, on Wednesday, to the effect that Japan has designs upon Hawaii, based on the unfriendly attitude of the Cleveland administration. Minister Kurino says: "Japan does not want Hawaii. Our relations with the government are entirely friendly. We do not contemplate making war upon the United States, and unless we did the Hawaiian Islands would be of no use to us. It is a misrepresentation of the policy of Japan which leads to the belief that we are seeking to acquire territory. The policy of Japan is to maintain herself and not to expand territorially. Her strength is in her compactness. The acquisition of territory might be a source of weakness. Circumstances and the military sentiment attending the war with China compelled her to take possession of territory there, but that does not mean that we want to extend our domain. The Hawaiian Islands are not necessary to our commercial advancement, and we have no ambition to figure as a great naval power among nations. We want to be just powerful enough to protect ourselves, and by acquiring territory we would not increase our power of self-defense. I suppose that the report that we want Hawaii is started by those interested in securing the annexation of the islands to the United States. They want to say to the United States, 'You take us or Japan will.'

"There is no danger of Japan being brought into trouble with the Hawaiian Government by reason of the Japanese population in Hawaii. The citizens of Japan in Hawaii are there under a treaty, and practically under contract. Hawaii made frequent proposals of such a treaty. Their Minister was importunate in the desire to secure immigration from Japan. He wanted the Japan labor because he did not like the Chinese, and it was after the third attempt that the treaty was signed. This was under the monarchy. Hawaii pays the passage of the immigrants and secures to them certain pay while they are on the island. I do not know that there is any more immigration now, but the new government is living up to the treaty, and Japan has nothing to complain of. There is no danger of trouble."

THOUSANDS FOR MAIL SERVICE.

American Line Will Receive $700,000 Per Annum from Uncle Sam.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 14.—The United States will begin Oct. 16 paying the new American line of steamers $4 a mile for carrying the mails from New York to Southampton. The cost to the government will be in excess of $700,000 per year. The number of miles between New York and Southampton will be computed by the Navy Department, and no regard will be paid to the northern or southern routes, the payment being made according to the average distance. The computations will be in statute instead of nautical miles, the opinion of the Attorney-General being that the word mile in the law does not mean nautical miles or knots. Under the contract the American company must dispatch a ship every week and carry all mail that is offered. It has not been determined whether mail shall be held for the American line or whether it shall be dispatched also by other lines. This is something to be decided by the Postmaster-General, and he and Gen. Neilson, the Second Assistant, under whose jurisdiction the foreign mails come, are now considering the matter. It is probable the department will not decide to hold foreign mails for a week, but will send the more important matters by the other lines, as now. Papers and printed matter, no doubt, will be held for the contract service.

Considerable disappointment has been expressed in Washington with the showing thus far made by the American line's new steamers in point of speed. Although it has been several months in service, the St. Louis has done nothing remarkable on its voyages. It was overhauled and left far behind a few days ago by one of the fast Cunarders. In view of the fact that the government is to pay the American line a large amount annually for carrying the mails, it is regarded as unfortunate, to say the least, that the new ships which fly the American flag have not already shown their ability to capture the Atlantic record.

STATE CONVENTION OF THE Y. M. C. A

Many Delegates Arrive and an Unusually Large Attendance Is Expected.

The twenty-third annual State convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of Illinois will convene in Evanston today. The convention will be called to order at 7:30 o'clock this evening in the First Congregational Church, by George S. Bord of Elgin and will continue for four days. Many of the delegates have arrived and by night it is expected that there will be more than 400 in the city. The largest representation will be from Chicago, Englewood, and Ravenswood, but big delegations are expected from the cities in the northern and central part of the State.

William Boyd, Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Evanston, has received letters of more than 200 signifying their intention of being present. The church has been put in readiness for the meeting and is decorated with banners, bunting, and palms and plants of various kinds. One of the special features of the convention will be a male choir, which is to be organized under the leadership of Prof. D. B. Turner.

At the opening session tonight the principal business will be the appointment of a nominating committee. After this has been done the delegates will adjourn to the various church prayer meetings in the city. Thursday evening's session will be "Evanston night."

Successful Storage Batteries.

There is just now quite a run on storage batteries for central station work, and station superintendents give extraordinary reports of their value. The batteries were primarily intended to help out the station at the time that the greatest amount of current was needed. Steam plants were formerly used for this maximum load service, but it is now found that batteries of the same capacity come much cheaper. The reason for this is that they are ready for use at all times, and as they can be switched on during the one or two hours of the maximum load, they do away with the necessity of running a steam plant too hard at any time. Sundays, when the output is small, they come in most handily, as they carry the entire load, thus saving much labor. Another advantage is the saving in wear and tear of the engines and dynamos by the evening up of the load. This is a point of great importance. As the battery current is always available it is never necessary to force the machines, which can run easily all the time at never more than three-fourths of their capacity. This gives a saving which much more than counterbalances the cost of the battery current. At one large station the records show conclusively that, notwithstanding the fact that the batteries have only 75 per cent efficiency, the actual cost of the coal used is less than it would have been if the batteries had not been installed. The company has therefore been reaping all the advantages of the service and providing effectively for all the exigencies of the maximum load for much less than a steam plant would cost them. More than once when the station has been shut down for fifteen hours or more the batteries have satisfactorily furnished current for the whole system. The makers of the batteries evidently have the utmost confidence in their quality and efficiency. They undertake to insure and keep in repair the whole plant at 4 per cent per annum of the original cost.

Drill Test of South Side Strata.

A drill was sunk in Lake avenue, near Forty-seventh street, yesterday by the city to ascertain the probable strata through which it would be necessary to dig in order to build a main sewer for the proposed connection with the drainage canal. At five feet blue clay was struck, and water at about fifteen feet. Between twenty-five and thirty feet considerable sand was mixed with the clay, but after that hard blue clay was constant to forty feet, where the test stopped. A number of similar observations are being made in various portions of the South Side.

BACK IN WHITE HOUSE.

PRESIDENT AND MRS. CLEVELAND RETURN TO WASHINGTON.

He Arrives on the Steam Yacht Oneida from New York and She by Train from Gray Gables with the Children—Miss Flagler Is Probably Indicted—D'Humy Armor Test Unsuccessful—Against the Tax on Beer—General News from Washington.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 15.—The Presidential family was reunited in Washington this evening. President Cleveland reached the city by water in the afternoon and Mrs. Cleveland and the children arrived by train over the Pennsylvania railroad at 9:45 p. m. from Gray Gables.

About 4 o'clock the steam yacht Oneida, with the President, Private Secretary Thurber, and Commodore E. C. Benedict, docked at the Seventh street wharf, where carriages were in waiting to convey them to the Executive Mansion.

The trip from lower New York Bay, which the Oneida left yesterday morning, was accomplished just about on schedule time. The weather was rather rough until the Delaware Capes were passed, but all the party stood the voyage well and reported promptly at every meal.

A brief stop on the way up the Potomac River was made at Indian Head, where a telephone message was sent to the White House officials notifying them to have carriages on hand to meet the party. The trip was an enjoyable one, and the faces of the members of the party bear evidence to their exposure to the sea air. The President's summer outing at Gray Gables has had a beneficial effect on him, and he returns invigorated and refreshed for the winter's work at the capital.

The Chief Executive will have but a brief rest. Next week he goes to Atlanta to pay a visit to the Cotton States and International Exposition.

WILL WORK AGAINST A BEER TAX.

Retail Liquor Dealers Regard Such a Measure as a War Tax.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the National Liquor Dealers' Association, which was in executive session today, the principal topic of discussion was the proposition to impose an additional tax of $1 per barrel on beer. It was stated that mainly through the efforts of the association by means of petitions and communications to Congressmen the Ways and Means committee in the last House had been induced to reject an amendment to the tariff bill looking to an increase of the beer tax. During the ensuing Congress members of the association will be on the alert and do everything in an honorable way to bring about the defeat of the present proposition, which has been sprung after the defeat of the income tax. There was no necessity for the additional tax, which was a war measure originally, and it should be fought at every step with all the means at the disposal of the association. After a general talk on the subject it was referred to the Committee on Resolutions for such action as that body might deem proper.

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Officials in the District-Attorney's office practically admitted today that the grand jury had voted an indictment against Miss Elizabeth M. Flagler on the charge of manslaughter for killing Ernest Green, a small colored boy, in front of her father's house the 2d of August last. There has been a good deal of mystery about drawing up the indictment, and colored people who have been pressing the case have been more or less excited for fear the court officials will arrange matters in such a way that Miss Flagler will be probably acquitted.

⁂

An auction sale of the personal effects of Prince Cantacuzene, formerly Russian Ambassador to this country, took place today at the Legation Building, on I street. As a rule the articles offered for sale showed signs of having been used considerably, but brought fairly good prices. When the wines of the Ambassador were reached there was a lively competition between members of the Metropolitan and Army and Navy clubs, who were desirous of stocking their cellars with some of the duty-free vintages selected by a connoisseur.

⁂

A test of armor plate was made at the Indian Head proving grounds today, the result of which will be a disappointment to a stock company organized at Chicago for the promotion of the device of D'Humy's for protection of men-of-war. The officer at the proving grounds who had conducted the test telegraphed: "Fired one Wheeler Sterling six-inch armor piercing projectile at D'Humy's patent plate, striking velocity 2,100 feet per second The plate broke up, strips being scattered all around for a distance of thirty feet. Projectile broke up also. Backing of plate was not pierced, but bulged out four and a half inches." Plates used in this test were two and a half inches thick, bolted against a backing of oak three feet thick.

GENERAL NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Yukon River Gold Fields Probably Within the United States.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 15.—The five parties of the Coast and Geodetic survey engaged in ascertaining the boundary line between Alaska and the British possessions report thus far everything tends to prove the gold fields developed on the Yukon River all belong to the United States. James Sheakley, Governor of Alaska, makes his annual report and says the depletion of seals is due to killing at sea. He says 15,000 were taken on the islands this year and 38,000 more by poachers, of which three-quarters were females. The Governor accuses the British of bad faith in respect of the Paris treaty and says the only remedy is to hold the Canadian vessels chiefly at fault.

Improvements for the Great Lakes.

President Livingston and Secretary Keep of the Lake Carriers' Association are in conference with Secretaries Lamont and Carlisle and Gen. Craighill, Chief of Engineers, relative to a second canal at the St. Clair Flats, which is one of the main arteries of lake commerce. Another project is to widen the Lime Kiln Crossings from 440 to 660 feet, and Hay Lake Channel, the southerly waterway leading to the Sault Ste. Marie Canal. It is believed all the improvements will be recommended to Congress. Before Secretary Carlisle the question has been urged of stronger restrictions of rafting on the lakes and rivers. He gave the vessel representatives full assurance of his coöperation in securing restrictive laws from the coming Congress. Messrs. Livingston and Keep also have seen the Lighthouse Board with reference to the establishment of a number of new lights and other aids to navigation along the lakes.

News Notes from the Capital.

The Treasury shows an available cash balance of $182,321,707 and a gold reserve of $92,909,013.

The total immigration last month was 36,590; for September, 1894, 24,904; for nine months, 1895, 249,332; for corresponding period of 1894, 191,485.

For silver the excess of exportation for the first nine months of this year was $30,682,406, against $27,980,672 for the corresponding period last year.

Under Secretary Smith's orders the force in the law division of the Interior Department is working an hour a day extra to catch up with work ten months in arrears.

The total exports for September were $58,543,443, against $58,798,675 for last year; for the first nine months of 1895 $557,930,846, against $576,618,278 for the corresponding period last year.

The third annual convention of Spiritualists met and will remain in session three days. The report of the President claimed 600 active societies and 125,000 believers. It is believed action will be taken in political matters.

The Navy Department is endeavoring to obtain $16,000 from the Pacific Mail Steamship company, the value of cable taken from the Mare Island Navy Yard to raise the foundered steamer New York, lost three years ago.

There was an excess of exportations of gold last month amounting to $16,674,608, against an excess of imports last year amounting to $418,118; for the first nine months of 1895 the excess of gold exports was $44,350,343; for the corresponding period last year $73,815,163.

Two Western firms submitted proposals for roofing the new Postoffice Building at Washington, James A. Miller & Bro. of Chicago proposing $66,986 and the Jacob Freund Roofing company of Cincinnati offering $63,777. A Gothamite was the lowest bidder, John Pierce, who set $56,540 for his figure.

Claims to Represent the Hull House.

A woman who is said to be an impostor is soliciting contributions on the North Side for a kindergarten. She claims to be acting for the Hull House. Recently two charitably disposed persons forwarded checks to the Hull House and informed the officials of the woman's attempt to obtain money from them. Hull House employs no solicitors and will be glad to prosecute any detected impostor.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO—All the boats on the market were taken at 3¼ cents on corn to Buffalo. Charters—To Buffalo—Armour, Egan, Pabst, John Eddy, Lewiston, City of Cleveland, corn; Avery, Denver, oats; Mills, Topeka, barley. To Midland—Cora A., oats.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Coal is coming in more freely, and it is expected that enough will be here in a few days to cover the demand from upper lake ports. Charters—Norwalk, Majestic, Chicago, 60 cents; F. & P. M. No. 5, Davidson, Marion, Pueblo, Milwaukee, 80 cents; John Mitchell, Schuck, Venice, John Owen, Peck, Duluth, 30 cents; Andrews, Detroit, 40 cents; Italia, Caledonia, Washburn, 30 cents; Locke, Toledo, 50 cents.

CLEVELAND, O.—Ore freights are dull, but there is a fair demand for wheat-tonnage at the head of Lake Superior at 6 cents. No Escanaba charters were reported, as shippers are trying to break the rate. Charters—Wheat—Doty, Jeanette, Genoa, Duluth to Buffalo, 6; Gladstone, John Martin, Fort William to Buffalo, 6. Coal—Georger, Redington, Raleigh, Tokio, Ohio ports to Milwaukee, 65.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Charters—Williams, rye at 3¼ cents and barley at 3 cents; Hawgood, wheat at 3¼ cents, Buffalo.

DETROIT, Mich.—Chartered—Hanscomb, wheat to Ogdensburg, 5¼ cents.

Around the Lakes.

MANISTIQUE, MICH., Oct. 15.—The barge A. Stewart was released from Point au Barques last night.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 15.—Capt. A. Gaines has resigned as master of the steamer Australasia on account of illness.

OWEN SOUND, ONT., Oct. 15.—The steam barge Dominion, which dragged anchors at Michaels Bay, Manitoulin Island, and went ashore last week, arrived here today. A damaged shoe was the only injury.

BAY CITY, Mich., Oct. 15.—Wheeler & Co., the shipbuilders, are now planning to practically double the capacity of their yard, and if the scheme is carried out they will have room to construct seven large steel vessels at one time. The shops will be doubled in capacity.

Vessel Movements.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis.—Arrived—Louisiana.

DETROIT, Mich.—Cleared—Ralph, Harold.

CONNEAUT, O.—Cleared—Hadley, Duluth, light.

MANITOWOC, Wis.—Departed—Keystone, Escanaba.

FAIRPORT, O.—Arrived—Samuel Mitchell, Maytham.

GREEN BAY, Wis.—Cleared—Sweepstakes, Active, Crosthwaite.

TWO HARBORS, Minn.—Cleared—Manola, Cleveland; Mariska, Marcia, Chicago.

ERIE, Pa.—Arrived—Siberia. Cleared—Coal—Flint, Neshoto, Chicago; Colonial, Milwaukee.

ASHLAND, Wis.—Arrived—Green, Genoa, Our Son. Cleared—Ore—Hope, Sauber, Palmer, Lake Erie.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Up—Birckhead and consort, Chicago; Arabian, Duluth; James. Down—Jack.

MARQUETTE, Mich.—Cleared—Continental, Holland, Two Wallaces, Cleveland. Arrived—Homer, Maytham.

ALPENA, Mich.—Arrived—Garden City and consorts. Sailed—Sachem and consorts, Chicago; Sturgess, Milwaukee.

GLADSTONE, Mich.—Arrived—Jackson, Berlin. Cleared—Grain—George Gould, Buffalo. Ore—Fred Kelly, Chicago.

KEWAUNEE, Wis.—Sheltered—Gilbert Knapp, Mary Collins, Wollin, X 10 U 8, tugs Delta, Monarch with schooner Magee.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Cleared—Curry, Biwabik, Gogebic, Massachusetts, Nahant, Chicago; Page, H. J. Johnson, Helvetia, Cobb, Vail, Baltic, Lake Erie ports.

ASHTABULA, O.—Arrived—Globe, Ira Owen, Two Richards. Cleared—John Martin, Fort William; Maruba, Duluth; Inter Ocean, Winslow, Gladstone; Light—Livingston, Duluth.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Wetmore, Mary McGregor, William Chisholm, Brunette. Cleared—Coal—Iron Age, Duluth. Light—Andaste, Escanaba; Pratt, Ash, Superior, Sandusky.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Arrived—Lyon, Plankinton, Vance, Nimick, Niko, Churchill, Escanaba, O'Neil. Departed—Aztec, Zapotec, Webb, Rawson, Wenona, Escanaba; Lyon, Watson, Duluth.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Arrived—Rome, Merrimac, Waukesha, Naghtin. Cleared—Manhattan, Sparta, Anderson, Quito, Escanaba; Marina, Victory, Two Harbors; Tice, Cleveland; Mills, Buffalo; Car ferries, Peshtigo.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Ludington, 1 a. m.; Winslow, 8; Hurd, 9; Soper, Menominee, 2 p. m.; Lora, yacht Hattie Bradwell, 5. Up—Neff, 9 last night; Hinton, 4 a. m.; Mason, 6; Martin, 1 p. m.; Schroeder, 2:30 p. m.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Arrived—Centurion, Northern King, Gilbert, Genoa, Nyanza, Avon. Departed—Ore—C. Lockwood, Hoyt and whalebacks, Lake Erie. Grain—Australasia, George Adams, London, Buffalo. Flour—Campbell, Buffalo.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Down—Joliet, 10:20 last night; Boscobel and oil barge, 2:30 a. m.; Pahlow and consort, 7:40; Maritana, George Farwell and consort, 10:20; Venice, 10:40; Owego, 11:20; Blaine, 11:40; Wilbur, 1:30 p. m.; Grand Traverse, 2; George Gould, 3; Mead, 3:30; Susquehanna, 4:15; Milwaukee, 5:50. Up—Prince, Berlin, 4 a. m.; Progress, 7:40; Argonaut, 9:40; Ketcham, Owen, 1 p. m.; Weston and consort, 1:30; Lycoming, 2:15; Saranac, 2:20; George Morley and consort, 4:40.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Zenith City, Locke, Watson, Whitaker, Nicol, C. A. Eddy, Kaliyuga, John Mitchell, Hundred Thirty, Northwest, Samoa, Presley, Doud, Tower, Norwalk, Schuck. Cleared—Coal—Nebraska, Gladstone; Bartlett, North Wind, Bielman, Superior; Gladstone, Fort William; C. A. Eddy, Milwaukee; Orr, Chicago; Two Boyces, Locke, Toledo; Commodore, Manitowoc. Light—Smith No. 2, Fryer, Marvin, Escanaba; Penobscot, Hundred One, Hundred Five, Hundred Twenty-six, Superior; Pontiac, Kaliyuga, Duluth.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Monohansett, 12:30 p. m.; Rochester, Pontiac, 1; Nelson Mills, 1:10; Forest City, McGregor, North Star, 2:20; Griffin, 3:30; Gilchrist, Alverson, Crosthwaite, 5. Down—Thompson, Wilcox, 11:20 last night; M. McGregor, 1:30 a. m.; Marion, 3; Bannockburn and consorts, 4; W. Chisholm (cleared), 5:40; Olympia, 6:15; German, 6:30; S. Mitchell, 7; Schuylkill, 8:40; Saginaw Valley, 9; Maytham, Roman, 9:20; Italia, 10; Pueblo, Yuma, 10:20; China, Fedora, 10:30; Brazil, 10:40; Vulcan, Langdon, Iosco, 11:40; Alaska, Loretta, noon; Parks Foster, 12:40 p. m.; John Owen, 12:50; Cross and barges, 1:15; Glasgow, 1:40; Sligo, Lamb, Onoko, Uganda, 2; Glengarry, Minnedosa, 2:20; St. Paul, 2:30; Devereux, 2:40; Hill, 3:30. Up—Hadley, 5:30; Gratwick (steel), 6:30; Mohawk, J. C. Lockwood, 7. Down—Santa Maria and consorts, 6; Majestic, Shepard, 7:30; Pathfinder, Sagamore, 9.

PORT HURON, Mich.—Down—Santa Maria and consorts, 11:20 a. m.; Majestic, 2 p. m.; Smith and consorts, 3; Pathfinder, Sagamore, 3:20; F. and P. M. No. 5, 4:30; J. E. Hall and barges, 4:40. Up—Stevens, 11 last night; Arnold and consorts, 11:20; R. Stewart and barges, midnight; Milwaukee, 12:30 a. m.; Pawnee and consorts, Mary Boyce, 1; Rust, Hutchinson, 1:20; Republic, 6; Edwards and consorts, 6:20; Shenandoah, Granada, 10; Harper, 10:30; McVittie, Thomson and consorts, 11:30; Langell and consorts, 1:15 p. m.; New Orleans, 1:30; Swallow and consorts, 2; Harvey Brown, 2:40; India, 4. Arrived—United Empire, Orion, Concord and consorts. Departed—Osceola, Maxwell, Gifford, Albatross.

Up—Leland and barges, 5; Cambria, 5:30; Pontiac, 6:40; Monohansett, Rochester, 8:10; North Star, 9. Down—Clyde, 5:30; Hebard and consort, 6:10; V. H. Ketcham and consort, Joliet, 8:20. Departed—Norseman, Lake Forest.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Lake Michigan, 11:30 last night; Weed, 4 a. m.; Rappahannock, 7:40; Tampa, Manitoba, 8:30; Codorus, Pasadena, 9:30; Osceola, Moran, Chili, Ward, 10:20; H. A. Tuttle, Neosho, noon; Roumania and consort, 12:30 p. m.; Ellsworth, 1; Iron King, Iron Queen, 4; Vanderbilt, 5:30; Sawyer, Redfern, Tuxbury, 6. Down—Farwell, Rutter, 9:30 last night; Germania, Hutchinson, 10:30; Wilson and whalebacks, 4 a. m.; Hackett, Brown, 5; Mariposa, 6; Ramney, Negaunee, 7; Grover and whaleback, 8; Selwyn Eddy, 8:20; Gratwick (steel), Castalia, 9; Cadillac, 10; Panther, Massasoit, 11; Minch, Matoa, 12:30 p. m.; Wade, 1:30; Rosedale, 3:20. Up—Maritana, 6:30; Colonbury, Camden, 7:30; Fayette Brown, whaleback, 8:30.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Lumber—E. E. Thompson, M. Marshall, Manistee; C. Rietz, Ashland; Arcadia, Arcadia; Resumption, J. V. Taylor, Felicitous, Ford River; E. Williams, Snow Island; B. Barnes, Escanaba; W. J. Carter, Ludington; Four Brothers, Frankfort; J. D. Marshall, Fort William; C. J. Magill, Marinette; York State, W. O. Goodman, M. C. Neff, Menominee; A. L. Potter, John Mark, Washburn; R. Mott, Garden Bay; John Spry, J. T. Johnson, Sault Ste. Marie; Clara, Garth. Coal—J. F. Eddy, R. P. Fitzgerald, R. A. Packer, St. Lawrence, Toltec, Mistec, Buffalo. Salt—F. C. Leighton, Buffalo. Sundries—Hudson, Buffalo. Wheat—Pillsbury, Gladstone.

Cleared—Grain—J. B. Ketcham, Cora A., Midland; Scranton, Chemung, Monteagle, Boston, Buffalo; A. Mosher, Sarnia. Sundries—Clarion, Fairport. Light—W. Wing, M. Marshall, Manistee; C. Campbell, Unadilla, Milwaukee; Roanoke, W. J. Carter, Ludington; Felicitous, Resumption, Ford River; B. Barnes, Lotus, Escanaba; Clara, York State, Menominee; Ida Keith, N. Mason, Tonawanda, Arcadia, Arcadia; John Spry, J. T. Johnson, Granger, Cheboygan; C. J. Magill, Marinette; R. Mott, Garden Bay.

Local Marine Notes.

The steamer Madagascar of the Bigelow fleet was out in the recent big gale on Lake Superior and was so badly strained it has been necessary to go into drydock for repairs, which will cost some $3,000.

An effort is being made to carry the celebrated Fitzgerald case at Port Huron into the organization of lake Captains and engineers on the ground the Michigan Supreme Court was hostile to the marine interests in its decision.

Underwriters will make another effort to save the Moonlight and Kent, ashore near Marquette, as both boats are reported in good condition. The abandonment of the owners will probably be accepted and the work of rescue prosecuted directly by the companies. The Grummond Wrecking company has abandoned the contract to release the two schooners. A large amount of money has already been spent and nothing accomplished. The channels that were dredged to the stranded boats were rapidly filled by shifting sands whenever unfavorable weather compelled a temporary cessation of work.

TACKLES APPLE JACK WITH A SIPHON

Colored Boy Drinks Two Gallons and Has Not Regained Consciousness.

Wilmington, Del., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—Walter Ross, a colored boy residing in Bridgeville, is hovering between life and death as a result of drinking two gallons of apple jack on Friday evening last.

The boy placed a syphon in a barrel of newly made apple jack at a distillery near his home, and, seating himself on the barrel, began to drink. He drank until he fell over unconscious, and when workmen arrived at the distillery in the morning he was removed to his home. Since that time he has not regained consciousness. The syphon which he used continued to draw the brandy until fifty gallons were lost.

Money Paid for Warships.

Uncle Sam has expended during the present year $13,182,134 on new ships for his navy.—Baltimore Herald.

ANSON'S AIM IS DEADLY.

KILLS HUNDREDS OF WILD DUCKS AND GEESE IN DAKOTA.

Returns from His Hunting Trip and Tells of the Number of Birds He Bagged in One Day—Captain of the Colts Breaks All Records as a Slayer of Wild Fowls—Brings Home a Wagonload of Game—He Is Going to New York to Rehearse.

Capt. Anson is a keen Nimrod. He turned up yesterday from the wilds of North Dakota. His trophies of the chase required a full-sized express wagon to hold them.

The only reason why Anson did not require two express wagons was that the slaughter grew monotonous. He was sportsman enough to quit and come home.

"I left Chicago Monday, Sept. 30," he said, "and stopped over at St. Paul. There I saw Mr. Hoyt, who is writing a play, 'The Runaway Colt,' for me. I begin to star in this Nov. 11, at Syracuse, N. Y. From St. Paul I went to Minot, N. D. I staid there two days hunting. W. B. Bickel, a St. Paul banker, was with me. We bagged sixty-five duck. Then Mr. Bickel was called home by business matters. I went on to Knox and hunted at Pleasant Lake for a day. My bag was fifty grouse and duck. Next day I went to Island Lake and staid three days. I killed 125 geese, twenty-five crane and thirty-five prairie hens, beside some duck. Then I quit shooting, the slaughter grew monotonous. I was hunting for sport and not hunting for the pot. The last day I hunted I killed forty-seven birds. I have been hunting in that district for the last three years. I never shot a crane there before this year. Prairie chickens are scarce this season. The rains drowned all the young birds.

"I start for New York Oct. 19 to rehearse my new play. I expect to travel New York State for three weeks with the play. Then we go to Gotham. How long I stay there depends on the run of 'The Runaway Colt.'"

GORMAN ON THE POINT OF DEFEAT.

Maryland Seems Bound to Come Over to the Republican Column.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 1.—Senator Gorman's attempt to make the campaign in Maryland this fall turn upon national issues and the question of holding the State in line for '96 is already a failure. The announcement that Democratic Senators and Congressmen from other State are to be brought into Maryland to help Gorman out by making speeches on national questions has brought forth protests from the press and the people.

The real issues are Gormanism and reassessment. The people seem determined this time to smash the machine and see that a reassessment bill that will equalize taxation and do justice to all classes of taxpayers is passed by the next Legislature and signed by the next Governor. Hundreds of wealthy property-owners in this city do not pay their proportionate share of taxes, their property not being assessed for one-third its value. On the other hand there are thousands of dwelling-houses that are assessed for nearly twice their present value. The people of the State have been demanding a reassessment for five or six years and the Democratic party has been promising it to them in the platforms adopted at every State convention.

The Legislature of 1890 passed a reassessment bill, but Gov. Jackson vetoed it, Senator Gorman and the bosses never intending it should become a law. In the session of 1892 another reassessment bill was passed after a long and bitter fight, and this time Gov. Brown killed it. In 1894 the bill, after a stormy passage through the Senate, was killed in the House by the Delegates, who voted as Gov. Brown and the ring-masters directed.

In the great fight for reassessment in the Legislature of 1892 John E. Hurst, the wealthy dry goods merchant of this city, now the Democratic candidate for Governor, was the leader of the delegations that went from Baltimore to Annapolis to oppose the bill. Mr. Hurst worked harder than any other man in Baltimore to prevent the passage of the bill. He won his fight and the will of the people was defeated. Gov. Brown followed the example of his predecessor and vetoed the measure.

The Republican party is pledged to reassessment. Mr. Lowndes has come out strongly for it. In his letter of acceptance he says:

"A party that has thrice dishonored its explicit promises has no more right to demand the popular support than the drawer of a thrice dishonored bill of exchange has to expect its acceptance by a prudent business-man.

"The Republican party makes promises, not to break, but to perform them; our platform declares for the prompt passage of a reassessment law. If elected I shall urge upon the Legislature at the beginning of its session the enactment of a law for the immediate reassessment of all property in this State, real and personal, a law which will recognize the depreciation in value of our farming lands and the diminishing values of our farm products."

The Democratic revolt is at present strongest on the eastern shore of the State in counties that heretofore have always been strongholds of the "ring." A political correspondent who has just returned from a tour of these eastern counties says:

"Never in the history of Maryland politics has the revolt against the bosses and their methods been as emphatic as at the present time, and were the election to occur now there is no question but that Lloyd Lowndes would sweep this part of the State. Throughout the eastern shore life-long Democrats, many of them ex-Confederates of Democrats of the most enthusiastic character, are openly asserting their intention of deserting the Gorman-Rasin ticket for the Republican or for the several independent Democratic movements.

TO CAUSE ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION.

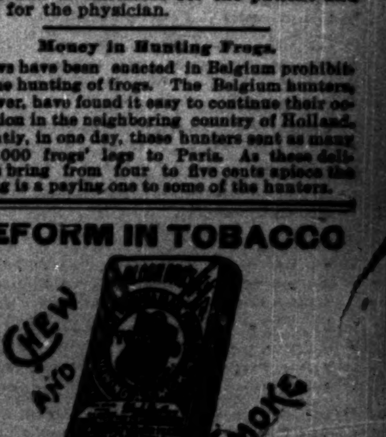
Use of Ice Has Proved Beneficial in Cases of Asphyxia.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Dr. Berthold Beer advocates the following method of artificial respiration: The mucous membrane of the lips and of the mouth is rubbed slowly with a piece of ice, the rhythm of the motion corresponding as nearly as possible to that of normal respiration. Dr. Beer has noticed that the inevitable result of the treatment was the return of respiration, at first in a very pronounced form, but becoming, on the continued application of the ice, very regular, quiet, and deep. Ice used in this way has also a general sedative effect, and its quieting action has been successfully turned to account in the treatment of cerebral troubles. Dr. Foges of Vienna has obtained equally favorable results with this treatment in cases of asphyxia. It is very much to the advantage of this method that it may be employed for several hours at a time, and is harmless for the patient and easy for the physician.

Money in Hunting Frogs.

Laws have been enacted in Belgium prohibiting the hunting of frogs. The Belgium hunters, however, have found it easy to continue their occupation in the neighboring country of Holland. Recently, in one day, these hunters sent as many as 20,000 frogs' legs to Paris. As these delicacies bring from four to five cents apiece the calling is a paying one to some of the hunters.

REFORM IN TOBACCO



MAIL POUCH

No Chemicals

Nicotine Neutralized

No Nerves Quaking

No Heart Palpitating

No Dyspeptic Aching

ANTI-NERVOUS

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

CALLS HIM THE NEW BOY.

LUCINDA B. CHANDLER TELLS OF HER HOLD-UP.

Iniquity of the Modern Urchin Who Travels the Streets Looking for Victims Who Have Pockets to Pick Is Fully Shown—How Mrs. Chandler Knows of One Case Where a Pretty Trick Was Worked in Order to Secure a Purse—A Remedy Suggested.

Lucinda B. Chandler, whom every Chicagoan knows, has been "held up," and this is her account of it:

"The 'New Boy' is the latest development of Chicago iniquity and his ingenuity is wonderful. It is not a comfortable consideration that street cars may be unsafe for unarmed persons. It is not delightful to know that a trip to the suburbs may introduce one to the modern highwayman, equipped with revolver and capable of setting aside the motorman.

"But grewsome as is this possibility or experience it is not fraught with so much that is dubious to contemplate as the fact that it may not be safe to give attention to the request of a little fellow in kilts on a busy thoroughfare. To find in a bit of humanity hardly out of the stage of infancy a genteel, polite, well-trained pickpocket is not only stunning but an ominous index of the facility for the coming man to become an irredeemable thief.

"If such a child is not a new boy our national disease of stealing is more deeply rooted and widely pervading than appears on the surface. A woman stepped out of a store in West Madison street a few days ago and had gone only a few steps when two boys rushed up to her, neither of whom could have been more than 9 years old. The smaller one, and who held a little blank book up to her face, was in kilts, and was, if as old as 8 years, small of his age.

"A name was written on a leaf, 'Mrs. Blather, Mulchaly place, Chicago, near park,' in one corner.

"'Can you tell me, lady, where is Mulchaly place?' he said. The woman replied she had never heard of it, and suggested that he should step into the store and inquire of the merchant. But he pressed the book up nearer to her face and said: 'Mrs. Blather, you see; her husband has been killed and I am trying to find where she lives. Number?' he said in a questioning tone. 'No, there is no number,' the woman said and started to move on.

"This little rascal had to stretch himself to reach the book up as he did close to her face, so she hardly noticed the larger boy on the other side.

"When the woman reached home her purse was gone—out of a bag that was fastened to her belt, and the bag was duly fastened. She walked home and met no other person, and it was clear that the boys who 'held her up' had taken the purse.

"The little scamp with the book thanked her, touching his cap with courtly grace when he left her.

"Is it a fact that training little boys for such performances is a business carried on in Chicago? The child must have been well instructed and he was a superb scholar. The Civic Federation might wisely set itself to search out the schools of thievery, where infant children are trained for crime. Boys in kilts graduated as pickpockets! Their instructors should be found and properly dealt with. These trained thieves could be detected, and then placed where such destructive environment could not ruin them."

READY TO GIVE OUT CERTIFICATES.

Consolidated Steel and Wire Company Has New Engraving Completed.

The new stock certificates of the Consolidated Steel and Wire company will be distributed in a few days. The company's stock was recently listed on the local Stock Exchange, but the process was not formally completed, owing to the fact the certificates were not in the form prescribed. The correction necessitated the engraving of new plates, which has now been done. The Illinois Trust and Savings Bank has been made registrar of the stock. None has yet come on the market. It is stated a dividend will probably be declared next month. In the month following the question of a stock dividend which, it has been reported, would be made will be settled. The stock of the company is $4,000,000. Within six months it has purchased two additional plants—the Carnegie wire mill and a mill at Cleveland—for an amount aggregating $1,300,000.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

The question of reducing rates on certain classes of risks came up before the meeting of the Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association yesterday afternoon. Within the last few days the increase in the number of applications for reduced rates has been large. The establishment of the quarterly meetings some time ago was with the idea that the legislation on reductions in open meetings would be prevented or reduced to a comparatively small number. The only reasons assigned by those who have asked reductions have been that the rates are too high, and on the other hand the opposition has claimed there have been no improvements to warrant a decrease in rates.

Discussion of the subject was precipitated yesterday afternoon by the question before the meeting to reduce the rates on the Counselman elevator at South Chicago. Several other applications had been made, but this alone was acted upon. Considerable argument took place over the proposition and a lively opposition was shown. The question was finally put to vote and the ballot showed a large majority opposed to a reduction of rates.

This decision is regarded as significant by local underwriters, as attesting the increasing disinclination of members of the board to allow reduction in rates. The opposition shown yesterday was pointed out as a criterion, and it was proven to be strong and well organized enough to prevent such legislation. It is thought by some the case will establish a precedent and the action of the board as outlined yesterday will be strictly adhered to in future cases. The large number of applications made during the last few days excited considerable surprise and tended to increase the number of those who opposed the measure. Much of the afternoon was devoted to discussion of this topic. The much talked of amendment to the constitution to increase commissions to brokers was not broached, although many members went to the meeting prepared for action on the subject. An adjournment was taken until Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. There were about forty members present.

* * *

"Every city or town in the country should have an ordinance regulating electrical institutions," said a local manager yesterday. "The legislation has been urged before, but its necessity is becoming more and more apparent each day. There is an ordinance existing in this city for the inspection of scales, I suppose with the idea that the public pocketbook must be protected. But the harm is greater and the loss larger to the public from fires caused by faulty electrical installation than any that could be sustained from a dishonest scale. Other instances may be cited. One of the papers read before the last meeting of the Underwriters' Association of the Northwest showed the large number of fires caused by poor electrical installation. The issue has forced itself upon the insurance men, and I think the result will be seen in an organized effort to obtain municipal legislation on the subject."

* * *

Talk is still plentiful in regard to the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York, against which Attorney William E. Mason instituted a suit last week. The association has issued circulars in answer to the arguments advanced in the bill filed in court. One of these refers to the emergency fund, which, it was urged by the complaining policy-holders, should not be increased to more than $2,000,000, as a resolution had been passed to that effect. The circular denies the jurisdiction of the members to enact such a measure, and declares it is a necessity to increase the reserve fund. It explains the action of the Board of Directors as follows: "It is true that the reserve or emergency fund now amounts to nearly $4,000,000, but a large proportion of this amount must be kept in order that the association may be able under all circumstances and at all times to guarantee the payment of every honest claim in full. The balance not needed for this purpose will be required for the payment of bonds as they may mature."

* * *

San Francisco underwriters have formulated plans for the commencement of a country association which shall regulate the rates and commissions in California outside of the larger cities. A committee to solicit signatures of underwriters to a proposed agreement between them was appointed by the Chairman of a general meeting of insurance men held at San Francisco. It seems apparent the agreement will be in force and the association will result from the agitation, although an obstacle in the way is the long-term contracts at excessive commissions, which are likely to burden the work of any practical country tariff association with a 15 per cent basis. Several officers of companies doing large town and country business in California have expressed their willingness to sign the agreement.

* * *

Boston, Mass., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—The Connecticut Mutual was one of the companies that refused to have anything to do with the anti-rebate meeting in New York on Saturday. President Greene says in an interview the present law against rebating is a dead letter, because, as only the policy-holder and the agent know of it, it is impossible to secure evidence to convict, and because there is not the proper executive machinery to secure enforcement. The Connecticut Mutual, he says, is doing no rebating and is not paying its agents such commissions that they can afford to divide with their customers. If the offending companies would cut their commissions to the Connecticut Mutual scale, he says, rebating would stop without law. He holds that the companies that "race" for business have bred the evil and have the means to kill it. So long as the companies supply the means the rebating will continue and the companies know it, says President Greene. The present scheme he considers an experiment and a doubtful one at that. The Connecticut Mutual would be helped if rebating should stop, but it will not assist in any scheme until it can see the way to be of real help in a general reformation.

The Travelers' also refused to join the anti-rebate forces. President Batterson says his company will respect the law and control its agents. He believes it bad policy to put the machinery of a public statute in force by a private organization and at private expense. President Batterson predicts trouble will come of the agreement, for companies cannot discharge an agent with whom they have a contract simply because the referee finds him guilty. The referee has no standing in the courts as such, and the contract probably would be sustained. President Batterson agrees with President Greene that certain big New York companies are to blame for the condition of things owing to their heavy commissions.

President Bulkley of the Ætna holds that the public law should be enforced by public officers at public expense.

The Bay State Beneficiary Association is being examined by a representative of the Massachusetts department, Henry M. Billings, and Commissioners Hahn of Ohio, Carr of Maine, Betts of Connecticut, Field of Vermont, and Landers of Rhode Island. This work is undertaken at the request of the company.

* * *

Helena, Mont., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court decided that foreign fire insurance corporations need not file copies of their articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State; that the general insurance laws by a complete scheme governing fire insurance companies had made the State Auditor a kind of Insurance Commissioner, and that he was by law the official with whom such foreign corporations are obliged to file their articles, and he alone is the official to issue a certificate. It is decided, however, that foreign corporations other than fire companies must file their articles, as the law of 1895 was a new enactment and must be sustained except where in conflict with a later law of the same session.

* * *

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—The Insurance Commissioners who have been examining the affairs of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company will report in favor of a reduction of the surplus as reported by the company. It is claimed by the report of Commissioner Merrill of Massachusetts, Commissioner Durfee of Illinois, and Commissioner Fricke of Wisconsin that items which should not properly be included in the surplus have been included by the company. This, however, will not affect the integrity of the company in the slightest degree.

* * *

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—There is a great deal of friction between Minnesota insurance agents and the Insurance Commission on the application of the new law which took effect Oct. 1. It provides for the payment of $10 for a broker's license, and the agents are not pleased with the innovation. Under the new plan large commercial establishments may give their entire business to one agent instead of dividing it among the several agencies. The Commissioner, after obtaining an opinion from the Attorney-General, announced there could be no evasion of the law.

* * *

New York, Oct. 15.—[Special.]—The Insurance Department's report on its examination of the Long Island Mutual Fire will be made public tomorrow. It is said something of interest will be heard tomorrow about the New York State Mutual, which is being examined by the department.

Insurance Notes.

C. H. Case of Case & Co. has gone East on a pleasure trip.

The total fire loss for 1895 to Oct. 1 is $81,814,993, as against $94,526,925 for the corresponding period of 1894.

The agency of the United Firemen's of Philadelphia has been changed from Hopkins & Hasbrouck to Granger, Smith & Miller.

The monthly banquet of the Life Underwriters' Association of Chicago will be held at the Union League club instead of the Auditorium.

Cincinnati has been afflicted with rate cutting and the second charge against a local firm was made, of which the firm was found guilty.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments.

Judge Ewing—240—Louis Kalisky vs. Charles E. Aldrich; on find., $250 and sat.

Judge Sears—264—George Simon, Martin Wolf, and Jacques Bernhard vs. Harris Rosenthal and Barrett Simon; on findg., $648.94.

Judge Chetlain—9089—The Abendpost Co. vs. Carl Dernburg, Lipman Glick, and Joseph Horner; on dflt., $690.87.

Judge Dunne—1812—George Roth vs. Vendome Hotel Co.; on ver., $12,000.

Judge Smith—3705—J. Witty, use of Earnest H. Schloeman, vs. The Blue Ridge Marble Co.; by stip., $400.

Judge Windes—8247—P. H. Gallagher vs. Michael Cunningham; on find., $50 and sat.—2944—Lillian Carpenter vs. Mary Powers; on ver., $488.90.

Judge Adams—6409—L. Somborn & Co., use of Bernard D. Stern, vs. J. V. Northam; on find., $357.23.—6446—William M. Moore vs. Samuel Grigg Hotel Co.; on ver., $1,495.31 [ex parte].

Decrees.

Judge Brentano—2198—Divorce—Lillian H. from Charles T. Langdon.—1186—Dunlop, trustee, et al., vs. Gardner et al.; defi. dec.—1185—Same vs. Same; same.—1184—Same vs. Same; same.—1183—Same vs. Same; same.—1182—Same vs. Same; same.—1921—Riley vs. Gross et al.; dec. sale.—5743—Phillips, trustee, et al. vs. Lorimer et al.; same.—3787—Chatterton et al. vs. Johnson et al.; same.—4708—Cornell vs. Hale et al.; same.—75 Young vs. Eakin et al.; decree.—2191—Lathrop vs. Peterson; dec sale.

Judge Hanecy—146130—Divorce—Frank from Myrtle Burke.

Judge Tuley—145036—Divorce—Christina from Peter A. Fernland.—9227—Mary from Frank Pekarek.—3728—Adolph Georg et al. vs. Adolph Georg Jr. et al.; dec. confg. sale and for dist.—2929—Divorce—Sophia from Otto Bauebach.

Judge Horton—4334—Nellie Gleeson vs. Mary Gleeson et al.; dec. sale.—6639—Brand vs. Oesterreicher et al.; dec. conf. Master's report of sale.—2820—Balch, trustee, vs. Tilton et al.; dec. and appl.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Tuley—Trial call Nos. 1103, 2436, 2101, 2499, 1929, and No. 35 on trial.

Judge Horton—Trial call Nos. 965, 4061, 3480, 6533, 157.

Judge Smith—Trial call Nos. 3641, 3705, 3686, 3763, and No. 694 on trial.

Judge Brentano—Trial call Nos. 546, 807, 1247, and Hayes vs. O'Brien on hearing.

Judge Hanecy—No. 142808 on trial.

Judge Ewing—Trial call Nos. 237, 332, 333, 555, 653, 655, 131, 30, 543, 340, and No. 1220 on trial.

Judge Stein—Trial call Nos. 1551, 1662, 1665, 1761, 1764, 1770, 1771, 1864, 1867, 1868, 1870, 871, 903, 904, 271, 2126, 584, and No. 1651 on trial.

Judge Goggin—No. 3415 on trial.

Judge Chetlain—Trial call Nos. 1039, 1040, 1041, 1043, 1044, 1047, 1048, 1050, 1146, 1049, 88, 819, 938, 1148, 1153, and No. 300 on trial.

Judge Adams—Trial call Nos. 6474, 6141, 6537, 6631, 6658, 6704, 6725, 6743, 6799, 6827, 6830, 5418, 6894, 2370, 6968, 6986, 7050, 7098.

Judge Clifford—Trial call Nos. 5021, 4262, 4918, 5030, 5007, 5076, 5085, 5103, 5112, 5121, and No. 1525 on trial.

Judge Baker—Trial call Nos. 2—1015, 1115.

Judge Burke—2 p. m.—Trial call Nos. 8733, 8742, 8807, 8716, 8915, 8933, 8961, 8998, 9034, 7046, and No. 8456 on trial.

Judge Dunne—Trial call Nos. 5087, 5096, 5151, 5160, 5169, 5189, 5207, 5224, 2195, 14833, 5234.

Judge Tuthill—Trial call Nos. 8115, 7742, 7743, 8385, 5490, 7792, 8124, 8421, 8457, 8488.

Judge Windes—9:30 a. m.—Motions for new trials, Nos. 15400, 2731. 10 a. m.—Trial call Nos. 2374, 2267, 2878, 2962, 2998, 3156, 3165, 3183, 3200, 2143, 3246, 3264, 3340, 3349, 3385, and No. 2859 on trial and decision No. 1688.

Judge Carter—County Court, Room 310—Special Asst. Cal. Nos. 38, 39.

Judge Donnelly—County Court—10 a. m.—Nos. 13687, 13992, 13480, 10185, 13535. 2 p. m.—No. 13858.

Judge Bishop—County Court—10 a. m.—Nos. 12444, 12487, 12509, 12514, 12520, 12522, 12530, 12538, and No. 12481 on trial.

Judge Kohlsaat—Probate Court—General business.

Judge Freeman—No. 165582 on trial.

Judge Payne—Criminal Court—Branch No. 1—Call not extended.

Judge Hutchinson—Branch No. 3—Call not extended.

Judge Gibbons—Branch No. 4—Nos. 1876, 1794, 1796, 1254, 1065.

Judge Neely—Branch No. 5—Nos. 1388, 1654, 1892, 2027, 1584, 1724, 1845, 1453, 1855, 1987.

Judges Woods, Jenkins, and Showalter—United States Circuit Court of Appeals—No. 257.

Judge Bunn—United States District Court—Criminal cases.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 15.—The United States Supreme Court today took under advisement the consolidation of the two cases involving the constitutionality of the Wright irrigation act, and will set a date for argument later. It is said Gen. Harrison will appear in these. Motions to advance on the calendar were made in the Indian railway tax cases, the Tennessee bank tax cases, The Laclede Gas Light Company vs. M. J. Murphy, the Judge Long pension case, and the Pacific and Central Railroad companies vs. The People of California. The question between Indiana and Kentucky regarding the island in the Ohio River at the mouth of the Green River came up and the names of G. V. Menzes of Indiana, Gaston M. Alges of Kentucky, and Col. Amos Stickney of the United States Engineer Corps were suggested as commissioners. No action was taken.

Following is the record of today's proceedings:

43—Joseph Lalone et al., appellants, vs. The United States; passed.

548—James D. Shiver, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States; submitted by Mr. M. D. Wickersham and Mr. J. W. Smith for the plaintiff in error and by Mr. Assistant Attorney-General Dickinson for the defendant in error. Leave granted counsel for the plaintiff in error to file additional brief by Friday.

550—Stephen M. Folsom, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States; submitted by Mr. C. A. Willard, Mr. Neill B. Field, and Mr. F. W. Clancy for the plaintiff in error and by Mr. Solicitor-General Concord for the defendant in error.

552—A. F. McDowell, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States; submitted by Mr. Assistant Attorney-General Dickinson for the defendant in error. No brief filed for the plaintiff in error.

648—George Pierce et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The United States.

653—David S. Stanley et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The United States.

681—John Stevenson, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.

692—Eli Lucas, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.

693—John Allison, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.

694—George W. Post, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.

724—The United States ex. rel. Chas. D. Long, plaintiff in error, vs. William Lochren, Commissioner of Pensions. Motions to advance submitted by Mr. Solicitor-General Conrad for the defendant in error.

719—George S. Moore, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States. Motion to advance submitted by Mr. Solicitor-General Conrad for the defendant in error in support of motion and by Mr. M. D. Wickersham for the plaintiff in error in opposition thereto.

662—The Western Union Telegraph Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Thomas Taggart, Auditor of Marion County, Ind., et al. Motion to advance submitted by Mr. William A. Ketcham for the defendants in error.

734—The Steamship Centurion, etc., appellants, vs. the American Sugar Refining Company et al. Petition for writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit submitted by Mr. W. W. McFarland for the appellees in support of the petition and by Mr. George A. Black and Mr. J. Parker Kerlin in opposition thereto.

550—Stephen M. Folsom, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States. Motion for leave to make oral argument herein submitted by Mr. Charles A. Willard for the plaintiff in error.

776—Erwin Davis, plaintiff in error, vs. Angelica Wakelee, and

777—Erwin Davis, plaintiff in error, vs. Pierre B Cornwall. Petition for writs of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit submitted by Mr. Walter S. Logan and Mr. Charles M. Desmond for the plaintiff in error in support of the petition and by Mr. Anson Maltby for defendants in error in opposition thereto.

582—Charles L. Borgmeyer, Administrator, etc., plaintiff in error, vs. William Idler et al. Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted by Mr. Edward H. Weil and Mr. M. Hampton Todd for the defendants in error in support of motions and by Mr. Samuel F. Phillips, Mr. Frederic D. McKenney, and Mr. Henry R. Edmunds for the plaintiff in error in opposition thereto.

667—The State of Missouri ex. rel.; The Laclede Gaslight Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Michael J. Murphy, Street Commissioner, etc. Motion to advance submitted by Mr. Henry Hitchcock in behalf of counsel for the defendants in error, Mr. Hitchcock for the plaintiff in error consenting.

4—The Washington and Idaho Railroad Company, appellant, vs. The Cœur D'Alene Railway and Navigation Company et al., and

5—The Washington and Idaho Railroad Company, appellant, vs. S. V. William Osborn. Passed for fifteen days on motion of Mr. Samuel Shellabarger for the appellants.

585—The Washington and Idaho Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The Cœur D'Alene Railway and Navigation Company et al. Advanced to be heard with Nos 4 and 5 as one case on motion of Mr. Samuel Shellabarger for the plaintiff in error.

759—Fall Brook Irrigation District et al., appellants, vs. Maria King Bradley and Husband. Motion to advance to be heard with No. 110 submitted by Mr. Harry Hubbard in behalf of counsel.

2, original—The State of Indiana, complainant, vs. The State of Kentucky. Motion for the appointment of Commissioners herein submitted by Mr. William A. Ketcham for the complainant and by Mr. Richard H. Cunningham for the defendant.

9—Harry C. McCarty et al., appellants, vs. The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company; passed on motion of Mr. Jerome Carty, for the appellants.

559—The Central Pacific Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The People of the State of California; and

560—The Southern Pacific Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The People of the State of California; motions to advance submitted by Mr. L. T. Michener in behalf of counsel for the defendants in error.

757—The Canton Insurance Company, limited, et al., appellants, vs. John MacIntyre Jr. et al.; and

758—John MacIntyre Jr. et al., appellants, vs. The Canton Insurance Company, limited, et al.; petitions for writs of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit submitted by Mr. Floyd Hughes and Mr. J. Parker Kerlin for the appellees in No. 757 and by Mr. Robert M. Hughes for the appellants in No. 758 in support of the petitions and by Mr. Wilhelm Mynderse for the appellants in No. 757 and appellees in No. 758 in opposition thereto.

242—The St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Etta James; submitted by Mr. George R. Peck, Mr. A. T. Britton, Mr. A. B. Browne, and Mr. E. D. Konna for the plaintiff in error and by Mr. Frank W. Hackett for the defendant in error.

668—The Bank of Commerce et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The State of Tennessee, for the use of the City of Memphis.

669—The Bank of Commerce et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The State of Tennessee and the County of Shelby.

670—The Mechanics' Savings Bank et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The State of Tennessee, for the use of the City of Memphis.

671—The Mechanics' Savings Bank et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The State of Tennessee and the County of Shelby.

672—The Home Insurance and Trust Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The State of Tennessee, for the use of the City of Memphis.

673—The Home Insurance and Trust Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The State of Tennessee and the County of Shelby.

674—The Memphis City Bank et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The State of Tennessee, for the use of the City of Memphis.

674—The Memphis City Bank et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The State of Tennessee and the County of Shelby.

676—The Mercantile Bank et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The State of Tennessee, for the use of the City of Memphis.

677—The Mercantile Bank et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The State of Tennessee and the County of Shelby.

678—The Planters' Fire and Marine Insurance Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The State of Tennessee, for the use of the City of Memphis.

679—The Planters' Fire and Marine Insurance Company et al., vs. The State of Tennessee and the County of Shelby.

690—The German Bank et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The State of Tennessee, for the use of the City of Memphis.

691—The German Bank et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The State of Tennessee and the County of Shelby; and

766—The County of Shelby et al., appellants, vs. The Union and Planters' Bank; motion to advance submitted by Mr. S. P. Walker for the defendants in error and appellants.

746—The Central Trust Company of New York, appellant, vs. The Richmond, Nicholasville, Irvine and Beattyville Railroad Company et al.; petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit; submitted by Mr. Rozel Weissinger for the appellant in support of the petition and by Mr. Alexander Pope Humphrey for the appellees in opposition thereto.

1—W. W. Dunham, admr., etc., appellant, vs. James E. Jones et al.; passed for ten days.

2—The Southern Pacific Railroad Company of New Mexico, plaintiff in error, vs. Teofilo Esquibel; in error to the Supreme Court of the Territory of New Mexico; dismissed with costs pursuant to the nineteenth rule.

3—Henry Deno, plaintiff in error, vs. W. E. Griffin; passed for ten days.

15—Frank P. Dickson, appellant, vs. Richard C. Patterson; submitted by Mr. W. W. Morsman for the appellant and by Mr. John L. Webster for the appellee.

17—E. Nalle & Co., appellants, vs. Wader Young et al.; submitted by Mr. C. J. Boatner for the appellants and by Mr. Wader Young for the appellees.

24—E. T. Pollard, appellant, vs. The Bonsack Machine Company; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Virginia; dismissed with costs pursuant to the nineteenth rule.

16—Hymann Sonn et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Daniel Magone, Collector, etc.; argued by Mr. H. E. Tremain for the plaintiffs in error and by Mr. Assistant Attorney-General Whitney for the defendant in error.

Adjourned until tomorrow at 12 o'clock. The call for Wednesday, Oct. 16, will be as follows: Nos. 25, 27, 29, 36, 38 and 31, 40, 44, 45 and 136, 53, and 56.

Illinois Supreme Court.

Ottawa, Ill., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—Proceedings in Supreme Court today were:

Rehearing docket:

25—Wisconsin Central Railway vs. Wieczorek; leave to file petition denied.

14—Goelz vs. Goelz; rehearing denied.

18—Stirricker vs. McBride; rehearing denied.

20—Garden City Sand Co. vs. Miller; rehearing denied.

24—Condon vs. Brockway; rehearing denied.

13—Bishop vs. American Preserve Co.; rehearing denied.

15—Chicago and Northwestern Railway vs. Town of Cicero; rehearing denied.

16—Same vs. Same; rehearing denied.

19—Bickerdike vs. Allen; rehearing denied.

17—Keeler vs. Kerr; rehearing denied.

23—Harvey vs. Hamilton; rehearing denied.

49—Blair vs. Illinois Steel Co.; motion for leave to file additional petitions.

People's docket set for hearing Monday next.

177—Foley vs. Tyler; motion by appellant for leave to file additional abstracts and time to file briefs.

20—Willard vs. Masterson; motion by appellee for time to file abstracts and briefs.

28—Birfield vs. Chicago; reversed and remanded on confession of errors.

44—Higgie vs. Chicago; same order.

140—Andrews vs. People; same order.

158—McChesney vs. Chicago; same order.

30—Borg vs. Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway; leave granted sign assignment of errors.

91—Liger vs. Chicago, Madison and Northern Railroad; motion by appellee for time to file briefs.

149—Bun vs. Schnell Bacher; leave to file opinion of Appellate Court.

162—Gage vs. People; leave to file briefs instanter.

164—People ex rel. vs. McWithy; leave to assign cross errors.

167—Chandler vs. People; motion by appellant for leave to file additional record and briefs instanter.

175—Hertig vs. People; leave to file briefs instanter.

176—Casey vs. People; same order.

181—Fitzpatrick vs. Rutter; motion by appellee to dismiss appeal.

1—Salloway vs. Edson; continued.

3—Reed vs. Gerzdino; dismissed.

3—Jones vs Lomax; continued.

5—Aiftel vs. Pulsifer; continued.

6—Lehman vs. Siggman; continued.

Great Western Telegraph Co. vs. Barker; continued.

8—Thompson vs. Kimball; continued.

9—Quinn vs. Perkins; taken.

10—Lamson vs. Boyden; taken.

11—Higgins vs. Wisner; argued and taken.

13—Rass vs. Sebastian; taken.

14—Work vs. Welsh; taken.

17—Dunn vs. West Chicago Park Commissioners; taken.

19—Blair vs. Carr; taken.

20—Willard vs. Masterson; taken.

Adjourned till 9 a. m. tomorrow.

Iowa Supreme Court.

Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court announced the following decisions today: Andrew Breja vs. Aaron Pryne, appellant; Benton District; affirmed. James C. Young, appellant, vs. Amund Hanson; Webster District; affirmed. In the matter of the Estate of Jane Coulson, deceased, Ione Coulson, appellant; Clay District; reversed. M. M. Pendleton vs. H. C. Lamb and Bernard Grotto, appellants; Monona District; reversed. Minneapolis Thrashing Machine Company vs. H. and N. Beck et al., appellants; Lyon District; affirmed. Christine Silverts vs. National Benevolent Association of Minneapolis, appellant; Pottawattamie District; affirmed.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECORD Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1895:

13th-pl., 55 e of W. 47th-st., n f, 55x125, Jan. 24, 1891 [A. Schaaf to S. M. Grunland]	$ 1,200
87th-st., 516 e of Cottage Grove-av., n f, 50x125, Oct. 12 [P. Stumps to H. L. Wallace]	1,500
Graceland-av., 223 w of Hoyne, s f, 50x125, Sept. 17 [O. B. Conklin to W. Boldenweck]	8,150
W. 42d-st., 192 n of Boldenweck-av., e f, 50x153, and other ppty, Oct. 10 [W. Boldenweck to O. B. Conklin]	4,150
Addison-av., 561 w of Crawford, s f, 58x124, Sept. 26 [A. H. Bauer et al. to W. H. Cox]	1,500
Faye-st., 157 w of W. Ravenswood Park, n f, 31¼x120 9-10, Oct. 7 [J. Peil to C. Ellis]	3,500
Maple-av., 99½ n of Pleasant, w f, 50x200, Oct. 11 [T. S. Baldwin to J. J. Lovett]	1,900
69th-st., s e cor Emerald-av., n f, 75¼x100, Oct. 8 [C. M. Beich to N. A. Mayer]	8,000
Graylock-av., 432 e of Stewart, s f, 24x163 8-10, Aug. 20 [M. J. Thompson to E. A. N. Wachholz]	1,200
Carpenter-st., 175 s of Washington, w f, 40 thro to Morgan, Oct. 14 [E. Monahan to W. O'Connor]	20,000
62d-st., 125 e of Lexington-av., n f, 50x75, and other ppty, Oct. 14 [S. W. Conner to M. J. Conner]	5,200
Lincoln-st., s w cor 97th, e f, 100x172½, March 8 [C. J. F. Meister to M. L. Bredtschneider]	3,000
Lafayette-av., 145 n of 73d-st., w f, 50x171½, Oct. 1 [S. R. Shenton to C. H. Pratt]	3,000
Jefferson-av., 297 n of 64th-st., w f, 50x190, Sept. 10 [B. M. Russell to M. L. Russell]	5,000
May-st., 207 s of 70th, w f, 120x124½, Oct. 9 [A. Dorchler to J. W. Lambert]	4,000
Michigan-av., 250 s of 56th-st., e f, 50x191¾, Oct. 2 [J. Stein to M. Bourke]	7,500
Wabash-av., 125 s of 49th-st., e f, 25x160¼, Oct. 2 [A. Davis to M. A. Ryan]	3,700
Dearborn-st., 940 s of 47th, e f, 26 9-10x100, Oct. 12 [M. in C. to Douglass Pk. Bldg. Assn.]	3,895
Lowe-av., 74 s of 52d-st., e f, 25x125, Oct. 12 [M. in C. to 22d-st. B., L., & H. Assn.]	3,000
W. 54th-pl., 222 e of Peoria-st., n f, 50x120¾, Oct. 10 [J. B. Garner et al. to B. A. Kappelman]	24,000
Robey-st., n e cor 53d, w f, 72½x116, Oct. 11 [H. I. Saxton to E. Gindele]	1,800
Vincennes-av., 57 s of 45th-pl., e f, 18¾x141, Oct. 9 [P. Mullally to P. Garahan]	8,500
Wallace-st., 51 n of 46th, e f, 25x125½, Oct. 1 [G. F. Swift to J. J. Brown Jr.]	1,000
37th-st., 120 e of Cottage Grove-av., s f, 33x125, Oct. 5 [M. in C. to F. Colby]	2,557
Parnell-av., 75 n of 30th-st., e f, 25x125, Sept. 12 [F. C. Curtis to W. Rohn]	3,000
W. 13th-pl., 120 w of Paulina-st., n f, 24x124, Oct. 11 [C. Loewe to H. Benzel]	2,750
Douglas-blvd., 73 e of Millard-av., s f, 72x150, Oct. 14 [W. Martin to W. E. Schmidt]	4,200
Ogden-blvd., 59 n e of Spaulding-av., n w f, 25x121, Oct. 1 [C. B. Sawyer to H. Meterink]	2,000
Marshfield-av., 101 n of Polk-st., e f, 25x126, Oct. 12 [H. M. Gronwold to M. Harris]	5,000
California-av., 341 n of W. 12th-st., w f, 25x102¼, Oct. 12 [F. Martin to C. Kornacker et al.]	1,650
Polk-st., 75 e of S. 40th-av., s f, 25x124, Oct. 7 [C. A. Perkins to F. S. Tyrrell]	5,000
S. 41st-st., 250 n of Harvard, e f, 25x125, and other property, Oct. 7 [F. S. Tyrrell to C. A. Perkins]	1,700
Center-av., 280 s of Augusta-st., e f, 24x93, Oct. 12 [M. Musoeff to J. Schimonek]	3,725
Lister-av., 50 s e of Binzo-pl., n e f, 125x110, m. or l., Oct. 22, 1894 [J. H. Kelowski to T. Stan]	10,000
Same property, Jan. 22, 1891 [C. W. Fullerton to J. P. Forester]	2,250
Montrose-blvd., 241 w of Halsted-st., n f, 200x353½, Oct. 14 [M. in C. to Charles H. Fuller's Advertising Agency]	16,718
Giddens-st., n w cor Hoyne-av., s f, 37x122, Oct. 11 [A. Whiteway to R. N. Lloyd]	5,000
Lots 7 to 9 and all of 10 ex. 25 feet, Block 39, Rogers Park, May 21 [A. L. Farwell to H. F. Harvey]	6,125
Anthony-av., n w cor of 85th-st., e f, 48x125, Oct. 8 [E. Lind to R. Kaufmann]	2,800
Greenwood-av., 600 s of 63d-st., e f, 50x151, Sept. 23 [A. N. Marquis to H. H. Herford]	3,750
St. Lawrence-av., 178 s of 72d-st., w f, 16x125, Oct. 12 [T. Garner to B. A. Kappelman]	5,000
Green-st., 225 n of 69th, w f, 25x125, Sept. 24 [W. Holmgren to N. P. Anderson]	3,500
Paulina-st., s w cor Jackson, e f, 150x100, Oct. 12 [M. in C. to M. I. Myers]	38,000
Kinzie-st., 75 w of S. 40th-av., n f, 25x130, Nov. 21, 1891 [M. A. Farr to H. H. Porter]	1,960
Lot 18, Block 24, Rogers Park, Oct. 14 [J. Snyder et al. to C. E. Schimmelpfeng]	1,500
Otto-st., 150 e of Perry-av., s f, 25x125, Oct. 14 [P. Reuter to H. Abelmann]	2,500
Same property, Oct. 14 [H. Abelmann to E. Reuter]	2,500
Western-av., 75 s of Van Buren-st., w f, 37½x125, Oct. 1 [J. A. McLane to C. B. Graham]	6,500
W. 19th-st., 48 w of Peoria, s f, 24x98, Oct. 8 [M. in C. to Citizens' B. and L. Assn.]	5,497
Pearce-st., 150 w of Desplaines, n f, 50x119¼, Oct. 8 [same to same]	13,689
36th-st., 184 w of Rockwell, n f, 25x125, Oct. 5 [P. Cavanaugh to J. Anhalt]	1,500
May-st., 90 n of 58th, w f, 25x124.8, Oct. 12 [O. B. Anderson to N. Anderson]	3,500
Shields-av., 377 s of 69th-st., w f, 40 to alley, Oct. 14 [R. E. Hawtree to F. S. Dunn]	2,200
Chicago-av., 75 w of Wesson-st., s f, 25x122, und. 1-3 int., Oct. 3 [A. Burke to J. F. O'Malley]	3,000
Wabash-av., 666, m. or l., s of 51st-st., w f, 33x66, Oct. 10 [S. B. St. John to E. Walbark]	4,200
Hermitage-av., 216 s of 45th-st., w f, 24x123, Oct. 11 [S. Dzierla to W. Pcaszka]	2,800
Kedzie-av., 279 s of 23d-st., e f, 50x125, Oct. 15 [J. Kral to J. Machacek]	2,500
Und. 5-12 int. L. 11, B. 21, Kinzie's add., and o. p., no maps to locate by [ante-fire], Oct. 2 [W. Auw, by guardian, to C. H. Hefter]	4,625
Und. 7-12 int. L. 11, B. 21, Kinzie's add., same, Oct. 12 [H. Auw to P. Ryan]	4,375
Und. 5-12 int. L. 11, B. 21, Kinzie's add., Oct. 12 [C. H. Hefter to P. Ryan]	3,125
Aberdeen-st., 47 n of 66th, e f, 25x124½, June 17 [A. Walton to A. F. Keeney]	1,000
La Salle-st., 411 n of 50th, w f, 25x122, Sept. 25 [L. M. Van Sicklen to E. A. Lomas]	2,000
Halsted-st., 50 s of 60th, e f, 25x125, Sept. 17 [A. Pelaske to C. Jung]	15,000
Lincoln-st., 49 n of 38th, e f, 25x125, Oct. 8 [E. Harland to J. J. Ehrhard]	1,500
W. 18th-st., 235 e of Center-av., s f, 24x124½, Oct. 12 [E. Wedekind to V. Truka]	3,650
Taylor-st., 58 e of Cypress, s f, 54x25, Oct. 8 [J. Gsell to I. Rosen]	3,000
N. 51st-ct., 166 n of Chicago-av., e f, 25x125, Oct. 1 [A. Rasmusen to J. H. K. Wrench]	1,500
5th-av., 281 s of 35th-st., e f, 25x125, Oct. 15 [R. Sneath to A. J. McPherson]	3,500
Leavitt-st., s e cor 36th, w f, 24x124, Oct. 15 [J. Burke to H. T. Connors]	1,300
Forrestville-av., 47 n of 49th-st., w f, 26½x125, Oct. 12 [F. H. Barry to R. Weil]	10,500
W. 21st-st., 294 e of Douglas-blvd., n f, 25x125, Oct. 11 [C. McClory to A. Larson]	1,250
Spaulding-av., 150 n of W. 13th-st., e f, 25x125, Sept. 19 [W. Taylor to J. P. Grady]	1,300
Hirsch-av., 194 w of Kedzie, n f, 50x124, Oct. 11 [M. in C. to C. L. S. Clarke]	4,663
North-av., 100 w of Artesian, s f, 24x120, Oct. 15 [E. Prahl to G. Nielsen]	8,000
Alexander-av., 275 s of Byron-st., e f, 25x120, Aug. 30 [Travelers' Insurance Co. to T. O. Delang]	1,100
Adams-st., 100 w of Wabash-av., s f, 35x77, m. or l., Oct. 1 [James W. Odell and wife to Frederick H. Winston]	130,000

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT ISSUED THE following permits yesterday:

North Chicago Street R. R. Co., 1-story and basement brick car house, 1304-1310 Southport-av.	$ 7,000
Max Kortine, 2-story and basement brick store and flats, 1336 N. Halsted-st.	3,000
C. Johnson, 2-story and basement brick store and flats, 1338 W. 59th-st.	2,500
Same, 2-story and basement brick store and flats, 1438 W. 59th-st.	2,500
Thomas Gilfoin, 2-story and basement brick flats, 6130 May-st.	4,000
Lipton Cold Storage, 3-story and basement brick cold storage, —Packers-av.	10,000
John Murphy, 2-story and basement brick flats, 551 Boulevard-pl.	4,500
J. F. Dorenmeyer, three 2-story and basement brick residences, 7717-7721 Egglestan-av.	11,000
P. Olson, 2-story and basement brick front addition, 375 W. Lake-st.	5,500
Joseph Pelant, 2-story and basement brick rear addition, 783 W. 17th-st.	2,400
Fred Zander, 3-story and basement brick store and flats, 1398 22d-st.	9,500
G. Prebensen, 3-story and basement brick store and flats, and 4-story and basement brick factory, 161 N. Hermitage-av.	12,000
Herman Bartels, 2-story frame dwelling and barn, 2551 N. Crawford-av.	3,000
Joseph Vozaval, 3-story and basement brick store and flats, 697 Augusta-st.	5,500

NEW CORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., OCT. 15.—[SPECIAL.]—The Secretary of State today licensed the incorporation of the following new companies:

Lafayette Lodge K. of P. No. 216, at Pekin, without capital stock; fraternal; incorporators, Herman Becker, Michael Schautz, Louis Schlader.

The Convalescents' Home and Aid Association, at Chicago, without capital stock; to provide free recuperation for overworked people; incorporators, C. A. Larrabee, John Visher, Sophia Jackson Fargher.

Societa di Mutuo Soccorso Dei Barbieri Italian in Chicago, at Chicago; without capital stock; social incorporators, Michelaugale Voce, Girolamo D. Andrea, Andrea Dina.

Ladishinki Unterstuetzungs-Verein, at Chicago, without capital stock; benevolence; incorporators, Michael Stuhlman, Henry Hoffman, Joseph Kalison, and others.

L. Tuttle & Co., at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; general commission; incorporators, L. Tuttle, T. E. Tuttle, A. P. Tuttle.

The Manito Lumber company, at Manito; capital stock, $8,000; lumber; incorporators, C. L. Velde, D. F. Velde, William A. Potts.

The Magnetic Telephone company, at Chicago, certified to a change of name to the Moon Manufacturing company.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

MOTHERS
USE ROYAL ANTI-COLLAPSE NIPPLES.
Has rubber bulb inserted inside; cannot collapse; keeps baby well; it's the best; lasts longest; costs the most; 15 cents; all druggists or Chicago Nipple Co., 22, 125 Clark-st.

WHEN OTHERS FAIL CONSULT
DOCTOR F. L. SWEANY, 323 State-st. cor. Congress.
SO WELL AND FAVORABLY KNOWN AS
CHICAGO'S LEADING SPECIALIST in all
NERVOUS, CHRONIC, AND SPECIAL
DISEASES OF MEN AND WOMEN.

211 STATE-ST., COR. ADAMS, ROOM 20—MRS. Dr. Brown treats tumor and irregularities; no cure no pay; separate rooms and board; consultation free; hours from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

DR. B. HOWARD, SKILLFUL TREATMENT OF all female complaints by improved methods that are always effectual. 3118 Wabash-av.; elevated or State-st. cars to 31st-st.

DRS. BIGELOW, LAKESIDE BUILDING, S. W. corner Adams and Clark-sts. Chronic and nervous diseases, both sexes. Established 1860.

DR. EMMA HELLWIG, GRADUATE PHYSICIAN, Berlin and Paris, 351 Wells, treats tumors and irregularities by superior process; no bad results.

DR. C. C. HIGGINS, 315 INTER-OCEAN BUILDING. Hours 12 to 3. Letters answered.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—WALNUT LUMBER; CAR load; $35 per M; bone dry edged.
VIC STEVENS, Waterville, Ia.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

BRANCH OFFICES OF "THE TRIBUNE" MAY be found at the drug stores named below. Advertisements will be accepted and charged for at office rates at any of these places or at any A. D. T. office. Ring them up and your advertisement will be forwarded to THE TRIBUNE without extra charge.

SOUTH DIVISION.

COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE—	
2300	E. T. RICHARDS.
2614	C. E. KREYSSLER.
Cor. 31st	J. H. HOGEY.
Cor. 33d	N. L. FRANK.
Cor. 35th	C. E. MARSHALL.
Cor. 37th	T. H. PATTERSON.
3915	JUDSON A. ROOT.
4134	I. W. BLOOD.
Cor. 43d	C. S. ALLEN.
Cor. 46th	A. K. LOWRY.
5040	Sorro & Kerntopf.
6305	BERT LOMBARD.
Cor. 63d	CURTI & McRAE.
HALSTED STREET—	
2603	A. J. KETTERING.
Cor. 36th	F. NEUBERTS.
STATE STREET—	
Cor. Harrison	HARRISON PHAR.
2200	L. J. WEYER.
2727	STANDARD PHAR.
Cor. 31st	W. K. FORSYTH.
3160	H. F. FLANNERY.
Cor. 39th	HURST'S PHARMACY
4259	A. C. MUSSELWHITE.
4700	JOHN I. BELL.
4704	WM. STORCK.
Cor. 51st	B. F. TERHUNE.
Cor. 59th	F. P. KENNEDY.
INDIANA AVENUE—	
Cor. 31st	E. VON HERMANN.
Cor. 35th	F. C. KELLOGG.
Cor. 39th	M. N. PORTER & CO.
Cor. 43d	SIDDALL DRUG CO.
LAKE AVENUE—	
Cor. 50th	W. BODEMAN.
TWENTY-SECOND STREET—	
123	J. & R. SIMMS.
TWENTY-FIFTH STREET—	
Cor. Michigan-av.	MOORE'S PHAR.
THIRTY-FIFTH STREET—	
188	G. A. GRAVES & CO.
THIRTY-FIFTH STREET—	
And Forest-av.	W. H. LLOYD.
WABASH AVENUE—	
515	AM. DIST. TEL. CO.
Cor. 14th	E. J. PAINTER.
Cor. 16th	O. F. FISCHER.
Cor. 18th	E. A. ZAHN.
THIRTY-NINTH STREET—	
210	C. G. MUEHLMAN.
FORTY-FIRST STREET—	
460	L. W. SCHWAB.
FORTY-THIRD STREET—	
Cor. Lake	O. F. SCHMIDT.
Cor. Grand-blvd.	C. N. GOODNOW.
405	A. S. COOK.
FORTY-SEVENTH STREET—	
Cor. Evans	C. S. TIRRELL.
Cor. Champlain	C. S. TIRRELL & CO.
FIFTY-THIRD STREET—	
108	F. G. SECORD.
FIFTY-FIFTH STREET—	
Cor. Madison	J. & W. E. HOLLAND.
560	R. R. BOWEN.
FIFTY-SIXTH STREET—	
Cor. Jefferson	JACKSON PK. PHAR.
SIXTY-THIRD STREET—	
Cor. Stony Island	F. J. AMPHLETT.
SIXTY-FOURTH STREET—	
Cor. Grace-av.	B. M. WHITE.
STONY ISLAND AVENUE—	
7004	M. A. CURTIS.
DEARBORN STREET—	
Cor. 35th	McKENZIE BROS.
WALLACE STREET—	
Cor. 32d	R. H. WHEELER.
WENTWORTH AVENUE—	
Cor. 31st	R. P. BRAUN.
5310	E. KOPLITZ.
Cor. 62d	I. N. EMPIR.

WEST DIVISION.

WESTERN AVENUE—	
Cor. Adams	ADAMS-ST. PHAR.
Cor. Harrison	H. G. DRESSEL.
CHICAGO AVENUE—	
468	WM. H. BIERMAN.
567	HENRY SCHMITT.
626	CHAS. HIRTZLER.
DIVISION STREET—	
843	R. STANGOHR.
Cor. Robey	PAUL HEINEMANN.
INDIANA STREET—	
Cor. Ashland	F. EITERMAN.
ERIE STREET—	
Cor. Noble	A. H. SCOTT.
NORTH AVENUE—	
717	B. A. HOELZER.
887	L. A. GELLEIN.
BLUE ISLAND AVENUE—	
171	J. R. SHEAN.
LAKE STREET—	
Cor. Paulina	R. T. SILL.
771	A. S. STODDARD.
1014	W. W. THUMSER.
1299	HENSEL BROS.
Cor. Homan	F. E. McKENZIE.
MADISON STREET—	
190	AM. DIST. TEL. CO.
278	BELL & CO.
384	PASSAIC PHAR.
572	F. A. TAYLOR.
785	J. W. CRAIN.
826	K. McLENNON.
1001	C. D. STONE.
1049	J. A. JOHNSON.
1249	H. B. BROWN.
Cor. Sacramento	E. E. FOSTER.
Cor. Homan	L. P. KOTZ.
MILWAUKEE AVENUE—	
232	FORD'S PHARMACY.
465	HENRY SCHROEDER.
1086	Quayles & Populorum.
1218	MOYEN BROS.
Cor. Oakley	J. KIRKEBY.
OGDEN AVENUE—	
149	FRANK GRAMMER.
293	W. A. BRABROOK.
360	C. F. BROWN.
475	F. J. KNOWLES.
987	FARRAR'S PHAR.
RANDOLPH STREET—	
Cor. Ada	GEO. BEDDFORD.
TWENTY-SECOND STREET—	
Cor. Troy	FOUCEK & VILLIEN.
TWELFTH STREET—	
Cor. Loomis	BLETTNER'S PHAR.
422	CHAS. C. THIEL.
VAN BUREN STREET—	
Cor. Center	A. M. Bronson & Son.
Cor. Laflin	THOS. LONERGAN.
Marshfield-av.	R. M. WILSON.
Cor. Robey	C. E. BUTTON.
Cor. California-av.	JOHN RITTER.
Cor. Francisco	F. H. KELLETT.
HALSTED STREET—	
Cor. Jackson	O. S. BETTING.
260	JOHN P. LEE.
HARRISON STREET—	
750	F. E. FISKE.

NORTH DIVISION.

CHICAGO AVENUE—	
80	R. H. HANKE.
BARRY AVENUE—	
Cor. Evanston	JOS. SCHOENKAES.
NORTH HALSTED STREET—	
1748	ROGERS PHARMACY.
NORTH AVENUE—	
161	C. E. KREZMENSKI.
Cor. Cleveland	A. M. REIS.
CLARK STREET—	
Cor. Ohio	H. J. BATE.
Cor. Chestnut	WHITE BROS.
Cor. Maple	J. MAYER.
Cor. Division	E. WEBBER.
Cor. Goethe	R. E. RHODE.
Cor. North-av.	HENRY GOETZ.
Cor. Center	F. J. LINK.
Cor. Webster	FRANK SCHRAGE.
Cor. Halsted	BAKER & MASON.
RUSH STREET—	
Cor. Ohio	C. A. STORER.
OAK STREET—	
Cor. Townsend	A. J. WESSMAN.
WELLS STREET—	
Cor. Ontario	J. A. THOMAS.
Cor. Oak	R. G. DORR [illegible] & CO.
Cor. Division	F. H. AHLBORN.
Cor. Eugenie	DINET & DELFOSSE.
ASHLAND AVENUE—	
Cor. Addison	R. L. BROWN.
Cor. Graceland	HIGH SCHOOL PHAR. (Schroeder & Van Nice.)
LINCOLN AVENUE—	
224	HENRY SCHALLER.
Cor. Fullerton	W. C. BALLOWITZ.
Cor. Wrightwood	H. W. WEIHE.
Cor. Belden	F. R. LEONARD.
622	MAX SCHULZ.
722	G. M. BOALCH.
1659	BRUNO BRATT.
LARRABEE STREET—	
Cor. Center	HERMAN FRY.
SHEFFIELD AVENUE—	
845	A. N. BOE.

SUBURBAN.

AVONDALE, ILL.	L. N. FENNE.
AUSTIN	W. O. CLINE.
EVANSTON, ILL.	J. S. OAKES.
1579 Maple-av.	JOHN COOPER.
LA GRANGE, ILL.	E. R. McCLELLAN.
OAK PARK—	
Oak Park-av. Sta.	LOOMIS & NOEL.
ENGLEWOOD—	
62d and Wentworth	DR. W. MINAKER.
63d and Stewart	OPERA-HOUSE PHAR.
66th & Wentworth	H. J. HOUGHOTON.
69th and Stewart	E. G. BINZ.
RAVENSWOOD	A. E. BIERSTEDT.
WINNETKA, ILL.	GARRISON BROS.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SUNDAY MORNING ABOUT 8 O'CLOCK, between 1919 Michigan-av. and Grace church, Wabash-av., silver mounted spectacle case containing gold rimmed spectacles; reward of $2 will be paid for return to MARY CLARKE, 1919 Michigan-av.

LOST—ENVELOPE CONTAINING ONE PAIR earrings, bar pin and ring. Suitable reward. Finder please address A 845, Tribune office.

LOST—$25 REWARD FOR RETURN TO RICHElieu Hotel, yellow bull dog, "Jeff," cropped ears and tail.

LOST—OSTRICH BOA AT OR NEAR TWENTY-second-st. Illinois Central Station. Please return to Room 324 Chicago Beach Hotel.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD FOR OVERCOAT taken from me on Lake-Front Monday night; no questions asked. 398 Garfield-av.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—15 CENTS A DAY—
$1 A WEEK—
$4 A MONTH—
WILL BUY A DIAMOND—
SEND FOR CATALOGUE—
LOFTIS BROS. & CO., 103 State-st., Columbus Bldg.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bun ions and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for services. Hours 9 to 5

PERSONAL—COCKROACHES, BEDBUGS EXTERminated; no cure, no pay. F. E. BROWN, 180 31st-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WINTERED AND PASTURED; LARGE stables; blue grass and plenty of grain; near Chicago. MRS. JENNIE M. CONRAD, Oak Dene Farms, Lake Village, Ind.

WANTED—HORSES TO WINTER; $6 PER month, with grain; near city; best of care and fine barns. 407 The Rookery.

HORSES WINTERED; WARM BARN, HAY, AND grain; $1.50 per week; buggies stored; rigs sold on commission. NICHOL, 6828 Halsted-st.

WINTER HORSES AT SPRING BROOK STOCK farm. CROSSMAN, 416 Randolph-st. Tel. 912 W.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

SPECIAL CUT FOR THIRTY DAYS—
A fine line of bicycles of all descriptions; come direct to the factory and look them over and get factory prices; good bargains in second-hand wheels. KENWOOD BICYCLE MFG. CO., 253-255 South Canal-st., half way between Van Buren and Harrison-sts., Chicago, Ill.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD watches. J. M. BREDT & CO., 803 Columbus Bdig.

FOR SALE—JEWELRY STOCK, FIRST-CLASS, for $3,500; a sacrifice. R. 17, 81 Clark.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 27 years of age; good penman, quick at figures; 7 years' experience, bookkeeping and office management. Address A 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER AND general office man by man of 32; 10 years' experience in large wholesale and manufacturing houses; A1 references and bond. Address A 879, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF 25 in clothing or gent's furnishing, wholesale or retail, had 5 years' experience in retail; good reference. Address F. C. W., 102 S. Leavitt, first floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS assistant bookkeeper or office work; good penman, willing, and industrious; A1 references. Address A 834, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK OR COLLECTor; good penman, rapid and accurate at figures; have first-class references. Address B 978, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED double entry bookkeeper, 30, energetic, accurate, rapid; eight languages; not afraid of long hours; $30; A1 city references. Address B 977, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR OPENING, CLOSing, examining, and writing up books, periodically, day, or evening. Address P.-O. Box 594 city.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS BOOKkeeper, age 30; five years with present employers; A1 references. Address A 811, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS OFFICE CLERK BY young man 20; three years' experience; references. Address B 989, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, 25, AS clerk or secretary, thorough bookkeeper; good penman and correspondent. J E 170, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED BOOKkeeper; rapid and accurate at figures; steady, reliable; references; moderate salary. A 887, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK OR ASSISTant bookkeeper, by man 30, of correct habits; married; moderate salary. A 898, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COLLECTOR AND HELP in office, young, married man; best references and bond. Address A 843, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—THOROUGH D. E. BOOKkeeper would like small set of books to keep evenings. Address B 976, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT BOOKkeeper and salesman. Address A 842, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED OFfice man; A1 references. Address A 844, Tribune.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—SALESMAN THOROUGHly acquainted with dry goods and clothing trade through Wisconsin and Indiana wishes line of good representative houses; unquestionable references. Address A 832, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, 23 YEARS of age, is capable of filling the position of salesman, collector, or clerk; can furnish references as to character and ability. Address A 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED wholesale salesman and manager of agents desires position on salary and commission basis. H. BLACKWELL, 108 California-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED MAN on the road; expenses and commission. Address A 851, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TRAVELING SALESman for St. Louis city trade. A 821, Tribune.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—BOY OF 18 WOULD LIKE to learn a nice trade; good at drawing. Address J E 153, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN (19) IN engraving and lithographing house; willing to start on small wages; can draw from life or copy. Address A 867, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY WATCHMAKER; EXperienced on watches, clocks, jewelry. Address A 836, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED CUTter. Address B 695, Tribune office.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—AY AN EXPERIENCED young German houseman or janitor; fully understands the proper care of steam or hot air heating; No. 1 city reference. Address B 982, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS BUTler; highest city references. A 833, Tribune.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, CARE of horses, or furnace by experienced elderly man; board and $2 a week; A1 reference. Address A 869, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COACHman who understands taking care of fine horses and carriages; best of references; single man. Address B 985, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; GERman, age 26, single; best of city reference. Address 131 West Jackson.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COACHman with the best of city references from prominent gentleman. Address A 819, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RELIABLE COACHman or general man for private place in or near city; reference. Address B 665, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COACHman; willing to be useful; good city references. Address M. NELSON, 2409 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND GENerally useful; German; not afraid of work; moderate wages; good references. A 865, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COACHman, English, understands his business in all its branches; highest city references. A 868, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY Danish single man, 28; thoroughly understands his business; good references. A 866, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED ADvertising man as manager of daily, weekly, or monthly paper, or as traveling advertising agent for reliable medicine house, where a knowledge of the business and rates of leading papers will be appreciated; will consider a proposition from a live, progressive advertising agency that needs a man in Central Western States; salary not so much an object as a steady position with a reliable firm. Address A 939, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS AUCTIONEER; 25 years' experience; familiar with all lines of goods; no objection to the road. Address AUCTIONEER, Palace Hotel, City.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG ATTORNEY either with attorney, real estate, or insurance Co.; can furnish best reference. Address E. D. H., 256 East Ohio-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN EXPERienced in dry goods, notions, and gents' furnishings; references former employer. Address J E 131, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STUDENT, EVenings and Saturdays; references given. Address A 691, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS JANITOR OR NIGHT watchman, by middle-aged man; can give the best references. Address J E 158, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WILL PAY $25 TO PARTY getting me permanent position; $15 a week or more; am young attorney. A 895, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY JELLY AND PREserve maker; first-class goods. A 10, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, CASHier, or stenographer by young lady with 2½ years' experience on South Water-st.; best of references. Address A 831, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED AND highly recommended lady bookkeeper. Address A 874, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—4 GERMAN COOKS, 5 Swedish cooks, 3 Irish cooks, 2 pastry cooks, 4 order cooks, 10 waitresses, 8 chambermaids, 5 laundresses, 4 nurse girls, 3 housekeepers, 2 colored girls, 10 kitchen helpers, 4 Swedish. Housework girls, 3 Canadian housework girls, 4 Germans, 20 others; city, suburbs. Telephone 869 North. MATHEWS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—NO ADVANCE FEE; PAY when you secure help; 75 competent housework girls, 12 German and Swedish second girls, 3 cooks and laundresses for suburbs; cooks, laundresses, dining-room, and kitchen help for ordinary houses. MRS. CLARK, 641 Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; 4 years in the last place; like to work where there are no children. Address A 855, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGH COMPEtent nurse to take full charge of infant or children; has had many years experience; would travel; excellent references. Address A 841, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED Swedish girl to do general housework; good references. MATILDA NELSON, Station G, 1832 Humboldt-blvd.

SITUATION WANTED—AS LADY'S MAID BY REfined lady; experienced hairdresser and seamstress; no wages, but good home. Address C. N. M., 214 E. 37th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK or housemaid, or would be willing to take charge of child in a family going to California; first-class references. Call or address 5352 Union-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES DESIRING first-class domestics with verbal references can obtain such only at SMITH'S, 10 Throop-st. Tel. W. 443.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED waitress in best city family; can take charge of salads; best city reference. Address A 849, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED Swedish girl for general housework; American family; call today. HELDA CARLSON, 1139 Fletcher-av., near Racine-av.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEWORK; 3 YEARS in last place; plain cook; neat; understand second work; $3.50. 2205 Michigan-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, COOK and waitress, in private family; best of references. Call 282 31st-st., 3d flat, Mrs. Emery's.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS FOR general housework, small family. Call 4140 Wabash-av., 1st flat.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress wants work by the day washing or cleaning; excellent references. Address B 972, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COOKING AND WASHing in small American family; don't write; call. 353 North Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEWORK; NO WASHing. 2810 S. Park-av., first flat.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN-AMERICAN cook. 343 55th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—GERMAN COOK AND 2D girl; ref. Apply 3021 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED INfant nurse; best city references. 3021 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—SWEDISH, HOUSEWORK, would like place in flat. 3021 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE TO TAKE home baby. Address 4700 State-st. drug store.

SITUATION WANTED—NURSE FOR INFANT, day or night; references. 6040 Washington-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT SECond girl. Call at 37 Bay-st.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEWORK; DANISH girl; competent cook, laundress. 153 Dearborn-av.

SITUATION WANTED—SECOND WORK; NEA Swedish girl; city, suburbs. 153 Dearborn-av.

SITUATION WANTED—ELDERLY WOMAN; housework; reference. 31 24th-st.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DRESSMAKER, WITH good experience, to work by the day or take work home; $1.50 per day. A. CARLSON, 1323 Addison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSMAKER, FRENCH, artistic designer and fitter, latest styles; by the day; references. Address B 893, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS dressmaker in families; ladies', children's. Miss SCHULTZ, by letter, 2931 Vernon-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO MAKE INFANTS' AND children's handmade dresses; work home. Q. 49 E. 16th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED girls would like positions with dressmaker. Address A 846, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSMAKER WANTS room and board in exchange for work; South Side. Address B F 294, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WOMAN SEAMSTRESS; good cutter, fitter; assist second work; reference. 78 24th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSMAKER WISHES engagements in private families; $1.50 per day. Address B 988, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSMAKER IN FAMilies. Address A D 485, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO MAKE DRESSES AND sewing. Address A D 307, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—SEWING TO DO IN PRIvate family. Address 455 Larrabee-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED housekeeper to take charge of high-class rooming house or care of private house in absence of owner; highest references. Address A 840, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY one thoroughly competent. Address Mrs. Richmond, Batavia, Ill.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER, neat, accurate, but not rapid, as useful companion to lady or little children; would assist with lessons, overlook practice, generally useful. J E 163, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY, 22, good, reliable stenographer and Remington operator, three years' experience; best of references; desires permanent situation; moderate wages. Address J E 113, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STEnographer or typewriter; experienced; understands bookkeeping; stranger in the city; salary, $7. Address A 835, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WHEN IN NEED OF bookkeepers, stenographers, or office boys Tel. Main 2764 or address Mercantile Reference and Bond Association, 269 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT STENOGrapher will accept work to take home; all kinds of copying. Address A 808, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT STEnographer; will work very reasonable. Address A 805, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BUSINESS HOUSES SUPplied with stenographers. Tel. Main, 971 J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY stenographer experienced in office work; references. Address A 859, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT LADY stenographer; Rem. opr.; references. Address B 360, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER employed would do circular work at spare time; low rate. Address B 692, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STEnographer and Yost operator of two years' experience. Address A 850, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT STENographer desires first-class position; $15. Address B 684, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED STEnographer; can give good references. Address A 870, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EFFICIENT STENOGrapher where there is large correspondence and good salary; Remington. A 875, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER; A1 references; salary $8. Address A 890, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT STEnographer; law office preferred. A 516, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY PROFESSIONAL masseur and shampooer in ladies' Turkish bath establishment; good experience; will work very cheap for few weeks; best of references. Address B 835, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS RESIDENT OR VISiting governess or companion by a North German lady; thorough French and German, English branches and music; excellent needlework; best reference. Address A 883, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY WOULD like to join refined family or lady contemplating traveling abroad for winter. Address A 9, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY GRADuate as governess, companion, or amanuensis; references exchanged. Address A 889, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—AT ONCE—ACCURATE, QUICK, and reliable; give references, age, where last employed, and salary wanted; no others considered. Address B 995, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPERS, CREDIT MEN, MANAGERS, stenographers, etc., wishing to change to better positions should leave applications with the Mercantile Exchange, 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152.

BOOKKEEPER—MUST SPEAK GERMAN; INSURance office; moderate salary. 509, 100 Washington.

CLERK—REGISTERED ASSISTANT DRUG; must speak German. 864 Clybourn-av.

CLERK—STOCK AND ORDER; EXPERIENCE IN dry goods. 269 Dearborn, Room 204.

DRUGGIST—FULL REGISTERED, WITH MANaging ability; first-class local references required. 576 Wabash-av.

MAN—FOR OFFICE WORK, MUST BE RAPID and accurate stenographer and accountant. State age, experience, references, etc. Address A 892, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—OF 21 TO 25 YEARS, WHO HAS had a full or partial college education but wishes to follow a mercantile life, for position in large house; unquestionable references as to character required. Address B 992, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—AGE 19 FOR GENERAL STORE work; $6. 269 Dearborn-st., Room 204.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SALESMAN—A GOOD RESIDENT SALESMAN for the city capable of earning a good salary to handle a most desirable specialty; only first-class men will be considered, and only those after a complete showing. Write fully B 999, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—WIDE AWAKE; IN COMMISSION; to sell a strictly up to date line of Baby Moccasins, Bootees, also misses' and children's line Goodyear Tunis and McKay shoes. Address A 816, Tribune.

SALESMAN—BY WHOLESALE JEWELRY house, an experienced traveling, for Iowa and Nebraska; state experience, sales, and salary. Address J C 97, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—EXPERIENCED, TO HANDLE LINE of negligee shirts and ladies' waists on the road; salary or commission; state full particulars. Address A 818, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—A GOOD FURNITURE SALESman; one that can speak Bohemian and Polish. Apply with particulars as to salary expected, etc., B 981, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—FOR THE CITY, ONE PREFERRED who has good record on the road; some office work necessary. Call after 10 a. m., 607 Masonic Temple. J. S. REYNOLDS.

SALESMAN—AN EXPERIENCED GROCERY salesman for an old-established route in the city; must have best of references. Address A 15, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—A FIRST-CLASS WINDOW TRIMmer and stock keeper for clothing store in town of 10,000. Call at 204 Monroe-st. Wednesday at 4 p. m.

SALESMAN—TO DRUG TRADE, SIDE LINE OR otherwise. J. W. KNIGHT, 217 State, Racine, Wis.

SALESMEN—SPECIALTY IN THE GROCERY line to handle the best line of specialties in existence; plenty of good territory open; can be handled exclusively or as a side line. Call from 9 to 11 a. m. and 2 to 4 p. m., Room 9 Tremont House.

SALESMEN—3 EXPERIENCED—OF GOOD ADdress, for city and road; opportunity to engage with leading house; prefer men experienced in advertising, insurance, or specialty lines. Address B 997, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—TWO, GOOD, CITY AND ROAD, fairly educated, neat appearing, capable of earning $50 weekly; permanent positions for reliable men. E. CRAFTON, Room 616, 56 5th-av.

SALESMEN—GOOD, TO HANDLE OUR GOODS. Room 74, 88 Washington-st.

SOLICITOR—ADVERTISING; FIRST-CLASS; AT once. 706 Bort bldg.

SOLICITORS—SELL THE "BABY" FOR $2.50; A perfect sewing machine; solicitors coin money. Room 513, 112 Dearborn.

Boys.

BOY—FIRST-CLASS, 16 OR OLDER, TO SWEEP out, run errands, and be useful; chance to advance; wages $5.
Nonpareil Cloak Co.,
199 Van Buren-st.

BOY—A BRIGHT, NEAT, EXPERIENCED OFFICE; good penman. Room 26, 115 Monroe-st.

BOYS—14 TO 18 YEARS, TO LEARN WHOLEsale dry goods business; must live with parents and come well recommended. Address B 990, Tribune office.

Trades.

BURNISHER—ONE FIRST-CLASS LATHE BURnisher; steady position to reliable man. Address Rockford Silver Plate Co., Rockford, Ill.

COOPERS—THREE OR FOUR, GOOD, TO GO South and make oil barrels. Call on or address C., Room 27, 115 Dearborn-st.

DIE SINKERS—AND DROP FORGE MEN—EXPErienced. Snell Cycle Fittings Co., Toledo, Ohio.

HALF-TONE OPERATOR AND ETCHER—AT once; state age, salary, and references; steady position. P. O. Box 311, Buffalo, N. Y.

PHOTOGRAPHER, RETOUCHER, AND TINtyper. Address A 837, Tribune office.

House Servants.

BUTLER—COLORED, AT 558 DEARBORN-AV.; one who can sleep at home.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER AND LAW CLERK—EXPERIenced; first-class references. Address A 853, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHERS—3; REMINGTON; EXPERIenced; $60. 269 Dearborn-st., Room 204.

Miscellaneous.

APPRENTICES—FOR BARBER TRADE; ONLY 8 weeks required. Chicago Barber School, 54 Wabash-av.; send for catalogue.

ATTORNEY—POSTED ON BUILDING AND LOAN Association affairs. Address A 860, Tribune office.

CLOTH EXAMINER—EXPERIENCED. HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX, Market and Jackson-sts.

COLLECTOR—YOUNG MAN, SOBER AND INDUStrious, to collect; must be able to drive; give age and references; $200 security required; real estate bond or cash. Address B 998, Tribune office.

GENTLEMAN—OF EXTENSIVE ACQUAINTANCE among the officials of the elevated roads. Address A 838, Tribune office.

HAVE A POSITION OF TRUST IN A MERCANtile business for a person who will advance $ as security; salary $10 per week; permanent. Address B 987, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

MAN—EDUCATED, OF GOOD ADDRESS, TO CALL on professional men; must have ability as a salesman. 30-31-32 Auditorium Bldg., Wabash-av. entrance.

MAN—TREASURER IN BURLESQUE COMPANY; salary or interest equal to $100 month; must have $400 cash. 91 Dearborn, R. 401.

MAN—TO HELP PACK SILVERWARE. Address, with references, B 693, Tribune office.

MEN—PERMANENT WORK FOR ACTIVE MEN; salary or commission and expenses; experience unnecessary; goods thoroughly practical; pay sure. Address K. S. CO., 51 Summer-st., Boston, Mass.

PERSON—EDUCATED PERSON TO TRAVEL, APPOINTING agents for book house; no canvassing; salary and expenses; references. A 872, Tribune.

SECRETARY—FOR GRAIN ELEVATOR COMPANY, who can invest $20,000. Address B 970, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—OF 16 OR 17 YEARS, WELL EDUCATED, for position with wholesale dry goods house. Address B 991, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SALESLADY—EXPERIENCED. APPLY 36 EAST Washington-st., main floor. M. SCHULZ & CO.

SALESLADIES—DRY GOODS. JENKINS BROS., 249 31st-st.

Domestics.

COOK, WAITRESSES, AND LAUNDRESSES—First-class; Protestant; North and South Side; references. MISS W. C. CARPENTER, 1551 Michigan-av.

COOK AND SECOND GIRL—FAMILY OF FOUR. Apply at once 334 Oakwood-blvd.

GIRL—PERMANENTLY, FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; good wages. 6221 Lexington-av.

HOUSEWORK—GENERAL. 5504 CORNELL-av.; $4; small family, washing; must be good cook, with good references. H. S. HART.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in family of 3; liberal wages. 367 Oakwood-blvd., which is the next street south of 39th-st.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; references required; good wages. 4529 Forrestville-av.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL; small family. Apply Flat F, [illegible]67 Thirty-seventh-st.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, German or Swede. Call 4748 Champlain-av.

HOUSEWORK—GERMAN OR SWEDISH GIRL for general housework. 3559 Vernon-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. 4595 Oakenwald-av.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL, GENERAL housework; good cook. 3751 Rhodes-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL TO DO LIGHT HOUSEWORK and run sewing machine. 4205 Langley-av.

SERVANT—EXPERIENCED GENERAL SERVANT; must be a good cook; good wages. 4325 Berkeley-av.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

MILLINERS—COME PREPARED FOR WORK. 109 Wabash-av., 3d floor.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCE not necessary, who writes a good rapid hand; reply in own handwriting. Address A 876, Tribune.

STENOGRAPHER—LADY; ONE FAMILIAR WITH bookkeeping; state salary expected. Address B 993, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHERS—INCREASE YOUR SPEED BY two hours' practical varied dictation and 5 hours typewriter practice daily, each pupil having machine. Special beginners' class in shorthand day and evening. 1007, 171 La Salle-st.

TYPEWRITER—STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND salary desired. Address A 863, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

GIRL—THAT UNDERSTANDS TO MANUFACTURE candies. Apply at once. 6303 S. Halsted-st.

LADY—EXPERIENCED ADVERTISING SOLICITOR; permanent; salary if competent. The Lake Press, 340 Dearborn-st.

LADIES—TEN COMPETENT AND LIVE LADIES; article sells on its merits; free samples to give to customers furnished agents; $2 to $4 a day easily made. 218 W. Van Buren-st. H. S. FREEMAN.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 186 53D-ST.—WANTED—General housemaids; special wages offered to Germans, Swedes, Americans; also cooks, laundresses, and second girls; references required.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE
SOUTH CHICAGO ELEVATOR COMPANY,
Oct. 15, 1895.

Public notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of said corporation will be held on the 5th day of November, A. D. 1895, at the hour of 2 o'clock, at the office of said corporation in Chicago, Ill., for the purpose of considering the question of increasing the capital stock of this corporation, so that the same shall be six hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars ($665,000).

CHAS. COUNSELMAN,
GEO. B. CARTER,
EDWD. W. NASON,
F. S. MARTIN,
JOHN J. STREAM,
Directors.

ASSIGNEES' SALE—
Of Printing plant of Hornstein Bros.
Public notice is hereby given that according to order entered on Oct. 14, 1895, in re Hornstein, insolvent, County Court of Cook County, case No. 13,969, I shall receive bids until Oct. 26, 1895, for the sale of the machinery, goods, and chattels of the printing establishment heretofore known as "Hornstein Brothers," located on fifth floor of No. 148 Monroe-st., Chicago, Ill.

Address bids to
JOSEPH H. FRANCIS,
Assignee,
1202 Security Building, Chicago.
Dated Oct. 15, 1895.

RECEIVER'S SALE—
On Saturday, Oct. 19, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., at 1777 West 12th-st., Chicago, by order of the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois, in the suit of Joseph Stefan vs. Charles J. Reiber, No. 139294, I will sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash all the personal property belonging to the firm of Stefan & Reiber, consisting of dimension and rubble stone, tools, horses, wagons, etc. HOMER B. GALPIN, Receiver.

NOTICE TO PHILO L. MOORE—IN ORDER TO settle an estate, information is desired as to the whereabouts of Philo L. Moore, formerly of Rockville Centre, Queens Co., N. Y., who was for years captain of a vessel; was last heard from as residing in Chicago about two years ago. Address WALLACE & SMITH, Att'ys for Ex'r, Jamaica, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—THE GREAT STANDARD HISTORY of the Exposition, by Bancroft; 1,000 large pages, 2,400 beautiful engravings. The only work which illustrates and describes the wonderful exhibits in the different buildings. A permanent memorial of the greatest exposition known. Every visitor to the Fair will want a copy. THE BANCROFT COMPANY, 30-31 Auditorium Bldg.

PORTRAIT AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE—special Xmas offer; agents working on commission can treble their money handling our work. STROHM, 1525 Masonic Temple.

AT LAST—ELECTRIC LIGHT FOR NECKTIE $1.50; sample $1; elegant, brilliant, scientific; catalog agents goods 2c. Ohio Electric Co., Cleveland.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WHO would like to earn $10 to $20 a week. 213, 215 State-st., Room 7; 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.

STORAGE.

THE PALACE STORAGE WAREHOUSE, LAKE-av. and 42d-st., has 400 iron rooms; walls and ceilings medicated; absolutely moth and bug proof; cement floors; lowest insurance; storage rates low; moving, packing, shipping. Special warm rooms; carriages, $1; bicycles, 50c per mo. Tel. Oak. 830.

CENTRAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79 AND 81 S. Jefferson-st., just s. of Madison—Large, new, modern building; furniture and mdse. stored; lowest rates; moving, packing, shipping. Tel. main 4123.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—LIGHT, dry, well ventilated; storage taken very low; private compartments; packing, shipping, expressing. 80, 82, 84 E. 12th-st. Tel. 732 Harrison.

GEORGE PARRY, 350 AND 352 WABASH-AV., 156 W. Monroe-st., storage, removal, and packing of fine furniture, pianos, etc. Est'blish'd 20 yrs.

MACHINERY.

AFTER NOV. 1 WE SHALL DISCONTINUE THE sale of new iron working machinery. Until then we offer our ENTIRE STOCK AT SECOND-HAND PRICES. W. L. LEE & CO., 59 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND SCREW-CUTTING lathe from 1 to 2 foot swing and 3 to 6 foot between centers; must be a bargain. Address ORDWAY & CO., Peoria, Ill.

FOR SALE—GAS ENGINES, BOTTOM PRICES; sold under guarantee. Chicago Water Motor and Fan Co., 101 Lake.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—SECOND HAND DESKS, COUNTERS, and 3 dozen chairs, all in good condition; for sale cheap. Call at 3 p. m., Stock Exchange Room, 125 La Salle-st.

BANK SAFE, MODERN, ALMOST NEW, cheap; also second-hand fireproof safe. Call or write, 207 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND SAFES; LOWEST prices ever offered. W. S. DIX, 55 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—MIMEOGRAPH, IN GOOD ORDER, for cash; state price. Address A 891, Tribune.

ROOFING.

FORD'S A B C ROOFING WILL LAST 50 YEARS on any building. Old roofs repaired with it by The Ford Roofing Co., 172 Washington-st., Chicago.

GRAVEL ROOFING, ALL KINDS. ROOFS REPAIRed. Estimates free. F. M. PEASE, 355 Dearborn-st.

ACCOUNTANTS.

G. W. HAWLEY, 637 MONADNOCK BLDG. TEL. Har. 328; ref., Corn Exchange Bank.

[illegible] NIGG 415 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. Telephone Main 4142.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—TABLE BOARD IN FINE CAFE south of 35th, for coal; low rates and satisfactory [illegible]. Address A 884, Tribune office.

PICTURES, STAMPS, COINS, ETC.

STEVENS & CO., 69 DEARBORN-ST., SELL ISABELLA quarter dollar, 90c. Coin catalogue 10c.

CLOTHING.

[illegible], 474 N. CLARK-ST., 2D FLOOR, PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—310 OGDEN-AV.—HIGH CLASS undertaking; city and all suburbs. Telephone West 209.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ARE YOU IN TROUBLE? CONSULT MRS. DR. HARDY, Clairvoyant, Room 3, 271 Wabash-av., cor. Van Buren-st. Hours—9 a. m. to 7:30 p. m.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

57 23D-ST., BETWEEN PRAIRIE AND CALUMET—Desirable, well-heated rooms; excellent board; reasonable.

1810 MICHIGAN-AV.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, first-class board; reasonable rates.

3646 ELLIS-AV.—ELEGANT ROOMS WITH FIRST-class board, at The Anderson, near cable and Illinois Central.

4164 LAKE-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT ALCOVE room, all conveniences; hot and cold water, etc. good board; excellent location.

North Side.

264 ONTARIO-ST.—SECOND FLOOR FRONT and other rooms; first-class table.

275 E. HURON-ST.—BOARD WITH PLEASANT single and double rooms; all conveniences.

277 E. ERIE-ST.—LARGE DOUBLE SOUTH FRONT rooms with board; reasonable.

487 AND 489 LA SALLE-AV.—STEAM-HEATED rooms; day board. MRS. CROWELL.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD AND ROOM—FOR MAN AND WIFE IN private family; centrally located; highest references; state price. Address A 888, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS—STAMFORD HOTEL, 1254 Michigan-blvd., elegant front rooms, with or without private baths; electric light, hot and cold water, steam heat in all rooms; fine family hotel; first-class in all respects; fireproof; European or American; cuisine unexcelled; terms reasonable. Call and examine. BISHOP & PHILPOT, Proprietors.

TO RENT—CHOICE FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms with steam heat, hot and cold water, electric or gas light. Hotel Edinburg, 2124 Michigan-av. GEO. H. HARLOW, 201 Owens Bldg.

TO RENT—SUITES OF 4 AND 3 ROOMS AT 1456 Michigan-av.; steam heat; top flat; reference required.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED STEAM-HEATED room; gentlemen only; $2 per week. RYDER, 2606 Indiana-av., Flat 3.

TO RENT—3944 PRAIRIE-AV.—LARGE FRONT room and others; rented separately or together; light housekeeping allowed; reasonable.

TO RENT—LARGE DOUBLE PARLORS, NEWLY furnished; steam heat, hot and cold water, bath; cheap. 1465 Michigan-av., first flat.

TO RENT—ROOMS, 50C, NEWLY FURNISHED. 162 E. Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, ALL CONVENIENCES. 31 37th-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—STEAM-HEATED ROOM, NICELY furnished; gas, bath; extra fine; very choice neighborhood and best transportation; one or two gentlemen. 516A West Van Buren-st. HARDING.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED, COMFORTABLE surroundings, and very desirable rooms. 452 West Adams-st., fronting Jefferson Park.

TO RENT—3 NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS WITH or without board; strictly first-class; terms reasonable. 393 West Adams.

TO RENT—ROOM FOR ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN. 67 W. 44th-st., one block from Lake-st. L.

North Side.

TO RENT—"THE ERIE," 289 E. ERIE-ST.—NICELY furnished single or double, east and south front rooms; American or European plan; rates made now to parties desiring cozy steam heated rooms for the winter. Tel. N. 871.

TO RENT—DEARBORN-AV., NEAR DIVISION-ST.—2 or 3 large front basement rooms, unfurnished, suitable for office or living rooms; steam heat; exclusive entrance. Address J D 162, Tribune office.

TO RENT—VERY NICELY FURNISHED FRONT alcove room; modern conveniences; also single room. 294 E. Superior-st.

TO RENT—283 ONTARIO-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED room; hot and cold water; $12 per month.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ALCOVE, suitable for two gentlemen. 833 Lincoln-av.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen. 286 Rush-st., Belmont.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM (SINGLE) in private family, North Side, with closet, water, etc., by a gentleman; give full particulars. Address A 853, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM FOR gentleman in private family; north of 35th-st., South Side; give price and locality. Address A 871, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—CHEERFUL ROOM ON North Side, walking distance, by lady employed; select neighborhood; about $15 month. Address A 898, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 ROOMS UNFURNISHED, large, steam heat, for family of 2 adults; rent about $15. Address A 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOM, BY lady, North or South Side. Address B 986, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM IN QUIET FAMILY; Episcopal preferred; state terms; references. Address A 847, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—
3419 AND 3421 FOREST-AV.
New 10-room modern dwellings, steam heating plant, hardwood finish, stone front; low rental.
3330 AND 3332 FOREST-AV.
Stone-front, 8-room dwellings, all conveniences; rent $35.
3839 INDIANA-AV.
9-room modern dwelling; reduced rental.
Apply to Room 99 Hartford Bldg. Tel. 1892.

TO RENT—SEND FOR LIST OF HOUSES AND flats for rent or sale on South Side. Telephone South 1024. J. A. CONLON, 384 35th-st., bet. Wabash and State.

TO RENT—CALL, SEND, WRITE, OR TELEPHONE for new fall renting list. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—5830 ROSALIE-CT., MODERN DETACHED house, 12 rooms; bargain. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE—108 24TH-ST., NEAR PRAIRIE-av.; low rent.

West Side.

TO RENT—EIGHT-ROOM HOUSE, $30; SEVEN-room flats, $20 and $25; Jackson-blvd. and Oakley-av. W. C. WOOD, 195 Oakley-av.

TO RENT—3-STORY BRICK; $18. OWNER THERE, 10 to 3, 156 Oakley-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—EDGEWATER—A FURNISHED house on Kenmore-av.; very reasonable to desirable party. H. H. BANFORD, 108 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NEWLY-DECORATED HOUSES NEAR drive; one furnished. 590 E. Division-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—
THE "GERALD" APARTMENTS,
Corner 26th and State-sts.
—ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF—
New, modern, 3 and 5 room flats, especially suitable for small families, at REDUCED RENTAL. Steam heat, elevator, janitor, natural gas ranges, telephone. Alley L. State-st. cable, 26th-st. electric; 15 minutes to business center. Best in city for the price. Agent on premises.

TO RENT—THE ESMOND, 25TH-ST., BETWEEN Michigan and Wabash-avs., handsome light 5-room apartments; perfect steam heating; hot water; all modern conveniences; $32.50 to $40. BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NEW, ELEGANT FLATS, 6 AND 7 rooms; 5017, 5021, and 5023 Calumet-av.; steam and hot water, sideboards, refrigerators; all modern conveniences; will be completed this week; open. HUGH DALEY, 614, 108 Dearborn-st. 'Phone 4308 main.

TO RENT—APARTMENT OF 5 ROOMS AND bath, steam heat, gas range, janitor service, one block to I. C station, 36th-st. and cable; sunlight in every room; only $25. JOHN R. PHILPS, 3558 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—7 ROOMS AND BATH, $23, 5 ROOMS and bath, $25; 4 rooms, without bath, $18, $23; first-class building; elevator, steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, refrigerators, steam laundry; janitor service. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—IN HIGHLAND BLDG., 4465 AND 4467 Oakenwald-av., one 7-room apartment, steam heat, hot water, janitor service, etc.; private balcony overlooking the lake. Apply to agent on premises or to J. R. GEARY, 1214 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 6-ROOM FLAT, MODERN; 457 47th-st; rent very cheap to right tenants. McKEY & POAGUE, 607 Chamber Commerce Bldg.

TO RENT—FLATS—4 ROOMS AND BATH, $8, $9; 5 rooms and bath, $11, $12; shades, screens, etc.; janitor service. 6317 Cottage Grove-av.; L station.

TO RENT—COR. ELLIS-AV. AND 60TH-ST., 7-room, steam heated flats; all conveniences, $20; 1 8-room corner flat, 2d floor, $30. Apply janitor.

TO RENT—IN HODGES BLDG., N. E. COR. 22D-st. and Indiana-av., 3 and 4 room flats, all modern conveniences; elevator. 90 22d-st.

TO RENT—DELIGHTFUL 7-ROOM OUTSIDE 2D flat; sacrifice; steam; gas range, etc.; 2340 Calumet. F. NICHOLS, 741 Stock Exchange.

TO RENT—CALL, SEND, WRITE, OR TELEPHONE for new fall renting list. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—IN THE KALORAMA, 562-572 50TH-ST., 7-room, steam-heated flats; all conveniences; $25 per month; inquire on premises.

TO RENT—REFERENCES—7-ROOM FLAT, $27.50; 2-room, $10; ranges, steam, hot water, carpeted halls, storeroom, laundries. 2831 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—2522 CALUMET-AV., MODERN 8-ROOM flat; all outside, sunny rooms; screens, shades, etc.; rental $25. See janitor in rear.

TO RENT—S. W. COR. 23D-ST. AND COTTAGE Grove-av.—3, 5, and 6 room flats; low rent to May 1. G. H. HARLOW, 201 Owings Bldg.

TO RENT—REDUCED, 296 37TH-ST., 7-ROOM 2d-story flat; heated; fine order; owner.

TO RENT—REFERENCES; 3-ROOM FLAT, $10; private bath, range, boiler. 3616 State-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—
"THE CLEVELAND,"
Corner of Cleveland and Fullerton-avs.
Two blocks from Lincoln Park, one block from Clark and Wells-st. cables; four, five, six, and seven-room flats; steam heat, gas ranges, all conveniences; very moderate rental.
GOUDY, SHANKLIN & CO.,
84 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—
MARQUETTE FLATS,
Corner Rush and Ohio-sts.
7-room apartments, every convenience; rooms light and large. Janitor will show flats. Tel. 1692.

TO RENT—
499 DEARBORN-AV.
3d flat, 8 rooms, steam heat, and all conveniences. Apply to janitor in rear 497 Dearborn-av. Tel. 1692.

TO RENT—4 TO 7 ROOM FLATS ON OHIO, PINE, Erie, Indiana, Illinois, and St. Clair-sts., $12 to $30; steam heated flats, 5 to 7 rooms, $23 to $35; all within walking distance. Inquire HOYT, Corner Pine and Indiana-sts.

TO RENT—6 AND 7 ROOM FLATS, NEAR THE lake; walking distance to business center; also 1 newly furnished. OWNER, 19 Bellevue-pl.

TO RENT—FLATS.

North Side.

TO RENT—BY JOHN G. ROGERS & CO.,
Chamber of Commerce Bldg.,
5TH FLOOR. TEL. 1650 MAIN.
IN THE MAJESTIC,
(Absolutely Fireproof),
CORNER OF RUSH-ST. AND WALTON-PL.,
The finest and most complete apartment building in Chicago,
APARTMENTS AT
$45
PER MONTH AND UPWARDS.
Every conceivable convenience has been provided for the tenants of this building, regardless of expense. Unexceptionable references regarding the character of applicant required.

TO RENT—
"THE ASTOR,"
Division-st., near Lake-Shore drive.
Seven-room apartments, finished in hardwood; hot-water heat and gas ranges, supplied with either natural or fuel gas; every convenience; very moderate rental.
GOUDY, SHANKLIN & CO.,
84 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—"THE CLAREMONT," 1907-1909 DEMING-ct.; modern flats; fine finish; hardwood floors; steam heat, hot water, etc. See janitor.

West Side.

TO RENT—1151 WASHINGTON-BLVD., CORNER California—Exceptionally fine, new, light, modern, steam heated 6 or 7 room apartments; hot water; shades, laundry, enameled French bath, large closets, consols, buffets, and janitor service; rent only $45; special inducements to first-class tenants. Owner or janitor on premises.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER THE city; send or call for printed list, issued weekly. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—CHEAP—STORE IN THE NEW BALLARD Bldg., 53d-st. and Jefferson-av.; 1 block from I. C. R. R. Hyde Park station; steam heat, hot and cold water, elec. light; good location for hardware or furniture store. J. L. COCHRAN, 722 Chicago Opera House Bldg., Or janitor at building.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT 5-STORY AND BASEMENT store, 545, 547, and 549 Wabash-av.; comm. to brokers. D. E. CORNEAU, 2516 Cologne-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND LIVING ROOMS; $22.50. Cor. 26th and Cottage Grove.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—STORES AND BUILDINGS OF ALL kinds. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—A FEW CHOICE OFFICES IN THE GARDEN City Building, n. w. cor. Randolph-st. and 5th-av.; all modern conveniences; location well adapted for manufacturers' agents, being in the center of wholesale trade. For prices and information apply to J. S. MEYER, Room 208, 56 5th-av.

TO RENT—FINE OFFICE, 725 OLD COLONY Bldg., to sublet; latest conveniences; rent, $28 per month; will vacate at once.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN OVER 20 BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN REAL ESTATE OFFICE; telephone, etc. 80 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—CHEAP; CHOICE, LARGE OFFICES; elevator services; steam heat. 171 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—LARGE MAIN FLOOR AND OTHER fine offices at 127 La Salle and 169 Washington.

TO RENT—CHEAP—OFFICE ROOMS, SINGLE OR en suite. 58 State-st.

Lofts.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR LOFT, 214 MADISON-st.; steam heat; passenger and freight elevators; electric light, etc.; suitable for wholesale or retail business. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—LOFTS FOR MANUFACTURING, storage, or salesrooms in the business districts. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOTELS.

TO RENT—THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE Commercial Hotel; will improve to suit tenant; also stores 96 to 102 Lake-st. and 16 to 22 Dearborn-st. W. H. WOOD, Borden Blk., Room 61.

TO RENT—40-ROOM HOTEL; STEAM HEAT, OAK finish, hot water; 232 Dearborn-av. MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOTEL, FURNISHED, 50 ROOMS. 162 E. Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—152 W. MONROE-ST., 10 ROOMS, $25.
133 to 137 W. Monroe-st., 3 houses, 40 rooms, $90.
128 S. Green-st., 6-room flat, $15.
1163 Wilcox-av., 3 rooms, bath, laundry, $11.
100 N. Francisco-st., 6 rooms, large barn, $12.
327 Wisconsin-st., Oak Pk., 9 r. barn, fur., elec. fix., $35.
325 Maple-av., Oak Pk., 9 r. furnace, elec. fix., $30.
690 23d-st., nice 4-room flat, $7. Others $6 up.
S. R. HARRIS, 189 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LADIES' HAIR DRESSING PARLORS. Apply 4650 Vincennes-av.

WANTED—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOTEL FURNISHED—OR would purchase an interest in a paying hotel in city of 3,000 or more population by practical hotel man. Address A 861, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—WHITE CORN MILL—THE MOST complete corn meal and hominy mill in the City of St. Louis, capacity 2,000 bushels per day, machinery, with all new modern improvements, business well established with best wholesale dealers in the country; no chance for losses as the business is done for cash and with cash trade; amount cash required $30,000 to $40,000; if you have not the cash I will accept A1 real estate security at 6 per cent or will exchange for a piece of central business property; reasons for selling, I cannot give it my personal attention. Apply to owner by mail only. P. L. GARRITY, 1214 Masonic Temple, Chicago. Don't waste your time if you have not got the money or its equivalent.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES OF ZINC AND LEAD MINING land in the Town of Belleville, adjoining Joplin, Mo.; this property is replete with every device for extensive mining; have a steam mill plant for crushing and cleaning; engines, boilers, cars, tracking, pumps, store house, office, scales, and a good dwelling house; this plant cost over $40,000; will sell at a sacrifice for all cash or will exchange for first-class real estate on cash basis; it is free and dead. Apply by mail to the owner, stating what you have and if satisfactory will appoint meeting. P. L. GARRITY, 1214 Masonic Temple, Chicago. Nothing but cash or first-class property considered.

AT A BARGAIN—OWING TO CONTINUED FAMILY sickness we offer the best equipped, finely furnished, well located, strictly first-class 30-room Wabash-av. family hotel filled to utmost capacity with best class of good paying people; a snap for some one to step into a thoroughly established business paying from the start. Address B 996, Tribune office.

WANTED—GENTLEMAN WITH A FEW THOUSAND dollars to take stock and position in an established hardware company in a city of 30,000; well situated for wholesale trade; the business successfully operated for 40 years; average profits over 15 per cent; salary $1,000 per annum. Address B 694, Tribune office.

$10,000 FOUNDRY AND MANUFACTURING plant; unexcelled shipping facilities; ample grounds and capacity; with or without machinery; profitable investment; investigate this. Real Estate and Business Exchange, 1001 Chicago Opera-House Bldg.

ENERGETIC MAN WITH $500 CAPITAL WANTED to take general agency for city; quick selling novelty; experience in handling canvassers desirable, although not absolutely necessary. RICHARDS & CO., 203 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS HOTEL; established business; for good Illinois or Iowa farm. Call or address Sandwich House, Sandwich, Ill.

FOR SALE—A NEW WELL SELECTED STOCK OF hardware; will exchange for city real estate or choice farm and cash. R. A. CANTERBURY, 817, 153 La Salle-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN WITH ABILITY AND $300 capital to take part interest and act as treasurer of farce comedy company. Address B 975, Tribune office.

WANT GENTLEMAN WITH $2,500 TO JOIN IN pleasant, profitable established mfg. business paying 40 per cent; best Chicago references given and required. WALES, 1014 Unity Bldg.

WISH TO MEET REFINED YOUNG GENTLEMAN of high social and financial standing with $1,000; business high class and lucrative. Address B 980, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR PARTNER—A LITHOGRAPH plant complete in Western town; a chance for party with $3,000 to $5,000; established trade. Address A 817, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTIES TO INVEST IN GOOD CATHOLIC publication; further development of an established property with assured profits. Address A 864, Tribune office.

WANT GOOD PHYSICIAN WITH $5,000 CASH TO take charge of medical department of large manufacturing concern; 400 men; salary $2,000; money secure on real estate. WALES, 1014 Unity Building.

$25,000 WANTED TO ASSIST BRAINS AND EXPERIENCE in the manufacture of steam pumps in this city; business already established. Address Z 529, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST MONEY-making millinery and dressmaking establishments, elegant fixtures and stock; prominent corner store; South Side; price $3,000. Address A 858, Tribune.

FOR SALE—PHYSICIAN'S PRACTICE AND DRUG store in factory town in Indiana. Address A 857, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—SUBURBAN—$2,000, part cash; death of owner cause of selling. Address J E 161, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE ON WEST SIDE; GOOD location; must sell; leaving city. Address A 862, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE TO GET A FINE RETAIL coal business; sales 7,000 tons a year; Hyde Park. Address B 973, Tribune office.

WANT PARTY WITH $5,000 TO JOIN ME ARIZONA territory enterprise; highest references given. Address A 881, Tribune office.

OPENING FOR TAILOR WITH SMALL CAPITAL wanted either in city or country town. 2011 Wabash-av.

WANT HONEST MAN AS PARTNER TO TAKE charge of billiard and pool room. WALES, 1014 Unity Bldg.

CASH FOR BOOTS AND SHOES OR OTHER merchandise. Address Merchandise Purchasing Co., 132 Market-st.

FOR RENT—BAR IN 60-ROOM BRICK BOARDING-house; good corner; best mfg. suburb; best opening in Cook Co. Address A 8, Tribune office.

HAVE CASH CUSTOMER FOR FURNISHED house or 7-room flat, with roomers; 20th and 35th, east of State; steam heat. WALES, 1014 Unity Bldg.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

STOVES—CLOSING OUT A LOT OF SAMPLE ranges, heaters, and furnaces; lowest prices. J. RETTERER, 85 Wabash-av., 2d floor.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE AND CARPET stock or entire furniture and effects of hotels and private residences. T. P. WALLS, 381 W. Madison.

WANTED—A GOOD BASE-BURNER STOVE AT once. O. A. STEPHENS, 4433 State-st.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—MUST SELL—RENT $35, INCOME $72; North Side; quiet, refined; furniture year old; reasons given. Address A 14, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$9,000—
BY OWNER AND BUILDER.
New modern steam-heated residences. The best houses in Chicago for the money, 4517 and 4519 Forrestville-av., two blocks east of Grand-blvd., solid stone front, porches, steps, and rails; one white and one brown stone front; finished throughout in mahogany, quarter-sawed oak, sycamore, curly birch, and white maple; inlaid hardwood floors, handsomely carved consoles; 3 mantels, specially designed sideboards; mosaic vestibule, large French plate glass doors, plate glass windows; three lavatories, polished tile bath-room, open nickel plumbing, porcelain Rool rim bath tub, medicine case, large closets and pantries, laundry, and servants' toilet; deep lot. Four blocks from 43d and 47th-st. elevated station; four blocks from Board of Trade suburban trains; two blocks from 43d and 47th-st. electric road. Open for inspection every day. Owner on premises. Terms to suit purchaser. W. G. CLARK, Owner and Builder, 4520 Forrestville-av.

FOR SALE—THREE ELEGANT HIGH-GRADE RESIDENCES, Forrestville-av., corner 49th-st.; semi-detached, 20½ feet wide, blue Bedford and Ashland brownstone fronts, selected hardwood, cabinet finish throughout, special artistic designed consols, mantels, sideboards, combination light fixtures, etc.; solid oak floor; walls tinted and hand decorated; tile floor and sides in bath-room, porcelain tub, exposed nickel plumbing; servant's room on first floor, store rooms, fruit room, laundry, servant's bath-room, etc., in basement; steam heat, electric light, everything modern and artistic.
Open for inspection.
Prices and terms to suit.
BARRY & BAILEY,
Owners and Builders,
409 Marquette Building.

FOR SALE—ALL SOLD BUT ONE, 674 48TH-ST. 3-story 10-room stone front residence, oak finish throughout, steam heat, consoles, gas range, 3 mantels, sideboards, bookcase, and secretaire, 2 bath rooms, 1 in tile, 4 lavatories; terms to suit.
4843-5 Calumet-av., 2-story stone front, 9 room house steam heat, oak finish, hardwood floors, consoles, 3 mantels, tile bath rooms, price $8,750.
637 Boulevard-pl., 2-story and attic, 10-room house, steam heat, hardwood finish, can make terms to suit. Price $8,750.
DRAPER & KRAMER, 167 Dearborn-st., or 47th and Grand-blvd. Phone M 4167.

FOR SALE—BEST 100 FT. CORNER ON 43D-st.
Choicest 100 ft. Drexel-blvd., s. 47th.
Desirable 50 ft. cor. Michigan-av., n. 37th.
Langley-av., 50 ft., only $85 per ft.
Kimbark-av., 50 ft. lot with large frame house at less than value of lot.
Modern detached stone-front, 8-room residence near Hyde Park Station I. C. R. R., only $6,400; easy terms.
Several very cheap tracts, desirable for builders.
KINNEY & STANDISH, 108 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—4815 FORRESTVILLE-AV., 8 ROOM modern house; new, detached, stone front, stone steps, stone porch and rails, steam heat, tile bath, open nickel plumbing; trimmed in birch, oak, and cypress, hardwood floors throughout; combination fixtures, console, sideboard, butler's pantry; laundry; in fact, everything to be found in a $12,000 house; terms to suit; price $7,500. M. O. TREMAIN, Builder and owner, 4841 Forrestville-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—
IN THE BEST PART OF ELLIS-AV.,
A modern three-story Bedford stone corner house with two-story brick stable. Address J E 166, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—CHOICEST LOCATION on Indiana-av., n. w. corner of 20th, never before offered, 112x160. This is one of the very best. Terms easy. Fine improvements, land alone worth the price asked. If you are prompt you may get it. EDWIN F. GETCHELL, Marquette Building.

FOR SALE—VINCENNES-AV., CORNER NEAR 46th-st., 133x150, high grade location; suitable for first-class club-house or sanitarium; no cash required to responsible party. Address B 994, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—540 44TH-ST., JUST EAST OF Grand-blvd., 10-room residence, 3-story stone front, steam heat, tiled bath-rooms, finished in ¼ oak, panel work in dining-rooms. JOS. CORMACK, owner and builder, 97 Washington. Open.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—THE N. W. CORNER 65th-st. and Ellis-av., east and south front, 50x125; very favorably located; adjoining property all built up. Apply to the owners. SHIELDS & BRO., 95 Clark-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—$1,200 EQUITY IN 6-room cottage, 60th-st., east of Halsted; will take clear vacant lot as part payment. 6019 S. Halsted, in store.

FOR SALE—SMALL TRACTS—ONE ACRE OR more of hilly, timbered land for suburban homes; $300 per acre and up; good train service; fare 13c. MONSON & SMITH, 144 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ELLIS-AV., NORTH OF 39TH-ST., modern house; 40-foot lot; $13,000. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—6336 GREENWOOD-AV., 9-ROOM residence, new; blue Bedford stone, highly finished; will be sold at a bargain; lot 25x151; open.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV. LAKE-FRONT, 50 feet, with improvements; $87,500. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—6427 ELLIS-AV.—A NEW 8-ROOM brick; hardwood finish; only $5,000; open; monthly payments. C. C. LANDT, 113 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—DREXEL-BLVD., MODERN DETACHED house; beautiful finish; $65,000. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
EDGEWATER HOUSES,
$4,500 AND UPWARD,
EASY TERMS.
EDGEWATER ELECTRIC CARS CONNECT WITH NORTH SIDE CABLE "LIMITS" CARS.
RAPID TRANSIT BY C. M. AND ST. P. R. R. AND NORTHWESTERN ELEVATED
SOON TO BE RUNNING.
LOTS $40 PER FOOT.
BUILDING LOANS MADE AND NO COMMISSION CHARGED.
INSPECTION INVITED.
J. L. COCHRAN,
722 CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ELEGANT BROWN stone front 10-room house on Deming-ct., one block from Lincoln Park; $15,000. O. M. CARSON, owner, 828, 110 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY BRICK FLAT BUILDING, 2 flats, 6 rooms each, on Oakdale-av., east of Robey-st.; price $3,500; a bargain for some one. SAM BROWN JR., Room 1001, 155 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NEW 8 ROOM MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, grained in oak and newly papered house, with hot water, heat, and nearly one acre of ground at Riverside, two blocks from depot; easy payments; will accept clear city vacant for first payment. J. F. LYON, 177 La Salle-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—SHERIDAN PARK—12-ROOM HOUSE, steam heat, 3222 Beacon-st., $8,000; house and barn, Dover-st., $9,500; Sheridan Park is the terminus of the Northwestern Elevated Electric. SAM BROWN JR., Room 1001, 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WINNETKA LAKE-SHORE PROPERTY, improved and vacant. Several great bargains. GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—NEW, MODERN HOUSE; OAK FINISH, 6 to 12 rooms; or will build to suit; easy terms; write for R. R. ticket. F. D. COSSITT JR., Owner, La Grange.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK AND RIVER FOREST houses and lots. THOS. H. GALE, 84 La Salle-st.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES IN A FAST-GROWING SECTION of the city, ready for subdivision, near everything, at a great bargain; no trade; cash takes on this. R C GIVINS & CO., 96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—800 ACRES NEAR CITY LIMITS ON railroad and belt line; good suburban service; $600 per acre. Address A 880, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—100 VILLAGE ACRES, NEAR STATION, suitable for subdivision; $200 per acre; 1 hour's ride. Address A 882, Tribune office.

CALIFORNIA AND FRUIT LANDS.

FOR SALE—FRUIT FARM ON LAKE; TWENTY acres, good buildings, fine place. O. STAIB, St. Joseph, Michigan.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS—$100,000 TO $150,000 worth of inside vacant (corner preferred), well located acres, or good income equity, for which you will entertain trade with some cash. J. H. McFARLAND, 407, 153 La Salle-st.

WANTED—100 FT. FRONTAGE ON DEARBORN-st., bet. 16th and 22d-sts.; must be a bargain. E. R. HAASE & CO., 73 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—3-STORY DOUBLE FRONT 6 FLAT bldg., 2 blocks west of Lincoln Park; inc. $13,000, price $30,000; wants South Side vacant or old improvements north of 55th-st. E. R. HAASE & CO., 73 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—10,000 ACRES FINEST AGRICULTURAL and grazing lands in the Pan Handle of Texas; make me an offer. CROOKER, 741 Monadnock.

MODERN FLAT BLDG., ALL RENTED, FOR clear vacant north of 43d; about $20,000. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD CLEAR VACANT CORNERS, South Side, for desirable furnace-heated 3-flat building. Address A 877, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

LOANS ON STRICTLY GOOD REAL ESTATE SECURITY; $5,000 up to any desired amount; low rates of interest; mail description of property, location, and owner's name; choice loan of $25,000 on inside business property wanted at once, 5 per cent. Address P.-O. Lock Box 808.

A LARGE FUND TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS TO suit on Chicago real estate at low rates. Prompt attention. Building loans made. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., Main Floor, 125 Dearborn-st.

PEOPLE'S BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, Borden Block, 99 Randolph-st., has money on hand to loan without commission and at less than usual rates. JOSEPH G. PETERS, President. HARRISON KELLEY, Secretary.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

MONEY WITHOUT COMMISSION—A LARGE amount to loan at 6 per cent; also 5 and 5½ per cent money; building loans at current rates. Chicago property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

ADDRESS LOBDELL, FARWELL & CO., DEARBORN and Adams-sts., if you wish to make a loan at lowest market rates on improved Chicago property. C. C. WHITACRE, Mgr. Mtge. Loan Dept.

WESTERN STATE BANK, SUCCESSOR TO Peterson & Bay, bankers, s. w. cor. La Salle and Randolph-sts., loans money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates. No delay.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY REAL estate. Lowest rates. Quick attention. GOUDY, SHANKLIN & CO., 84 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. LOEB & GATZERT, 125 La Salle-st.

LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 102 Washington-st.

C. H. MARSHALL & CO., SECURITY BLDG., 188 Madison—Real estate loans; nominal commission.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

FOR SALE—CHOICE CHICAGO FIRST MORTGAGES, from $1,000 to $50,000; no expense to lender. WILL H. MOORE, 204 Dearborn-st.

$1,000 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate. STANLEY, BROPHY & CO., 85 and 87 Dearborn-st.

GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, ROOM 52, 115 Monroe-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at current rates; building loans.

D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved and choice vacant real estate from $500 up at 5, 5½, 6, and 7 per cent.

ARE PREPARED TO LOAN 60 PER CENT value of property on first and second mortgages. HAYS & WALKER, 903 New Stock Exchange.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st., loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest rates; 1st mortgages for sale.

LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON CHICAGO IMPROVED real estate. The Equitable Trust Co., 185 Dearborn-st.

$25 TO $500 LOANED ON VACANT LOTS; money loaned on first and second mortgages. H. DELANY & CO., R. 80-81-82, 115 Dearborn.

LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT 5, 5½, and 6 per cent; privilege of repayment. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS ON CHICAGO REAL estate at lowest rates. Also building loans. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY IN SUMS to suit; 6 per cent, without commission. E. GRACE, Hotel Grace, cor. Clark and Jackson.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates. KOZMINSKI & CO., 164 Randolph-st.

I WANT TO BORROW $1,000 ON IMPROVED property at W. 48th-st.; worth $2,600; what terms? Address B 984, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 Dearborn-st., Rooms 18 and 19.
Makes loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very lowest rates for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 18 AND 19.
[Take elevator to second floor.]
OR
185 WEST MADISON-ST.,
NORTHWEST CORNER HALSTED, ROOM 205.

AS TO MONEY—DO YOU WANT ANY? I loan on easy terms on furniture, pianos, without removal, on warehouse receipts, etc. I loan money for the interest and do not want your goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them. Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly without publicity. Loans also made to store clerks on plain note. ALPHEUS M. SMITH, Investment Banker, Room 901 Title and Trust Bldg., 100 Washington-st.

ALL PEOPLE IN NEED OF MONEY WILL DO WELL TO CALL AT THE OFFICE OF
FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
94 WASHINGTON-ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM 8,
BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN,
351 63D-ST., CORNER YALE, ENGLEWOOD,
AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV.
[R. 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK], SOUTH CHICAGO.
LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

PLASE CALL FOR MONEY ON FURNITURE pianos, horses, carriages without removal; on warehouse receipts, collaterals, etc.; lowest possible rates; I loan my own money quietly and quickly; call and see me first. A. H. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

MONEY LOANED ON SECURED NOTES, MORTGAGES, warehouse receipts, accepted orders county and city warrants, and available securities of all kinds. SHIELDS & BRO., 95 Clark-st., Room 9.

LOANS MADE ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, DIAMONDS, furs, warehouse receipts, and other securities. National Mortgage Loan Co., Room 502, 100 Washington-st., Title and Trust Bldg.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and jewelry. RICHTER & FOSTER, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 208, formerly 344 State-st.

LOANS ON LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES; ALSO purchased; highest prices. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle, suite 617, cor. Monroe.

COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ON APPROVED SECURITY. C. H. MARSHALL & CO., Security Bldg.

TO LOAN—$1,000 TO $100,000 ON REAL ESTATE. F. H. DOLAND & CO., 126 Washington-st.

ALWAYS A LITTLE MONEY ON HAND FOR quick investment. 96 Hartford Bldg.

WANTED—TO BORROW $300 3 PER CENT; FURNITURE security. Address A 839, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

RELIABLE PIANOS—
$200 TO $300.
TERMS—CASH,
or
INSTALLMENTS $10 PER MONTH.
General representatives for
STEINWAY,
A. B. Chase, Briggs, Vose & Sons',
Kurtzmann, Sterling, Lester,
and Huntington
PIANOS.
Slightly used pianos at
$100 to $200.
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
(Steinway Hall),
17, 19, and 21 Van Buren-st.

ADAM SCHAAF—ESTABLISHED 1873.
MAKER OF FINE PIANOFORTES.
HERE ARE A FEW BARGAINS.
$110 buys Mathushek upright piano.
$135 buys Vose & Sons large upright piano.
$125 buys Bradford upright piano.
$100 buys good old style Chickering upright.
$150 buys Decker & Son upright, good as new.
$90 buys good tone Steck piano.
$145 buys very fine Vose upright piano.
$165 buys fine Adam Schaaf upright.
$125 buys Bush & Gerts upright.
$95 buys Smith & Barnes upright.
$125 buys New England upright.
$135 buys Hallett & Cumston upright.
Square pianos $10, $20, $30, and $50 each.
Easy terms to suit buyers.
200 new upright pianos to rent, $4 per month. One year's rent allowed if purchased.
Pianos tuned, repaired, and exchanged.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., cor. Morgan.

THERE IS A SLAUGHTER SALE FOR YOU. Our stock of second-hand and shop-worn pianos is entirely too large. We must get rid of them. Look at these bargains and be sure to secure one of them before it is too late:

George Woods upright	$100
Emerson upright	135
Gabler upright	150
Whitney upright	150
Smith & Barnes upright	160
Brown & Simpson upright	160
Schaeffer upright	175
Colby upright	185
Pease upright	200
Steck upright	225
Chase Bros. upright	250
Weber upright	275

And a number of Mason & Hamlin's second-hand and shop-worn from $300 and up.
Square pianos and organs at your own price. Write for particulars or call.
MASON & HAMLIN CO.,
250 and 252 Wabash-av., Chicago.
JAMES K. M. GILL, Manager.

THERE IS A SLAUGHTER SALE FOR YOU—Our stock of second-hand and shop-worn pianos is entirely too large. We must get rid of them. Look at these bargains and be sure to secure one of them before it is too late:
George Woods upright $100
Emerson upright 135
Gabler upright 150
Whitney upright 150
Smith & Barnes upright 160
Brown & Simpson upright 160
Schaeffer upright 175
Colby upright 185
Pease upright 200
Steck upright 225
Chase Bros. upright 250
Weber upright 275
And a number of Mason & Hamlin's second-hand and shop-worn from $300 and up.
Square pianos and organs at your own price. Write for particulars or call.
MASON & HAMLIN CO.,
250 and 252 Wabash-av., Chicago.
JAMES K. M. GILL, Manager.

ONE PROFIT FROM MAKER TO BUYER—MANUFACTURERS of Kimball pianos, Kimball reed organs, Kimball pipe organs; also dealers in the wonderful self-playing symphony organs; every instrument marked in plain figures and sold on the one-price plan; satisfaction guaranteed; second-hand organs and pianos from $15 to $150. W. W. KIMBALL CO., Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.; easy monthly payments.

HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS ARE REMARKABLE FOR ORIGINALITY, BEAUTY and DURABILTY; 56 years' actual experience; prices and terms to suit all. Sold by makers only for one profit. Second-hand pianos and organs from $20 upward. Renting, tuning, repairing, moving, etc. HALLET & DAVIS CO., 239-241 Wabash-av., corner Jackson.

17 CENTS A DAY,
$1.20 A WEEK,
$5 A MONTH
Will buy a piano at
CHASE BROS.'
"Big Piano Store,"
Corner Wabash-av. and Congress-st.
(Opposite Auditorium.)

100 UPRIGHT PIANOS,
slightly used, for rent or
for sale at reduced prices
at ESTEY & CAMP'S,
233 State-st.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN STEINWAY, CHICKERING, Sohmer, and Knabe uprights; a number of upright pianos from $120 to $185; payments to suit purchasers. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

HANDSOME DECKER BROS.' UPRIGHT PIANO, practically NEW; $250; payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

$225 BUYS A STEINWAY & SONS' UPRIGHT piano; payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

$85 BUYS A MAHOGANY UPRIGHT PIANO, ALMOST new; payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

$140 BUYS A CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANO in good condition; payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

$150 BUYS A LARGE CABINET GRAND UPRIGHT piano; payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

$75 CASH BUYS A WEBER UPRIGHT PIANO. J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

$65 BUYS A WALNUT UPRIGHT PIANO IN good condition; payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AN EB TUBA, LARGE CALIBRE, 4 valves, in good condition, standard make; $35 cash. Address A 32, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DECKER BROS. PIANO, ALMOST new; $90; $5 per month. SCHULTZ, 259 W. Madison-st., 2d floor.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS—
UNUSUAL BARGAINS IN UPRIGHTS.
1 Avill & Smart upright, walnut case, $60.
1 Chickering upright, good order, $150.
2 Chase uprights, full size, $125, $200.
1 Stuyvesant, ebony case, upright, $160.
1 Henry F. Miller, fine order, upright, $175.
1 Hallet & Davis upright, large fancy case, $175.
1 Wheelock, walnut case, upright, $200.
1 Weber, large walnut, upright, $225.
Note—It will pay you to call.
MANUFACTURERS PIANO CO.,
258-260 Wabash-av.

FOUND—
At 165 Wabash-av., corner Monroe-st., is found an article of great value to those who need a fine piano. This week every purchaser of either make or style of piano, with or without mandolin or electric attachment, will receive dealers' discount. This applies only to those living within Cook County, where we have no agents.
Rintelman Piano Co.,
165 Wabash-av., cor. Monroe-st.,
568 N. Clark-st., cor. Schiller.

KNABE UPRIGHT, HANDSOME CASE	$350
Steinway Upright	250
Vose Upright, rosewood case	175
New York Co. Upright, cabinet grand	185
Kimball Upright, rosewood finish	110

LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

SOHMER PIANOS, SOHMER PIANOS, SOHMER pianos. New styles now in. Inspection invited. The Thompson Music Co., 261 Wabash-av.

INSTRUCTION.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES—
Auditorium, Chicago.
Branches in the principal cities of America and Europe. Trial lesson free. Send for circular. French, German, Spanish, Italian.

WANTED—PUPILS; BY NATIVE FRENCH teacher; highest testimonials; reasonable. Address J E 156, Tribune office.

FIRST-CLASS INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC AND languages; 50 cents lesson. 368 Washington-blvd.

MUSICAL.

FINE LADY MANDOLIN PLAYER—TO DO specialty with lady. Address A 37, Tribune.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

NEWFOUNDLAND FOR SALE—THE PRIZE WINNER "Fuldo" and "Flora," with its 3-months-old puppies, very reasonable. Call 833 Lincoln-av.

FOR SALE—JUST ARRIVED, A PET FAWN. CALL at 223 S. Water-st. P. H. BOLTEN & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND BABY CARRIAGE in good order; will pay $3 or $4. Address A 878, Tribune office.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

WINTER CRUISES TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND THE ORIENT—The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw express S. S. Fuerst Bismarck will leave New York Jan. 28, 1896, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Tunis, Alexandria [for Cairo and the pyramids], Jaffa [for Jerusalem], Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New York. Duration, about 10 weeks.
ALSO WINTER CRUISE TO THE WEST INDIES AND THE SPANISH MAIN.
The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw express S. S. Columbia will leave New York Jan. 25, 1896, for Port au Prince [Hayti], Mayaguez [Porto Rico], St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Gaudeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra [for Caracas, Venezuela], and Puerto Cabello, Kingston [Jamaica], Havana, New York. Duration about 4½ weeks. This is the first time a transatlantic liner [about 4 times as large as an ordinary W. I. Liner] with all its comforts is offered on this route. For further particulars apply to
THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
125 LA SALLE-ST., CHICAGO.

AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
Every Wednesday at 11 a. m.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.

New York	Oct. 23	St. Louis	Nov. 6
St. Paul	Oct. 30	New York	Nov. 13

Passengers land at Empress Dock, avoiding inconveniences and exposure of transfer by tender.
PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Every Saturday.

Waesland	Oct. 19	Indiana	Oct. 26

RED STAR LINE—
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Every Wednesday at 12:00 noon.

Friesland	Oct. 16	Noordland	Nov. 6
Westernland	Oct. 30	Kensington	Nov. 13

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
32 Clark-st., Chicago.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.

*F. Bismarck	Oct. 16	†Fulda	Nov. 16
†Saale	Nov. 2	*Columbia	Nov. 23
*A. Victoria	Nov. 6	†Ems	Nov. 30

All steamers sail at 11 a. m.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y., 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.
North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agt., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. H. Claussenius & Co., 80 Fifth-av.

THE OLD RELIABLE CUNARD MAIL LINE—
Established 1840.
"CAMPANIA" and "LUCANIA."
The New Twin Screw Steamships, 620 feet long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 horse-power, positively the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world.
"UMBRIA" and "ETRURIA."
520 feet long, 8,500 tons, 14,500 horse-power, and others, comprising an incomparable fleet of fast Express passenger steamers. Saturday sailings.
ALL RECORDS BROKEN, 5 DS. 7 HRS. 23 MIN.
The character, record, and general reputation of this line for SAFETY, COMFORT, and SPEED (having never lost a passenger during the 54 years of its existence) requires no comment.
F. G. Whiting, Mgr., n. w. cor. Clark & Randolph.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS EVERY SATURDAY.
Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel. Celebrated cuisine. Parlor seat and buffet special train from alongside dock at Havre to Paris in four hours.
MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENTAL CRUISE.
The grand cruise of last year per fast express steamer La Touraine will be repeated Feb. 4, 1896. Number of passengers positively limited.
MAURICE W. KOZMINSKI,
General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD—
NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. Cabin, $60 and upwards, according to location.
II. Cabin, $45 and $50. Round trip, $95 and $100.

Ems, Sat., Oct. 19, 10 am	Lahn, Tu., Nov. 5, 10 am
Havel, Tu., Oct. 22, 10 am	Spree, Tu., Nov. 12, 10 am
Aller, Tu., Oct. 29, 10 am	Werra, Sat., Nv. 16, 10 am
Trave, Sat. Nov. 2, 10 am	Havel, Tu., Nv. 19, 10 am

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

HAMBURG AMERICAN LINE—
Twin screw express line from New York to Cherbourg (Paris), Southampton (London), and Hamburg, holding the record for fastest time on this route.
F. Bismr'k, Nov. 21, 11am | A. Victoria, Dec. 12, 9am
I. CAB., $60 & UPWARDS. II. CAB., $45 & $50.
Direct Route to PARIS without channel crossing.
Passengers conveyed from Cherbourg to Paris by special train [6½ hours] FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, N. Y.; 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

WHITE STAR LINE—
U. S. AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
Sailing from New York Wednesdays as follows:
Germanic, 23d Oct., 9am | Britannic, 6 Nv., 8:30am
Teutonic, 30th Oct., 3pm | Majestic, 13th Nov., 2pm
For rates of passage, inspection of plans, and any further information apply to company's offices.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, G. Ag't, 29 B'way, N.Y.
N. ANDERSON, G'l W'n Ag't,
244 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO.

A CRUISE TO THE MEDITERRANEAN BY SPECIALLY chartered steamer, "Friesland" (7,116 tons), Jan. 29, 1896, visiting Bermuda, Gibraltar, Malaga, Granada, Alhambra, Algiers, Cairo, Jerusalem, Beyrout, Ephesus, Constantinople, Athens, Rome, Nice; only $550 and up, excursions, fees, etc., included. E. C. HOWE, 70 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

JAPAN-CHINA PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

CHINA via HONOLULU	Oct 22, 3 p. m.
BELGIC	Nov. 2, 3 p. m.
PERU	Nov. 12, 3 p. m.

For freight, passenger, and general information apply at 191 or 230 S. Clark-st.

EGYPT AND PALESTINE TOURS, ALL EXPENSES, S. S. Columbia, Nov. 23, 128 days, $1,000; S. S. Fulda, Feb. 12, 106 days, $800; S. S. Normannia, Feb. 19, 96 to 137 days, $850 to $1,125. WINTER RESORTS—Nassau, West Indies, South America, South Africa, Mexico, California, Algiers, Egypt, etc. Programs free. HENRY GAZE & SONS [Ltd.], 220 S. Clark-st. Tel. M. 3778.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE R. R.—SANTA FE ROUTE.
Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.
‡Daily. *Except Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg & Ft. Madison Ex.	* 8:30 am	* 6:02 pm
Streator, Pekin & Peoria Ex.	*12:55 pm	* 2:10 pm
Kansas City Vestibuled Ltd.	‡ 5:40 pm	‡10:00 am
Texas, Colorado & Utah Ex.	‡ 5:40 pm	‡10:00 am
Joliet and Streator Express	* 4:45 pm	* 9:55 am
Kas. City & California Ltd.	‡10:00 pm	‡ 8:30 am
California & Mexico Fast Ex.	‡10:00 pm	‡10:30 pm
Joliet Express	*11:32 pm	* 8:42 am
Kansas City Express	‡ 3:00 am	‡10:30 pm

WISCONSIN CENTRAL—CITY OFFICE, 204 Clark-st. Depot, Harrison-st. and Fifth-av.

*Da. †Ex-Sun. oEx-Sat. ‡Ex-Mon.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, and West	* 6:05 pm *11:00 pm	* 9:45 am * 6:30 am
Ashland, Duluth Iron towns	* 6:05 pm	* 9:45 am
Ashland and Iron towns	o11:00 pm	* 6:30 am
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex.	† 8:00 am	† 7:45 pm
Stevens Point Local	† 1:25 pm	† 2:15 pm
Burlington Passenger	* 3:45 pm	* 9:55 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS CENTRAL STATION, 12th-st. and Park row, and 22d and 39th-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati and Louisville	9:00 am	5:30 pm
Washington Express	12:00 m	7:30 am
Lafayette and Indianapolis	9:00 am	2:10 pm
Cincinnati and Louisville	8:30 pm	7:30 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 230 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute and Evansville	† 8:00 am	† 5:40 pm
Danville & Ind. Min'l Spr'gs	†12:38 pm	† 9:00 pm
Chicago & Nashville Limited	* 5:02 pm	*10:15 am
Terre Haute & Evansville	*11:34 pm	* 6:55 am

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY.—Through trains to Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey. City ticket office, 119 Adams-st.

Station 12th-st., Lake-Front.	Leave.	Arrive.
Week days, through coaches	7:20 am	12:05 pm
Week days, parlor car	5:00 pm	6:30 pm
Daily, sleeper	11:45 pm	6:25 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

(Continued.)

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark-st., Oakley-av. Station, and depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Portland, Sioux City	* 6:15 pm *10:30 pm	* 8:15 am * 8:45 am
Des Moines, C. Rapids	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:30 pm	* 8:15 am
Sterling, Clinton, Cedar Rap.	†12:25 pm	† 2:30 pm
St. Paul, Min'apolis, Duluth	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Madison, La Crosse, Winona	† 8:15 am *10:30 pm	b 8:00 am * 9:45 pm
Iowa and the Dakotas	‡ 6:15 pm	c 8:15 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay	†11:30 am * 5:00 pm	* 6:15 pm † 1:15 pm
Green Bay and Menominee	† 3:00 pm	† 4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood, and Rhinelander	† 3:00 am * 5:00 pm	c 7:30 am * 9:30 am
Oshkosh, Gr. B., Menominee	a 3:00 am	† 9:30 pm
Marquette & Lake Superior	* 5:00 pm	* 7:30 am

Milwaukee—Lv., †8 a. m., e4 a. m., †7 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2 p. m., *3 p. m., *5 p. m., *8 p. m., *11 p. m. Ar., *7:30 a. m., *9:30 a. m., †10:15 a. m., *11:30 a. m., *1:15 p. m., †4 p. m., *6:15 p. m., *9:30 p. m.
Rockport and Freeport—Lv., †7:20 a. m., e8 a. m., †10:30 a. m., †4:15 p. m., e6:45 p. m., †11:30 p. m. Ar., *10:30 a. m., †1:30 p. m., †5:50 p. m., e9:05 p. m., e10:05 a. m.
Rockford—Lv., †8 a. m., †8:15 a. m., c9:10 a. m., †6:30 p. m. Ar., *8 a. m., †11:15 a. m., †9:45 p. m.
*Daily. †Ex. Sun. eSunday. cEx. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDaily to Menominee. bDaily from Winona.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY. PASSENGER Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City ticket office, corner Adams and Dearborn-sts., Marquette Building.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail, D. Moines & Peo.	* 3:00 am	o 7:50 pm
Ill., Ia. and Omaha Ex.	* 8:45 am	* 1:55 pm
Peoria Express	* 8:45 am	*12:05 pm
Min'apolis, St. P. & S. Falls	* 3:30 pm	*12:05 pm
Peoria, La Salle and Joliet	* 3:30 pm	* 7:50 pm
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	* 9:45 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	† 8:55 am
St. J., Leavenworth, K. City Colorado and Texas Ex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:25 am
Fast Flyer, C. Bluffs & Omaha	* 6:00 pm	* 1:55 pm
Big Five to Denver, Colorado Spgs., Pueblo, via C. Bluffs, Omaha, and Lincoln; Peoria Saturday	*10:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Peoria, Oskaloosa, K. City, Omaha, St. Paul & Denver	‡10:10 pm	c 6:50 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. cEx. Monday. oReturns daily as local from Des Moines.
Fast Flyer daily for Omaha at 6:00 p. m., with through sleeper and chair car, arrive Omaha 9:25 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. Trains for the South can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park stations. Tickets at City office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans Lim. & Memphis	* 1:35 pm	* 1:55 pm
Atlanta, Ga., & Jacksonv., Fl.	* 1:35 pm	* 1:55 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
Cairo, St. Louis Day Train	† 8:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield & Decatur	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 3:00 am	*12:55 am
Bloomington Passenger	† 1:35 pm	† 1:55 pm
Chicago & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Gilman & Kankakee	* 4:35 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C., & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 2:20 pm	* 1:10 pm
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	‡11:35 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	* 3:00 pm	*10:15 am
Rockford and Freeport	† 5:15 pm	†10:20 am
Rockford & Freeport Ex.	† 7:50 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Ex.		† 7:20 pm

‡On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY. Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	† 8:30 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 8:30 am	†11:30 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West.	†11:30 am	† 3:45 pm
Cedar Rapids—Dubuque	† 1:30 pm	† 2:00 pm
Green Bay	† 3:00 pm	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee—Madison	† 3:00 pm	† 6:15 pm
Milwaukee—Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 1:00 pm
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	* 6:20 pm	* 9:00 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	‡ 6:20 pm	o 9:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Peninsula	* 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Milwaukee	* 8:00 pm	e 1:45 pm
Madison, P. du Chien & West.	‡ 8:00 pm	o 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Cedar Rapids—Kansas City	‡10:35 pm	o 7:15 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	‡10:35 pm	o 7:15 am
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	‡10:35 pm	o 7:15 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. oEx. Mon. eSun. only.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. & Q. RAILROAD—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:05 pm
Local points, Illinois & Iowa	*11:30 am	* 2:05 pm
All points in Texas	* 1:00 pm	* 2:45 pm
Rockford, Sterling, Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Ottawa	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
K. C., St. J. & Leavenworth	* 5:45 pm	* 9:15 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Neb. points	* 6:35 pm	* 7:55 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	* 9:00 am
K. C., St. J. & Leavenworth	*10:30 pm	* 6:25 am
Omaha, Lincoln & Denver	*10:30 pm	* 7:55 am
B. Hills, Montana, Portland	*10:30 pm	* 7:55 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis	‡11:20 pm	†10:30 pm

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO & ALTON.—UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal Street, between Madison and Adams Streets. Ticket office, 101 Adams Street.

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm	1:15 pm
K. City, Denver & California	* 6:00 pm	9:00 am
Kas. City, Colorado & Utah	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
St. Louis & Texas Limited	*11:00 am	4:55 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	7:30 am
St. Louis Midnight Special	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Spg'f'd & St. Louis Day Loc.	* 9:00 am	7:00 pm
Peoria Limited	†11:00 am	4:55 pm
Peoria Fast Mail	* 6:00 pm	10:45 am
Peoria Night Express	*11:30 pm	7:30 am
Joliet & Dwight Accomm'n	* 5:00 pm	10:45 am
Bloomington Accommodat'n	† 6:00 am	9:15 pm

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—GRAND Central Station, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st. City office, 115 Adams-st. Tel. Main 2380.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kan. City, St. Joe, Des Moines, Marshalltown, Dubuque	† 7:10 am * 6:00 pm *11:45 pm	†11:00 pm * 9:10 am * 9:10 am
Sycamore and Byron Local	* 3:10 pm	*10:25 am
St. Charles, Sycamore and DeKalb	* 9:40 am † 1:00 pm † 5:35 pm * 6:00 pm	† 7:50 am * 9:10 am †10:30 am * 5:05 pm †11:00 pm

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES. CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 South Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg	† 7:30 am	*8:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:30 am	*5:00 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
The Keystone Express	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburg	* 3:00 pm	*8:00 am
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Pittsburg and Washington	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:15 pm	*7:30 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:15 pm	*7:30 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:15 pm	*7:30 am
Youngstown and New Castle	*11:30 pm	*9:00 pm
Pittsburg and the East	*11:30 pm	*9:00 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R., AND B. & A. R. R.'s—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office, 119 Adams-st. and Station, 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park.

June 16, 1895. *Daily †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 6:35 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
North Shore Limited		* 4:30 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:05 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Detroit & Bay Cy. Night Ex.	* 9:30 pm	* 7:10 am
Atlantic Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:50 am

Grand Rapids trains via C. & W. M. Ry. leave †7:20 a. m., †5 p. m., *11:45 p. m.; arrive, *6:25 a. m., *12:05 p. m., †6:30 p. m.
Grand Rapids trains via G. R. & I. R. R. leave †6:50 a. m., †3:00 p. m., *11:30 p. m.; arrive, *7:10 a. m., †9:05 p. m.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND Central Passenger Station. City Office, 193 Clark-st.

No extra fares are charged on the B. & O. limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	† 6:40 pm
New York & Washington Vestibuled Express	*10:15 am	* 9:00 pm
New York, Washington and Pittsburg Vestibuled	* 3:00 pm	*11:00 am
Walkertown Accommodation	* 4:25 pm	† 9:30 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling & Columbus Express	* 7:20 pm	* 7:25 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN Ry., N. Y. C. and H. R., and B. and A. Rys. Depot Van Buren-st., one block south of Board of Trade, and 22d-st. City Ticket Office 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Day express	† 7:00 am	† 8:00 pm
Limited Fast mail	* 8:00 am	* 9:20 am
New York and Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Elkhart Accommodation		†10:30 am
New York & Chicago Limited	* 5:30 pm	
New York & Boston Express	* 8:45 pm	* 7:25 am
Special Mail	* 2:45 am	*11:00 pm

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av.

*Daily. ‡Daily except Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	‡ 7:30 am	6:25 pm
New York & Boston	‡ 2:55 pm	7:10 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo	* 2:55 pm	7:10 pm
North Judson Accommoda.	* 4:40 pm	9:30 am
New York & Boston	* 8:00 pm	7:25 am
Columbus & Norfolk, Va.	* 8:00 pm	7:25 am

WABASH R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. ‡Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. L., Peoria & Texas Lim.	*11:05 am	* 5:30 pm
Kansas City & Peoria Ex.	‡ 2:30 pm	‡12:35 pm
St. L. & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	* 9:00 pm	* 7:30 am
Detroit, N. Y. & Mont. Ex.	* 3:00 pm	* 9:45 pm
Detroit, Boston & Can. Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Chicago & Detroit Local	‡ 8:32 am	‡ 8:57 pm
Chicago & St. Louis Local	* 8:10 am	* 6:35 pm

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALbany and Chicago Railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	10:15 am	5:30 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	8:33 pm	7:40 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:33 pm	7:40 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:15 am	6:00 pm
Lafayette Accommodation	3:20 pm	10:45 am

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAgo and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

*Daily. ‡Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Cleveland Mail	‡ 8:05 am	7:40 pm
New York and Boston Ex.	* 1:30 pm	9:10 pm
New York and Boston Ex.	* 9:20 pm	7:25 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 111 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill. Tel. Main [illegible].

IN THE REALM OF WOMAN

QUESTION OF MARRIAGE AND THE WINNING OF RENOWN.

Answers Are Asked for Several Problems That Are of More or Less Interest to the Sex—They Should Be Sent to the Woman's Department of "The Tribune"—What One Club-Woman Has to Say of What She Has Seen Recently—General News.

Do you want to marry, young woman?

If you do marry, are you willing to relinquish personal ambitions?

If you should continue to strive to win renown, could you be as good a wife and mother as the woman wholly domestic?

Or do you think the ambitious woman makes a more companionable wife and a more experienced mother?

If the would-be famous wife outgrows her husband in intellect, would she not grow unhappy, inasmuch as a woman loves nothing better than the protection of a strength superior to her own?

In such a case to what degree will the possession of fame compensate for the loss of love?

In a word, should a woman marry who wishes to win renown?

Yes or no?

These are some of the interesting phases of an essentially modern problem often discussed at the progressive woman's club. It is an engaging subject with two sides. There are many brilliant women of renown whose married life is the supreme essence of happiness; there are others whose home life is a synonym of the most abject wretchedness. But really, what do you think about it?

Views of One Woman.

The question is of such universal interest that THE TRIBUNE will be glad to publish communications on the subject sent to the woman's department. A clever club-woman has sent in these sentiments:

To the Woman's Department of THE TRIBUNE: It has been some time since Mona Caird issued her much-discussed article, "Is Marriage a Failure?" but it was recalled to my mind a short time since as I listened to the discussion of a paper in a prominent club of brainy women in one of our larger cities. A club of earnest thinking women, and one I am sure which would not consciously propagate any but wholesome truths. Yet one of its members (herself a brilliant thinker), after listening to an able article on the life and work of a certain single woman, arose during the discussion of the paper and gave expression to the following sentiment:

"I wish you to observe that the woman's work was great, and she achieved renown by reason of her single blessedness," she began. "It is too late for married members of the club to profit by such example, but it becomes the young women to well consider this matter if they desire to achieve renown."

This being the second time I had heard a similar sentiment within a short space of time, and in each case expressed by a prominent woman and advanced thinker, it became a question in my mind as to the truth, soundness, and wisdom of such teaching. Not that it will probably affect the question of marriage, per se—that is another question—but as we, the lesser lights, look to our more advanced sisters in club life and thought for inspiration and knowledge, each sentiment seems scarcely worthy the "new woman."

If this be true, does it not strike at the very vitals of our social and home life, which woman should guard, and zealously, if she wishes to really hold sway. Both Adam and Eve made a fatal mistake; both sinned, but even in the curse there is still a ray of hope, that ray to be found in the beautiful blossom left them—the flower of love, identified so closely, not alone with human happiness, but human existence.

Woman's Nature to Love.

It is nature that woman should love, it is order that she should marry; the former she will do, the latter she should do if the proper conditions are about her. If otherwise, then she may find something else to absorb heart and life, and in either case, if the necessary elements and conditions are here, win renown.

But if the real advancement of woman, or womanhood (I like this term better) is our desire, let us look to it, that advancing in one direction, we do not retrograde in another. The home is God's way of Christianizing and civilizing man. Let us say or do nothing which will in any way strike it a blow, recalling the fact that our words affect not only the hundreds of young women with whom we come in contact, but many of the so-called stronger sex, who are opposing us simply because they think that we advance sentiment which strikes a blow at the home. What we wish from them is not opposition but hearty coöperation, and this, when we can show to them that our advanced thought is really along the right direction, the true man will readily give us. Evolution in living is to their interest as well as ours.

No one doubts that there are many noble and brilliant single women among us, who, having made the most of opportunities, have achieved renown. But can this not be said equally of a long list of married women as well? If simple renown be all, I need but mention Sarah the Duchess of Marlborough, Mme. Récamier, Mme. de Stael in the past, while in our own day does not Lady Henry Somerset share renown with Miss Frances Willard? The point I wish to make is that not in single blessedness lies success, but in an eternal fitness, a thorough adaptation to whatever sphere God or fate—call it by which name you will—sees fit to place us. Let us be new women in the highest sense, retaining all the homely virtues of our elders and adding to them expansion of thought and a breaking down of prejudice.

How to View Life.

Let us learn to view life impersonally rather than form a narrow perspective. Let us educate our young women to realize that in intellect there is no sex, that there they may shine fully, each according to her ability, but that physically there are differences, that a power and wisdom higher than man's has so ordered it, and that while wife and motherhood is not woman's only mission, it is her prime mission; that renown without love will not satisfy her soul; that the lives of all who have achieved it at the expense of all else prove this to be true; that the head must not despise the hand, for while the head directs the hand executes, and each in its way is of utmost importance; that filling her position in life to the best of her ability is winning renown.

Some may in reply say that such education would tend toward mediocrity. Not so, for when all is said and done there is always a strong tendency toward personal seeking, for all are not gifted alike. In conclusion, renown may be achieved either in married or single life according to the eternal fitness of the woman, her education and adaptability to conditions; in short, in the knowledge of how to grasp the situation and become its master. A CLUB WOMAN.

STRONG APPEALS FOR SOCIAL PURITY.

Subject Handled Without Gloves by the Congress at Baltimore.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—One of the strongest appeals ever made by a woman to wives and mothers to give their assistance to the social purity movement for the saving of young girls was made this afternoon by Mrs. Charlton Edholm of Chicago in the National Congress of Women interested in the cause. The vivid description she gave of the traffic in innocent girls and the methods in large cities at first startled and then moved to tears the hundreds of women who listened to her.

In the course of her address Mrs. Edholm told how Mr. Crittenden had come to her a few years ago and asked her to go into the slums and try to save these unfortunate girls. She at first declined, but finally was persuaded to enter upon the work.

"I have been in the slums in many cities," she said, "and have talked to these girls in all sorts of places, and I have not even been criticised."

She then told of the scenes she had witnessed in New York brothels. She had looked at a number of girls, none of whom were over 16, in one of these places and thought if some one had taken a knife and drawn it across their pretty throats it would have been ten thousand times better than what they were waiting for. Her heart bled for the mothers of these girls.

"The liquor traffic and the traffic in girls," she continued, "are sending our girls to perdition at the rate of 100 every month. Over 100 American homes have to be desolated every day to recruit the ranks of shame. Twenty million Christians can rescue the 230,000 erring girls in this country or surely the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ is a failure. Thousands of girls are trapped into lives of shame. Men go out into the country districts and bring these girls into our cities, a mock marriage is performed, and the girl is taken into these haunts of shame. One of these men who had been converted told me he had gone through the marriage ceremony twenty times, and every time sold the girl."

"Organized Prostitution and How to Deal with It" was the question discussed by Mrs. Dora Webb, Superintendent of the Social Purity Department Ohio W. C. T. U. She said that the houses of ill-fame in large cities were banded together for mutual protection. Through political influence they were protected. The greatest obstacles in the way of the social purity movement were often the police and other officials of the city.

Mrs. Webb also spoke of the ruination of young boys employed as package carriers in large stores and messengers in telegraph offices through being sent to places where they were soon tempted by the inmates. Messenger boys were constantly kept running to these dens. More telegrams and messages were received in a day at a prosperous house of this character than at a large business house.

An interesting letter from Mrs. Josephine E. Butler of London on the International Federation for the Abolition of State Regulation of Vice was read, in which the writer spoke of the progress being made by the federation in foreign countries. She wrote that while there were laws of repression in Germany they were for the protection of men, not women.

The Rev. Joseph F. Flint of Harvey, Ill., read a paper on "Legalized Vice." The Rev. Joseph May of Philadelphia said the politicians were using social impurity to increase their hold upon the degraded classes. Dr. Laura Satterthwaite, a slender, handsome woman from Trenton, N. J., spoke on "The Great Need of the Moral Crusade for the Saving of Boys as Well as Girls." She sharply criticised the delicacy of ministers in taking hold of the cause of social purity. The delegates warmly indorsed the opinion expressed by the Rev. W. T. Sabine of New York that the increase of social vice meant the corruption and decay of the Nation. Mrs. A. L. Prindle of New York gave an account of rescue work, stating that hundreds of girls were being saved through the Crittenton missions.

A letter from Mrs. Julia Ward Howe was read and the sentiments expressed by her heartily applauded.

There was an absence of very young women in the audiences today. There was no bandying of words or cloaking of terms to describe vice as it exists. The subject was handled without gloves.

Frances Willard was given an enthusiastic reception at the afternoon session. She gave an interesting account of the work of the temperance unions and social reform organizations in England, and says she was particularly impressed with the moral benefit of bicycling. The bicycle was becoming an aid to the cause of temperance and morality. It kept young men away from the saloons and dancing halls, carrying them out on the country roads in the fresh air and sunshine, strengthening their morals as well as their muscles, and improving their spiritual as well as their physical well being. In Chicago saloonkeepers, tobacconists, and managers of houses of amusements were opposed to bicycles, because young men were riding instead of spending their time in such places.

ACTORS REPLY TO DR. TOWNSEND.

Think He Is Not Liberal and Aims at Cheap Notoriety.

The report of an utterance of the Rev. Dr. Luther E. Townsend in a sermon on amusements in Baltimore Sunday to the effect that there "seemed to be something about the theater that defied criticism," is herewith answered by some of Chicago's theater managers and some of the prominent actors playing here at the present time. None of them thought the Baltimore minister's condemnation of the playhouse worthy of very serious attention. Here is what they say:

Robert Taber—I think the best thing to do in this case is to ignore the statement of the Rev. Mr. Townsend and pity the poor gentleman. To my mind his utterance is not of enough consequence to need an answer. Instead of making a point by defending the theater from such an attack I think we do so by ignoring the thrust altogether. I have heard men denounce the theater, many of them. It is no new thing, and really I think it does not deserve a moment's attention.

Thomas Q. Seabrooke—So far as I can see the reverend gentleman did not know what he was talking about. Further than that, he shows a very uncharitable attitude toward a profession that has done as much good as ours has. The chances are he never was in a theater in his life. If he would go to the theater every night in the year—seriously, I mean—for the purpose of informing himself of its nature and condition, and then give us his honest, unprejudiced opinion, his utterance would carry more weight than what he says now.

William Gillette, playwright and actor, who is producing "Too Much Johnson" at Hooley's Theater, said: "That the theater had reached perfection would be very agreeable, not to say surprising, news to me. I like to see business brisk, yet I think he could find a better way to improve his calling than by running down another profession."

L. L. Sharpe, Secretary and Assistant Manager of McVicker's Theater, said: "I do not believe the story about Booth's daughter, and as to the statement that the theater has defied improvement, the facts are to the contrary. The condition of the actor, the morale of the theater, and its general surroundings are better today than ever before in my memory. More people and a better class of people attend the theater now than did twenty years ago, and opposition to it has died out among the leading clergymen. The standing of actors is higher today than ever before. The best plays are regarded now as an intellectual amusement which is countenanced by the best and most prominent educators and thinkers, ministers included."

Advance Agent Clark of the Frank Daniels Comic Opera company said: "This Baltimore minister has gone on a tangent from prejudice to a thing he knows nothing about. He has taken up a cheap way of advertising himself and his church. If he would preach from the Bible, as great preachers do, he could draw just as large a congregation and one that would consist of a better class of people. He certainly shows he knows nothing about the best theaters."

J. J. Brady, manager for Thomas Seabrooke, said: "Mr. Townsend is evidently a young man and a little unripe. He is seeking notoriety and has adopted cheap, sensational methods. He will know better when he is a little older."

Manager Bromley of the Julia Marlowe-Taber and Robert Taber troupe said: "The Rev. Mr. Townsend does not know what he is talking about. I wonder if he ever attended a society dinner and saw the women in evening dress."

Manager Powers of Hooley's Theater said: "This man is fifty years behind the age. The foremost preachers today do not condemn the theater. Here we frequently have several ministers in the audience. Why, there was not a night during Miss Rehan's engagement that we did not have clergymen in the house. I think this is the best answer that can be given to such a statement."

Manager Ira J. La Motte of the Schiller Theater said: "To my mind the theater cultivates and uplifts and tends to keep people from worse places. Nothing else I know is so good for a bad case of the blues as a sprightly comedy or a light opera. Further, the theater is a means of a liberal education to the masses. It teaches music, art, history, etc., and does so in the pleasantest known way."

Women Discuss Capital and Labor.

Two dozen women who belong to the Social Economic club met in the Alpha club-rooms, No. 52 Dearborn street, yesterday afternoon. Capital and labor and humanity generally were discussed by them after several papers had been read. The President, Mrs. C. F. Mitchell, presided, and urged upon all the women to say a word in the general discussion. Mrs. Corrine Brown took the radical side of the talk and was opposed by Mrs. Elizabeth W. Shippen and Mrs. C. F. Ober, who spoke upon the conservative side. Before the members departed Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson repeated one of her poems, called "The Cart Before the Horse."

Will Not Move Until May.

The Board of Woman Managers of the Baptist Hospital will not move their institution from the West to the South Side until May. This was decided at the tri-monthly meeting held yesterday afternoon at the Sherman House. The plans for the new institution are as yet embryonic, though the women say they expect to make it one of the largest and most complete hospitals in Chicago.

Woman's Relief Corps Convention.

Aurora, Ill., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—The Eighth District convention of the Woman's Relief Corps was held in Aurora today. There was a large representation present from the six counties comprising the district. Mrs. Clara Harral of Aurora, Past Department President, delivered the address of welcome and Mrs. Sarah M. Snow of Dekalb the response.

Of Interest to Women.

The Evanston Woman's club will meet Friday at the Boat club and Prof. E. G. Conklin will speak.

The Ladies' Aid Society of St. Paul's Universalist Church held its regular weekly meeting in the church parlors yesterday afternoon.

The Mount Holyoke Alumnæ Association of the Northwest will hold its annual meeting at 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon at the Auditorium Annex.

The biennial election of officers of the Lutheran Woman's International League will take place this afternoon at the residence of Mrs. C. R. Matten, No. 609 Cleveland avenue.

The new officers of St. Margaret's Guild of St. Luke's Church, Evanston, include Mrs. S. G. White, President; Miss Irene McMullen, Vice-President; Miss Mabel Graham, Secretary and Treasurer.

Mrs. Phoebe T. Sutliff, Professor of History and Economics at Rockford College, will address the West End Woman's club Friday afternoon on the "Relation Between Sociology and Philanthropy." Musical numbers will be given by Miss Anna Stewart Hansel of Oak Park.

Blackall Held to Grand Jury.

The arguments in the case of Edward S. Blackall, son of A. H. Blackall, the tea and coffee merchant, charged with the embezzlement of $3,000 worth of warehouse receipts for tea, were heard by Justice Martin yesterday, and the defendant was held to the grand jury in bonds of $5,000. The complainant in the case is John W. Clarke, President of the Hibernian Bank.

BIG BAZAAR IS IN SWING.

CATHOLIC CHURCH OF THE HOLY FAMILY TO PAY ITS DEBTS.

All the Sodalities and Other Benevolent Organizations Combine to Make Up a Bazaar Which It Is Expected Will Clear Up a Large Debt—Booths Which Contain All Kinds of Things Are Put Up and the Contents Will Be Raffled—What Is Found There.

If any one wants to buy a horse, a piano, a dress pattern, a cook stove, a bicycle, a barrel of flour, a cabinet organ, or any article whatever of use or ornament, he could not do better than to visit the bazaar of the Catholic Church of the Holy Family, which is now in full swing, and attracts a multitude of people. Such a variety of good wares and valuables has probably never been seen even in a department store.

These bazaars are not held every year. The last one was held four years ago, and the one before that twelve years ago. But the Parish of the Holy Family is in debt $14,000, and it thought the easiest way to raise this money was to raise it. So all the sodalities and other benevolent organizations in the parish combined and produced a bazaar, which, when it closes, on Saturday night week, will have netted more than the needed sum. There is no doubt about this, because the last one yielded a profit of $17,000, and was held under much less favorable circumstances than this one. Father Bronsgeest said: "We had a bazaar in New York that raised $160,000, and I am sure we will be able to raise such a small sum as $14,000."

The bazaar is held in the basement room of the $60,000 new addition to the Jesuits' College. This room is 100x50 feet in size and is designed for a boys' playroom. As one enters it he finds it brilliant with electric lights, and the walls lined all the way around with the stalls of the respective parish organizations, all in different and tasteful architecture and trimmed with variegated gauze. Each of them is presided over by a bevy of pretty girls, whose invitations to invest money in things of household value are well-nigh irresistible. Among the crowd one sees Father Lambert, Father Dowling, Father Bronsgeest, and a half dozen more priests, whose hands and hearts are more than full with preparation and management of the great fair.

Some of the Booths.

In the left-hand corner, as one enters the hall, is a triangular booth devoted to the postmistress and cashier, Miss Mamie Smith. This and the octagonal booth in the west side of the room belong to the Young Ladies' Sodality, which is 25 years old and has 1,300 members. Both booths are of white, trimmed with blue, which are the colors of the Holy Virgin.

The octagonal booth is presided over by Miss Mary White, Miss Agnes Bremner, Miss Mary Dolamore, and Miss Mary Casey. The director of this sodality is Father Bronsgeest, and the officers are: Prefect, Miss Jane McKeon; Secretary, Miss Catherine Hamill; and Treasurer, Miss Mary McMahon. But for the management a separate corps of officers have been appointed, who are: President, Miss Maggie O'Donnell; Secretary, Miss Catherine Hamill; and Treasurer, Miss Mary Casey.

The articles which have been donated to the sodality, all of which will be raffled off, are of considerable variety. There is a thoroughbred horse, a sewing machine, a ton of coal, twenty-seven barrels of flour, oil paintings, silver sets, china sets, and crayon portraits of the priests. Nothing will be for sale except tickets entitling the holder to chances when these articles are bestowed upon the customers by lot.

The next booth to the north is the Parish booth, which is the joint work of the young women of the League of the Sacred Heart, the Sanctuary Society, and the League of the Cross. It is draped entirely in white gauze, as typifying the purity of the priesthood. The management during the bazaar consists of President, Mrs. T. Quinlan, and Secretary, Miss Jennie Shanley. To the donors this booth seems to have possessed extra attractions, for so much has been given to it that many articles will have to be disposed of before there will be room to display the rest. All of them are to be raffled off, the price of tickets being from 10 to 25 cents, according to the value of the article.

Alongside the Parish booth, and farther to the north, is the booth of the Young Men's Sodality, white but freely trimmed with green, bearing an illuminated shamrock over its front. It has been dubbed "Blarney Castle." Miss Annie Riley was the decorator. Among the attractive articles to be raffled off here are a $150 stole for a priest, a $100 bicycle, an $85 watch, a parlor table, a life-size likeness of Father O'Neil, a refrigerator, a parlor stove, oil paintings, and a lot of silverware. The director of this sodality is Father Mulcoury, and the officers: Prefect, John P. McGourty; Secretary, M. F. O'Connor; Treasurer, E. Foley. This sodality has 1,400 members. The officers for the bazaar are: President, J. P. McGourty; Secretary, T. Scully; Treasurer, E. Branick; Assistant Treasurer, E. O'Hare. This sodality will have as one feature of its booth a "babies' contest," in which there will be a popular vote and a prize of a $10 doll for the most popular baby.

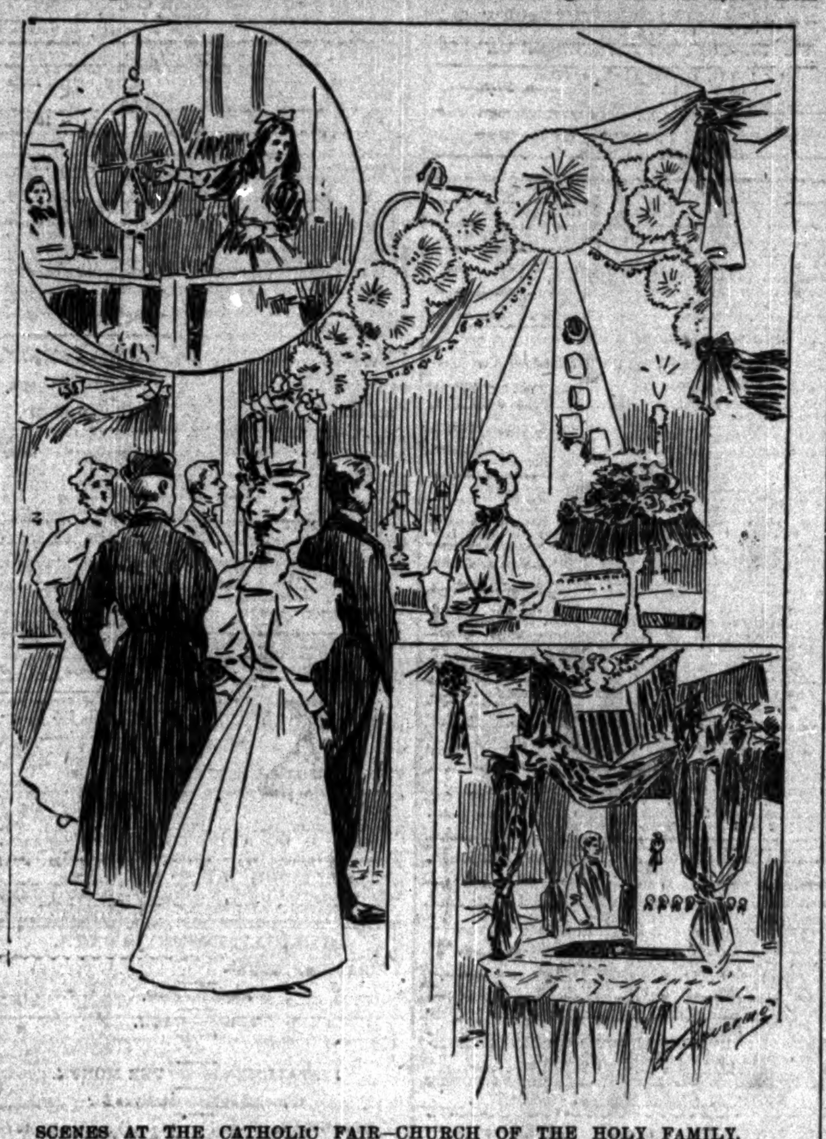
For the Men.

The Young Men's Sodality is assisted by a number of young women, who are ex-pupils of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, who have a booth on the north end of the room, adjoining the other. One end of it is devoted to a candy and cigar stand, over which Miss Kittie Carroll, Miss May Carroll, and Miss Kittie Campbell preside. In the body of the booth is a pyramid of fancy articles which is presided over by Miss Mary Hafey, Miss Cassie Bryson, Miss Mollie Cushing, and Miss Maggie Bryan. The front part of the booth is an ogee arch trimmed with palm leaf fans trimmed with tinsel. Miss Mary Hafey is the President and Treasurer of the booth. The young women have got up a cigar contest. Miss May Carroll and Miss Mary Patterson are to see who can sell the greater number of cigars. There is also to be a similar car-selling contest between two small children, Florence Kilburn and Aloysius McLaughlin.

On the east side of them and in the northeast corner is the display of the Married Men's Sodality, which has 1,000 members. First there is a small inclosure in which cigars are sold. Then in the corner is an office from which the Bazaar Journal, a daily chronicler of the events of the bazaar, will be issued. The main booths is draped in pink and pea-green, with a sunburst in these colors on the front of the counter. The director of the sodality is Father Lambert, and the officers are: Prefect, James Keenan; Secretary, John Burns; and Treasurer, Michael Considine. The President of the booth is Mrs. Katie Besette. Some of the articles that will be raffled off here are a white enameled, brass-trimmed bedstead, a six-pound wedding cake, paintings on silk, three barrels of flour, two gross of soap, a copy of the Standard Dictionary, and a portrait of Father Lancheart, and dress pattern of black brocaded silk. The booth was arranged by Mrs. Besette, Miss Julia O'Leary, and Miss Libby Dwyer. The cigar stand will be waited on by Mrs. Jennie T. Besette.

An adjoining booth, trimmed in rose and absinthe green, is that of the Married Women's Sodality. The director of this organization is Father Weinmann, and the officers are: Prefect, Mrs. E. Gubbins; Secretary, Mrs. Mary McEnery, and Treasurer, Mrs. Frank Lawler. The organization has 2,000 members. The Prefect is also the President of the booth. Among the articles to be raffled off there are a sideboard, a $400 piano, a typewriter, a silver set, a kitchen range, a bicycle, and likenesses of Fathers Fitzgerald and Weinmann and Archbishop Feehan. There is also a fine statue of Our Lady of Lourdes, which is to be voted to the most popular member of the sodality. This organization is also running the octagonal refreshment booth in the center of the hall and a supper table on the floor above.

The next booth is the handiwork of the Ladies' Catholic Order of Foresters. It is draped in pink and white and the front is surmounted with a gilt cross and a dove, which are the emblems of the order. The director is Father Dowling, and the membership inside the parish is 700, but there is no parish organization. The booth officers are: President, Mrs. Elizabeth Rogers; Secretary, Mrs. Catherine Hughes; and Treasurer, Mrs. Christine Hoffman. Among the articles it will raffle off are a round-trip ticket to Omaha, a sewing machine, four barrels of flour, pastel likenesses of the priests, silver sets, and china sets. Among the special attractions, with a charge for admission, will be a beauty show, an art gallery, and a bridal chamber. There is a sharp contest between the Ladies' Catholic Order of Foresters and the Married Women's Sodality in regard to the beauty and attractiveness of their respective booth.



SCENES AT THE CATHOLIC FAIR—CHURCH OF THE HOLY FAMILY.

Worst One of the Year.

Sir Lionel should pull down his West.—Philadelphia Record.

WILD WAR OF WOMEN.

EQUAL SUFFRAGISTS QUARREL OVER THE PAYMENT OF DUES.

Fifty Members Meet and After What Is Termed an Unseemly Wrangle Succeed in Electing Officers—Sarcastic Remarks Are Made by Speakers, Who Are Called to Order, but Not Squelched—What Is Done When the Crowd Gets Down to Business.

Fifty women with suffrage proclivities and a desire to talk assembled at the Sherman House yesterday afternoon to have the annual election of officers of the Cook County Equal Suffrage Association. After two hours of unparliamentary procedure, when the more enthusiastic not infrequently "talked back" to each other, five officers were finally elected. They are: President, Mrs. Frances Beckwith; First Vice-President, Mrs. Jane McKinney; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Elizabeth Loomis; Secretary, Mrs. F. H. Green; Treasurer, Mrs. Elmina Springer.

The fact that the Secretary had left a copy of the constitution at home left every woman the privilege of having her individual say on the question of eligibility of a member to vote at this annual election. There was much animated discussion as to whether a woman could vote who had not paid her dues for the ensuing year. The question was not satisfactorily decided, and the election proceeded in a haphazard way.

Finally another wordy war was precipitated when it could not be decided just how many members should constitute the Executive committee. Mrs. Mary H. Ahrens, a lawyer, vigorously expressed herself.

Calls It Unseemly.

"Never in my life," she began, "have I seen an election rushed through in so unseemly a way. It is my opinion that you do not know what you are doing, and I move the remainder of the election be postponed until next meeting."

In the meantime, the Secretary, Mrs. Green, saw an opportunity to declare some of her Republican principles, but her speech was lost in the confusion of cries of "sit down" and "call to order."

Mrs. De Witt Jones declared the association should be strictly non-partisan, as it had been criticised by outsiders for its political tendencies. Mrs. Green attempted to maintain her point by reading an article, but was called to order.

"Hereafter I suggest that prominent members inform themselves in the constitution," was a pointed suggestion heard later on, and another woman found a chance to say: "There is a class in parliamentary law at the Auditorium every Saturday morning. I recommend that some of the women attend it." Then, after an added "excuse me, thank you," she sat down.

The women were more of one mind when they attacked the society of Boston men who vehemently oppose woman's suffrage. After a few vigorous things had been said about these men, a motion was made wherein the Cook County Equal Suffrage Association declared itself antagonistic to this anti-suffrage organization of men.

Will Honor Mrs. Stanton.

It was decided to observe the 80th birthday of that pioneer suffragist, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Nov. 12 with a symposium, all the suffrage clubs of the country being invited to join in the celebration.

The association could not decide whether it should take up the plan of study as outlined by the National Equal Suffrage Association, and a committee consisting of Mrs. Frances Beckwith, Mrs. Jane McKinney, Mrs. Frank Hubbard, and Mrs. DeWitt Jones was appointed to perfect plans.

In order that the association may never again be precipitated into such a parliamentary muddle it was decided that Mrs. Frank Hubbard should give instructions in parliamentary law for fifteen minutes preceding each meeting.

Even after adjournment some of the women who had been debarred from voting because their dues had not been paid could be heard giving vigorous thrusts.

"I shall never consider myself a member because I could not vote this afternoon," decisively declared one woman, "but I shall continue to come to the meetings."

"Do, you may learn something," was the retort of a woman on the other side.

How Buffalo Overreached Itself.

An interesting state of affairs is developing at Buffalo, which seems to prove that too little haste may be as impolitic as too much. It will be remembered that the Buffalo municipal authorities were originally disposed to insist on several somewhat arbitrary conditions in negotiating an arrangement with the Niagara Falls Power company for the supply of current to Buffalo. The negotiations, moreover, were conducted by the city authorities very leisurely, on the assumption that the power company could not well do without them. Presently, however, the new town of Depew, a few miles from Buffalo, made a large bid for Niagara current, and before long it became evident that the whole of the electricity that can be generated by the present Niagara Falls plant could be disposed of entirely outside of Buffalo. So that that city, in which many large real estate and other deals have been based on the assumption that electricity from Niagara would be available for light and power purposes, is now waiting on the power company. The franchise proposed by the city has been blankly refused by the power company on the terms which the city offers. The company objects to the manner in which the city wishes it to erect its poles, string its wires, and build its conduits. It objects to the proposed tax of 5 per cent upon the receipts of the company, and it objects to the limiting of the grant to twenty-five years, and also to the penalties for violation. If an agreement is arrived at it will be on different terms.

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